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THE CIO NEWS

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Solid for CIO: More than 20,000 World War II vets are on strike against General Motors. They're pounding freezing picket lines like this one in N. Y. City. For what vets think, see pages 6-7.

Photos by Marian Hille

THOMAS WARNS GM FIGHT AFFECTS U.S.' ENTIRE ECONOMY

PRES. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers took to the air to tell the nation that the strike against General Motors is a fight to protect the U. S. economy, and financial and moral support for the GM workers increased as the walkout entered its seventh week.

"The fight that we in the CIO and especially in the Auto Workers are engaged in is to protect the entire economy of the nation from despair, depression and breadlines in the not too distant future," Thomas said over the American Broadcasting network.

"If we do not win the fight that is currently being waged upon us by the great General Motors Corp. as the protagonist of limited wage earnings and a limited national economy, there is trouble ahead for all of us in this nation," he continued. "Lowered living standards for millions of wage earners will strike at the very foundations of our national economy."

UAW lost one bout with radio interests but won another. Station WHK, Cleveland, announced that it was not renewing its contract with the Cleveland District Auto Council. Meanwhile the Cleveland Union Leader reported that the station would serve GM three times a week for a national program of comments.

The Mutual Broadcasting System said that it was offering use of its network free to UAW Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, head of the GM division of the union, to reply to Henry J. Taylor, hired this week by GM to make anti-labor broadcasts.

Reuther this week came to Washington to confer with Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison of the GM fact-finding board, which was scheduled to make a report Jan. 3, but asked a few more days to complete its recommendations.

The Joint CIO Strike Committee of Greater New York was set up and was collecting money and food from unions and the public. A New Year's gift of more than $2,000 was sent to the strikers by the San Francisco Branch of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, and in Tampa, Fla., members of the AFL Cigarmakers Union gave $150 after the NMU flooded the city with leaflets explaining the strike.

The committee to Aid Families of Genaral Motors Strikers was formed and included such nationally-known figures as Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, former U. S. Treasurer Morgenthau, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Chicago; Marine Col. Evans Carlson of Carlson's Raiders, and Walter White of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Union for Democratic Action announced that over 1,000 GM stockholders, customers and servicemen have pledged their support to Ethel B. du Pont after she published an open letter to GM, urging the management to negotiate and open their books. A GM stockholder, Miss du Pont is a member of the powerful du Pont family which has controlling holdings in the corporations.

VETS BACK UAW STRIKE

"You backed us up over there—we back you up over here" will doubtless be one of the slogans on signs to be carried by ex-GIs throughout the country Jan. 12, when they show their solidarity with GM strikers on Veterans' Day.

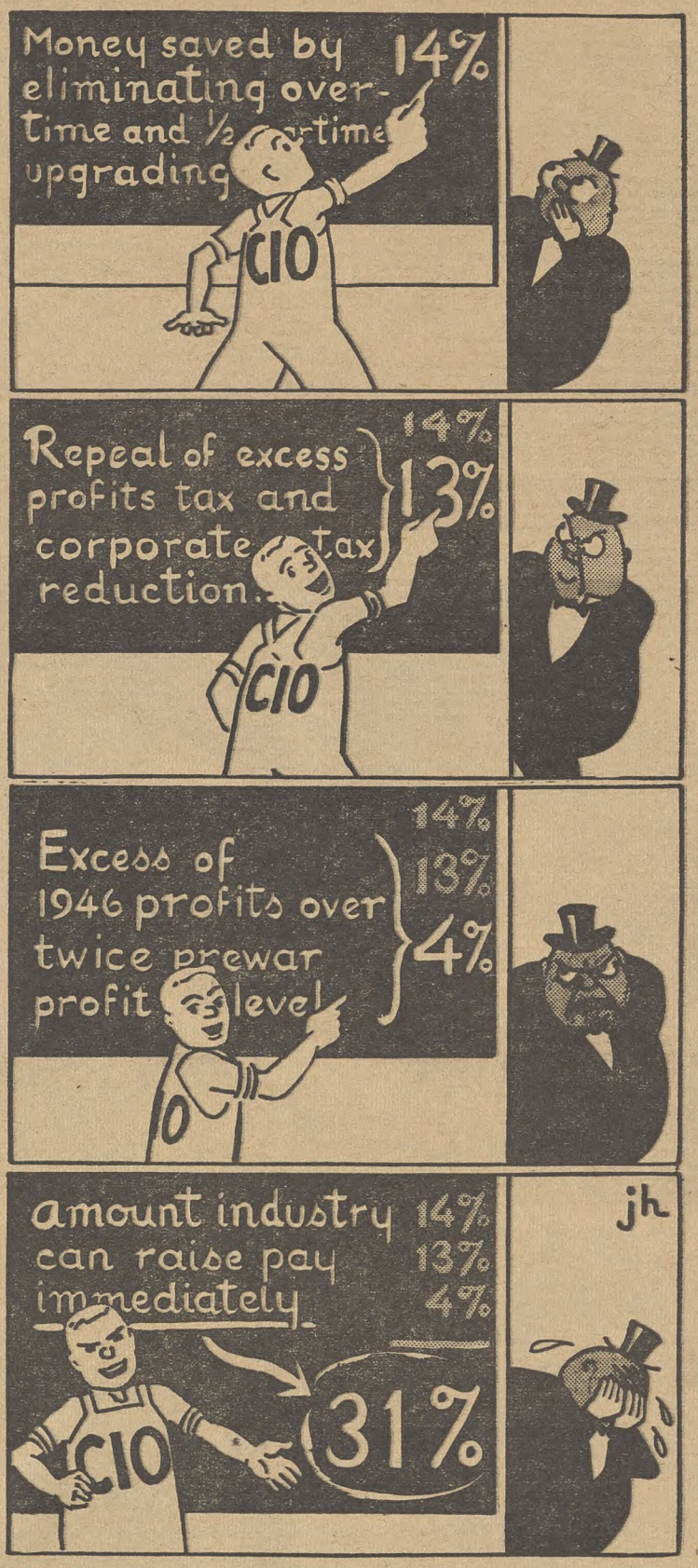
Veterans of both World Wars belonging to CIO unions as well as other progressives who served in the armed forces are expected to join in the demonstrations.

Chairman Clinton S. Golden of the CIO Veterans Committee has written to State, County and City CIO Councils urging that they cooperate with CIO Auto Workers locals and with other unions in making arrangements.

"The demonstration will be an antidote against the effort being made in some anti-labor circles to divide or separate veterans from non-veterans," Golden wrote. "Actually, aspirations and needs of both groups are the same; both groups are Americans who need the CIO organization and program."

WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

8. How Industry Can Pay the Bill



ANTI-UNION STAND DENIED BY WAR DEPT.

TRAINING of military personnel for strike-breaking, as revealed in a chart drawn up in the Chemical Warfare Service (CIO NEWS, Dec. 17), does not "represent present War Dept. policy," according to Sec. of War Patterson.

The chart, released by CIO President Murray, showed three "release lines" for smoke, tear and irritant gas, to be directed at "rioters halting war work" in front of an "industrial plant area." Writing to Secretary Patterson, Murray asked for an investigation "in order that if there are any such preparations being made by local Army officials they should be immediately discontinued."

In reply, Patterson said that the chart had been prepared "in connection with the training of military police battalions in one of the service commands prior to cessation of active hostilities."

"Incidents like this diagram may occur from time to time, but they do not represent present War Dept. policy," Patterson said. "The non-intervention of Federal troops in industrial disputes, as well as in other incidents of civilian affairs, is a settled policy."

Patterson pointed out that "troops are not to be used in any situation in aid of the civil authorities except when so directed by the President" or in disaster situations. He then added:

"Because of the Army's duties in the exception cases referred to above, where it may be called on in emergency, and also because of our duties in occupaiton of enemy areas overseas, it has been deemed advisable to give certain units a type of training designed to acquaint them with what is expected of them in such cases.

"This training, however, is not directed against labor organizations or against any particular group of persons or for any particular situation, and this fact is well understood by the service commanders in charge of the training."

In reporting the existence of the chart to Patterson, Murray said that "on several occasions in recent months information has come to my office" indicating that such training was being given, and that it looked "toward intervention in industrial disputes."

SET UP STEEL FACT BOARD

President Truman this week named a fact-finding board for the Steel industry, to deal with prices, profits and the $2-a-day wage demands of the CIO Steelworkers Union.

The President requested the Board to report its findings by Feb. 10.

The union, headed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, has set Jan. 14 as a strike date for 700,000 workers, following the industry's flat refusal either to grant a wage increase or even to continue negotiations unless the Office of Price Administration allows a steel price rise.

Truman ordered the OPA to report not later than Feb. 1 on whether a price rise would be "proper" now. A month ago OPA denied the industry a price rise under conditions then.

Named on the steel fact-finding board were:

Roger I. McDonough, associate justice, Utah Supreme Court.

Chief Justice James M. Douglas, Supreme Court, Missouri.

Nathan P. Feinsinger, public member of the expired War Labor Board and a professor at the University of Wisconsin.

Feinsinger was chairman of the WLB panel which made findings of fact in the 1944 dispute between the Steelworkers Union and 86 basic steel firms.

CIO-AFL UNITY IN STAMFORD

CIO-AFL unity against a boss' attempt to smash a union featured a one-day walkout at Samford, Conn., this week. The walkout amounted to virtually a general strike, with all but a few essential services shut down.

Object of the city-wide demonstration was to force the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. to grant the AFL Machinists Union a union shop and a 30% wage increase. The firm has been shut down since early November, and maintains that the only way it can "satisfactorily" operate is with an open shop.

Support for the Machinists' wage and union shop demands was voiced by the Conn. CIO Council, which also protested Republican Governor Raymond E. Baldwin's use of state police in a picketing situation that has been peaceful.

NEW U.S. WAGE BOARD

PRESIDENT TRUMAN this week set up a new Wage Stabilization Board, following elimination of the Natl. War Labor Board last Dec. 31. The new board, with six members representing the public, industry and labor, will not handle labor disputes but will be responsible for approving wage increases which may affect rent or price ceilings, or costs to the Federal Government.

Heading up the WSB is W. Willard Wirtz, a Washington lawyer and former general counsel of the WLB. Vice chairman is Sylvester Garrett, former chairman of the regional WLB at Philadelphia.

Labor members are Carl J. Shipley, international representative of the CIO, and AFL Intl. Rep. Robert J. Watt. Both served as labor members of the WLB.

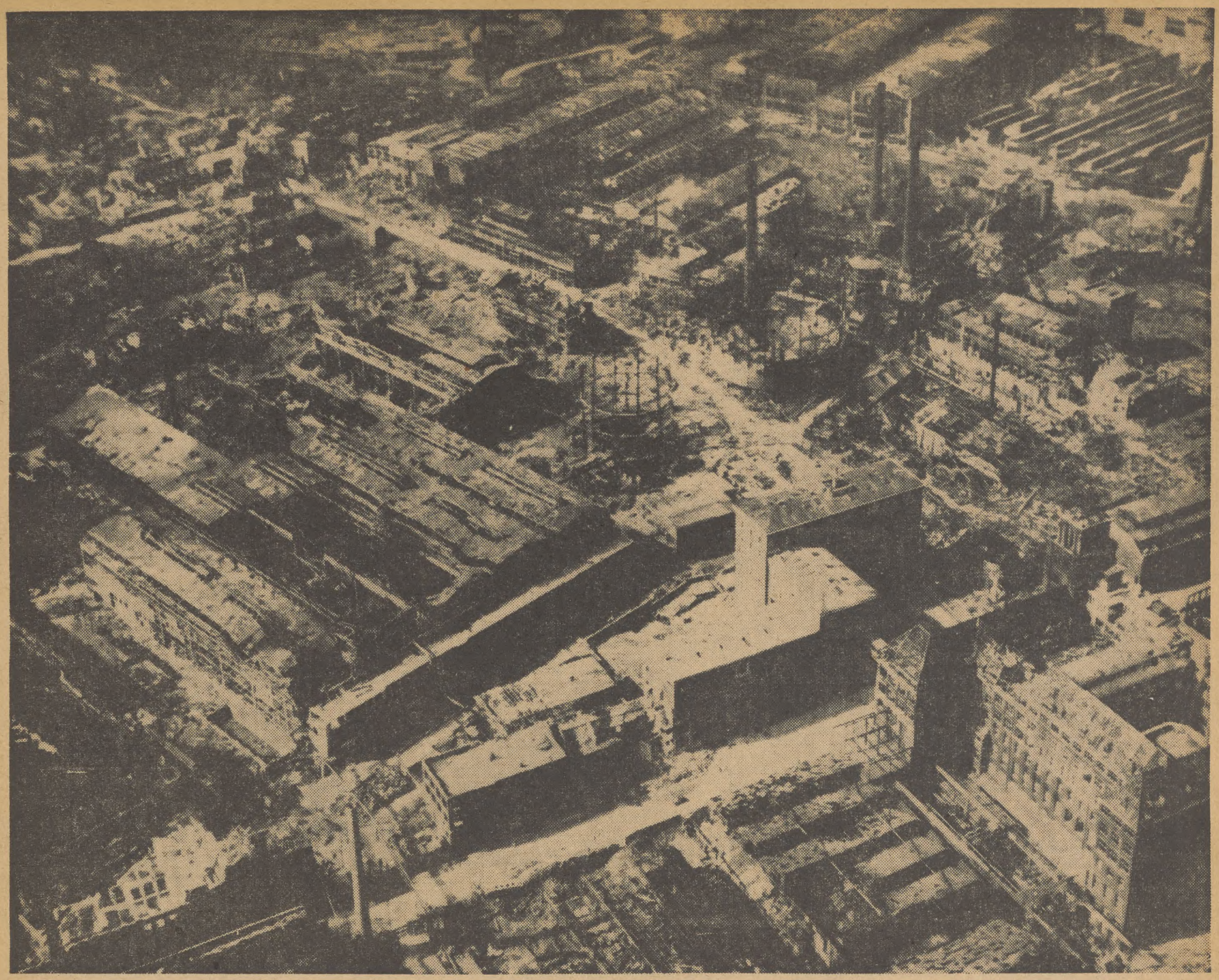
Representing industry on the new WSB are R. Randall Irwin and Earl Cannon. Irwin is an official of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif., and Cannon is vice-president of the American Trucking Assn., Madison, Wis. Both were industry members of the WLB.

The Board will deal with applications for wage increases based on three principal conditions laid down by President Truman:

1. Increases to compensate for the rise in the cost of living in cases where straight-time hourly earnings are less than 33% more than they were in 1941.

2. Increases to correct pay inequities among plants.

3. Increases necessary to ease manpower shortages interfering with reconversion.



Pictures of Allied damage to this German steel plant at Essen give impression of total destruction of war-making potential. Fact is Germany still retains 80% industrial power at 1944 peak.

NEW BATTLE OF GERMANY

By C. W. FOWLER

(Second of a Series)

ONE of the most widely publicised stories out of the war against Nazi Germany was the picture of utter destruction of German industry by Allied bombing and subsequent invasion.

Thousands of photographs — like the one above of a steel plant in Essen—showed factories, mills and huge plants unroofed, their walls battered, their installations a tangle of twisted metal.

Thousands of American and British boys—and their comrades on the Eastern front—died to bring about this picture of destruction. There is no question that their heroism and sacrifice was a tremendous factor in the military defeat of Nazi Germany. Together with the rest of the armed forces that the anti-Nazi coalition threw at Germany, they brought the Nazi war machine to a halt in the sixth year of World War II.

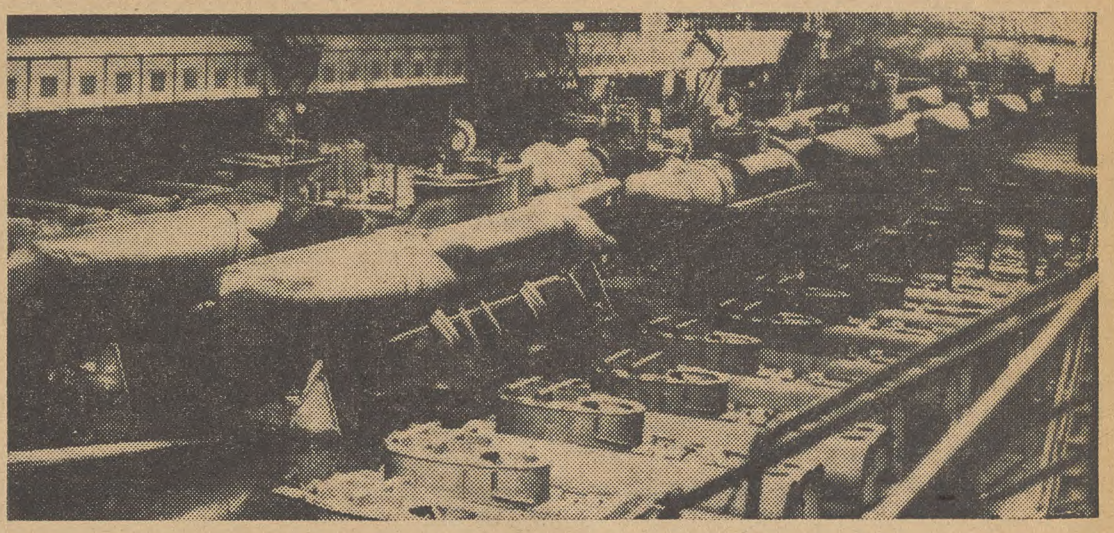
But there is a very serious question in the minds of qualified observers that the 1939-45 pounding of German industry has been sufficient to deprive German militarism of the ability to make a new world war.

Current newspaper reports that German industry is today running at seven or five or even less per cent of capacity would seem to give the lie to such a statement. Actually, the potential is still there, no matter how low the level of current operation—which is due not to destruction but primarily to lack of coal production and transportation.

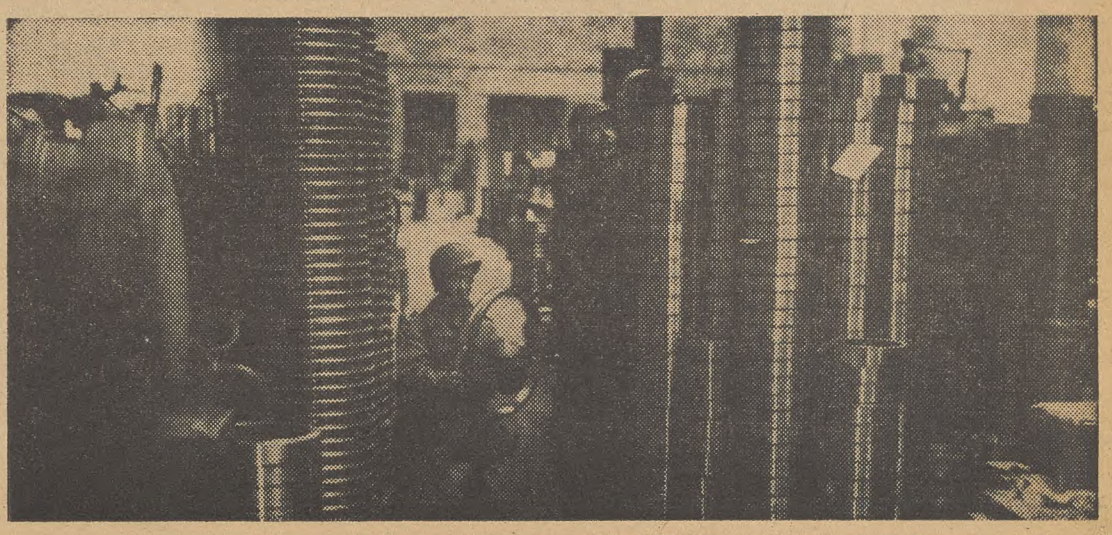
According to U. S. Army studies, not more than 20 to 25% of German industry was knocked out in the war. Yet the 75% that is left, together with capacity that can be repaired in one year, exceeds the total of German war industry potential that country possessed when it started the war in 1939.

Further, German arms production increased several fold between 1942 and 1945, during the heaviest period of bomb attacks.

(Continued on Page 10)



Deep underground plants made German midget subs. Over 100 were found in this bomb-proof factory. They can be made again for new wars of conquest, for the "glory" of Germany.



Yanks examine ball-bearing races found in German arms factory. Hundreds of plants like this can be readied for war work again.

CIO LEADS THE FIGHT

The CIO starts on the second decade of its existence, leading as ever in the workers' struggle.

Ever since its beginning as a small committee toward the end of 1935, the CIO has been in the thick of struggle, always pioneering and leading in the fight for better conditions for American working people.

First it was the struggle for industrial organization of the mass-production industries, to lay the basis for a real labor movement by unionizing millions of previously unorganized workers.

Along with this went the struggle for higher wages, shorter hours, seniority rights, vacations with pay. And as millions of workers joined the CIO ranks, improved conditions of every kind were won not only for them but for all of American labor.

Time after time, the CIO unions have set the pace and established the pattern for better conditions. They have borne the heat of the battle, and all of the workers have benefited from their victories.

During the pre-war depression, it was the CIO that held the line against wage cuts and union-busting and led the fight for jobs and security for the unemployed.

On the political field, it was the CIO that pioneered in building for the first time an aggressive and effective labor political movement that has raised labor to a new status in American national life.

When the war broke out, the CIO was in the forefront of the patriotic effort for all-out production and everything for victory.

And now again, at the start of 1946, the CIO is far in the lead of labor's struggle—this time to maintain the workers' take-home pay and, by raising wages, to lay a solid basis of mass purchasing power for the whole nation's prosperity.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

DID you ever see a dog bite its own tail?

Well, not often. A dog may chase its tail, but it's usually too smart to dig its teeth into it.

The Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, on the other hand, and some of its disciples . . .

But I'm getting ahead of my story. I was going to say that the NAM owes much to the CIO. In fact, it seems to have stolen its whole legislative program from the CIO, by just coming out against everything the CIO is for.

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The last issue of the NAM News is full of the CIO's legislative program and activities.

But after a careful reading, we are forced to conclude that this does not indicate any sudden conversion to CIO's point of view.

On the contrary, the assumption seems to be that to say the CIO is for something is sufficient to arouse manufacturers to a frenzy of opposition.

There is also a distinct note of petulance at the idea of the CIO trying to influence Congress in any direction.

This is regarded as poaching on NAM's jurisdiction, and bashful manufacturers are urged "not to hesitate to express their own views" to Congress.

★ ★ ★

But to return to the dog and its tail, the bulk of the American daily press is so close to the NAM in its editorial likes and dislikes, that one sometimes wonders if this resemblance is coincidental or congenital.

And, once in awhile, it is so eager to snap at anything looking like a labor attitude that it even bites itself.

For instance, the Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion reports that most of the press at once jumped to the support of President Truman's anti-strike "fact-finding" legislation.

"Dislike of labor leaders and their opposition to the plan stimulated support of the plan," the Analysis declares.

But after this support for the Truman proposal had reached the "hysteria point," the press suddenly realized that "fact-finding" might expose some facts about profits.

There immediately ensued what the Twohey Analysis calls a "highly unusual trend shift." In a single week, editorial support of the Truman plan tobogganed from 77% to 24%, and then to 12%, while opposition rose from 8% to 24%, and then to 65%, and "condemnation of labor opposition practically ceased."

★ ★ ★

We must warn the NAM and NAMish publishers that opposition to everything labor favors is not an infallible guide through life, even for them. It may often place them in the fix of a dog biting its own tail, or a man cutting his nose to spite his face.

For instance, the CIO strongly favors pleasant weather and is bitterly opposed to disease.

Also, the chief purpose of CIO's economic and legislative program is to promote national prosperity—a condition which has profit-making appeal even for NAM members.

★ ★ ★

We gather, from reading NAM literature, that it opposes (because labor favors) the following:

Substantial wage increases; full employment legislation; the 65c minimum wage bill; continuation of OPA price controls; a permanent FEPC; national housing legislation; a Missouri Valley Authority; the equal-pay-for-women bill; expanded Social Security; health insurance, and UNO control of atomic power.

By the same token, the NAM favors (because labor opposes) any legislation that will hurt unions.

★ ★ ★

If the NAM should have its way on all these issues, it could claim a great victory over labor, and some of its members might make some quick and fantastic profits out of sweatshop wages, broken unions, unemployed workers competing for jobs, and inflationary price increases.

But how about the prospects of doing business in a country where lowered wages, unemployment, inflation and social insecurity destroy the people's purchasing power and lead straight to general depression?

Might not even the most militant NAMer find such a victory over labor more painful than defeat?

As for the rest of us, let's not wait till the NAM sees a great light, if it ever does. But let's, rather, go ahead fighting for a sound program for national prosperity, whether the NAM likes it or not.

VETERANS CARRY ON

One of the worst insults ever directed against America's fighting men was the assumption made by some anti-union employers that veterans might be used to break strikes and undermine labor conditions.

Every such attempt, however, has failed miserably to date and America's veterans, as might have been expected, have proved to be the most loyal and active of unionists.

The UAW strikers against General Motors include more than 20,000 veterans of World War II. A feeble attempt to use one or two of them to break the workers' ranks fizzled like a damp squib, exciting only scorn from the striking veterans.

An earlier poll conducted by the employers' magazine, Iron Age, showed that 90% of returning servicemen favor unions. And most of those who have already returned to industry have borne this out by at once taking their place in the forefront of labor union ranks.

After all, men who have fought and licked the world's most powerful dictatorships are least of all likely to tremble before domestic industrial dictators, or to allow themselves to be pushed around as pawns in a campaign to undermine American wage and living standards.

They are going to carry on the good fight, in labor's ranks, for higher wages, full employment, democratic progress, and a country worthy of all the sacrifices they have made for it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-President

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson
S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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MURRAY URGES AID IN CLOTHING DRIVE

CIO support to the "Victory Clothing Collection," aimed at collecting 100,000,000 garments for the millions of war victims in Europe and Asia, was pledged this week by President Murray in a statement which said:

"CIO men and women have always worked for international understanding and good will. In this year's Victory Clothing Collection they see an opportunity to foster good will by giving clothing to fit the physical needs of the liberated people, and by writing letters to provide the moral uplift necessary to those who have endured so much.

"As they have in the past, CIO men and women will give generously, not only with contribution of used clothing, but with their time, their services, and whatever else is necessary to put this drive over the top. They are aware of the fact that this newly liberated world still lacks freedom from want. The Victory Clothing Collection can help win that freedom."

Goals of the drive are 100,000,000 pieces of clothing, bedding, shoes, etc., together with letters of solidarity to the recipients. Clothing can be taken to local police and fire stations, city halls, churches, union halls, and similar public places.

Typical of the response from war-destitute workers is this letter received from a small town in France:

"We are very happy to have received your gift of clothing and we thank you very much, as we have been bereft of all our linen, furniture and other belongings. This is not gay at our age—63 and 69—after working all our lives."

★ ★ ★

Ask Voice In United Nations

Ending a two-day session—its first—the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Paris this week resolved to place its demands for representation on the United Nations Organization before the UNO meeting in London, Jan. 10.

In a dispatch from Paris, Allied Labor News reports that the demand for a labor voice in the UNO will be presented to every government which has ratified the UNO charter, as well as at the Jan. 10 meeting.

The executive bureau also appointed WFTU General Sec. Louis Saillant to go to Berlin early this month to give the Allied Control Commission the views of world labor on the reconstruction of German trade unions. Another delegation is going to Greece in Feb. and a third, containing American representatives, will go to Japan and China in the interests of rebuilding labor unions in those countries.

The bureau considered the setting up of industrial departments in the WFTU, which have been the subject of lengthy negotiations with existing secretariats such as the Intl. Federation of Transport Workers.

Members at the first meeting were Saillant, Sir Walter Citrine of the British TUC, Mikahil Tarasov and M. Fallin of the Soviet Council of Trade Unions, Leon Jouhaux of the French CGT, Chu Hsueh-fan of the Chinese Assn. of Labor and Walter Schevenels of the recently dissolved Intl. Federation of Trade Unions. Next meeting is set for Feb. 28.

Finds Polish Labor United

Polish labor is united and firmly backs the present government, Leo Krzycki, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and first U. S. delegate to the postwar convention of the Polish unions, said this week.

As reported in a special dispatch to The CIO NEWS from the Soviet Information Bureau, Krzycki told Soviet newspaperman Alexander Karpov:

"For the first time Polish labor is solidly united. Six hundred delegates represented over a million trade unionists at the convention held in Nov. Both President Beirut (of Poland) and Prime Minister Osubka Morawski and most of the members of the Polish cabinet attended the congress."

Polish trade unionists expressed admiration for the Red Army for liberating Poland, Krzycki said, and the conviction that friendship between the USSR and Poland would continue.

Krzycki visited Soviet factories in Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad and Saratov, where he was particularly impressed, according to the Soviet dispatch, by facilities for child care and health attached to the plants.

Wants Fund To Aid USSR

Moved to action by reading The CIO NEWS articles on destruction in the Soviet Union (Nov. 13, 19), M. L. Amos of Salina, Kans., has publicly offered to contribute $100 to a fund for purchasing lathes to help rehabilitate Soviet industry.

Mr. Amos's offer, made some weeks ago, is contingent on similar contributions of $100 from each of 100 other contributors. In his letter making the offer, Mr. Amos said that he had been moved to do it by articles of The CIO NEWS Editor Len De Caux, who went to the Soviet Union with the CIO delegation that visited there after the Paris meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Oct.

These victims of German-Japanese fascism need your help in clothing their nakedness. Above, men liberated from a Nazi concentration camp. Below, left, a Greek child, and right, a little Chinese girl. Give to your local "Victory Clothing Collection." (See adjoining column).

1 More than 20,000 World War II veterans are on strike against General Motors. Vets of both wars (above) picket GM's Fleetwood plant, in Detroit. Ex-GIs who are members of the CIO Auto Workers Union have proved that the alleged wrath of GIs against labor—whipped up by the employer press and corporations during the war—was as phoney as a Tokyo Rose broadcast. Thus far the only expressions of indignation from ex-servicemen have resulted from efforts to mobilize them as strike-breakers. Two back-to-work pleaders—a non-combat Air Corps officer in Flint and a Ku Kluxer in Detroit—have drawn nothing but a lot of five-finger rejections.

2 (Left) GM striker Edmund Rogowski made 64 missions as a 12th Air Force aerial gunner. Now he has plenty of time for bull sessions with his wife and the kid brother. Rogowski, who has two brothers in service, was shot down once in Italy. The first thing he did after discharge was get married. That used up most of his mustering-out pay. When he entered the army, he was making $1.10 an hour as a vertical lathe operator; when he returned, he got $1.14. Ruth, his wife, wants to know why vets can't draw unemployment compensation. So do 20,000 other GM veterans.

3 Toivo Lakanen (1
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before the war. Their
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Cass and five others cra
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Cass, who was telling
of Foreign Wars hall n
said that he didn't have a
was happening to buddy J

akanen (1), chairman, UAW veteran's committee at Chevrolet Gear & Axle, and Joseph Velosky, co-chairman, UAW Intl. Veteran's Committee. Lakanen hinist's mate, Velosky an automatic rifleman with the 1st Infantry Division.

4 John Krawetz (1) and Cass Alesiak, former members of the 82nd Airborne Div., look at a Yank photo of Omaha Beach, Normandy. When their gliders swung over the beach the night before D-Day, it was alive with ack-ack. They're buddies again — against General Motors.

DAY—GM STYLE

Story by DeWitt Gilpin • Photos by Mike Zarro

eral Motors picket line is a good o get a personal slant on World

who went up the hills that overlook Utah beaches in Normandy will al- ber those wrecked gliders. We won- one had got out of those twisted Here in Detroit I met two GM told me how they did it.

ass Alesiak and John Krawetz, who he Chevrolet Gear and Axle plant ar. Their pay was $1.12 per hour. they served in the same combat r, made three invasions, and finally the Chevrolet plant together. Things ed much. Their pay was still $1.12

ohn are typical of the 20,000 UAW are veterans—that is, they are as aratroopers can be. Any infantry- er had to listen to a paratrooper in ro knows that they are the guys war.

irborne Division, in particular, was believed in itself. It got that way on the invasions of Africa, Sicily, nce.

who made the 82nd so good was a UAW member from Murray Body inegun squad took squatter's rights near Carentan behind German lines and held it against Jerry tanks and , according to the Silver Star cita- j. Gen. James "Slim" Gavin gave ssible the joining of our Normandy o a single front.

ohn didn't know about Paul until to Detroit. That's the way things Army. All that Cass and John knew before D-Day was that they loaded and went off to make the Second s time they already had Sicily and their belts. Which meant that they about invasions to be damn good

smashed into a tree when they in a cow pasture near St. Mere ended D-Day for most of the crew. others crawled out of the wreckage ombat. They got it. A German ma- 400 yards away saw to that.

vas telling me this at the Veterans ars hall near the Chevrolet plant, idn't have any idea at the time what to buddy John.

John, who was in the bull session, said that what happened to him should only happen to a scab. His glider got about 30 miles off course and crashed near Caen. The British didn't take this town until two months later, and the Germans there weren't in any mood to let John and the other Yanks wait around.

Eleven days and a lot of shooting later, John finally beat his way back to the 82nd. There he found Cass at a first aid station getting a shrapnel wound on his hand dressed. As they remember, their reunion didn't produce any epigrams. Cass said, "I thought you'd got it," and John replied, "No, still kicking."

The 82nd Division had played a big part in changing the face of Europe, but nobody had changed General Motors.

$1.12 an hour," said Cass. "What do they expect you to live on—K-rations?"

"And have things gone up," said John. "Look at this suit—almost a month's mustering-out pay."

Cass had another gripe. "General Hershey's no 'Slim Jim' Gavin," he said. "Hershey's super-seniority gives me the right to earn an iron cross by kicking some other guy out of a job."

John said that there had been plenty of jobs when they needed tanks and guns. "But because GM wanted a strike," he added, "we can't even draw unemployment compensation. There's nothing 'super' about that deal."

Everyone blew their tops for a while, and then the conversation shifted to the nicer things about war—the Moulin Rouge in Paris and that joint near the railroad station in Brussels. Then Toivo Lakanen, a Navy man from the New Orleans with seven battle stars, came in from the picket line and the talk went back to the strike.

"Did you ask them what they think of the strike now that they've won the war?" asked Toivo, who is a man who knows that no one from the 82nd ever suffers from inhibitions.

"Just aonther D-Day," said John. "Do you think GM can dish anything out that an 82nd man can't take?"

"Well," said Toivo, "I thought maybe you could use a little help from the Navy."

5 Carl A. Rogers, former 2nd Infantry Div. doughboy, now a UAW committeeman at Cadillac Motor, checks his dues with "Jerry" Gawura. Rogers, whose unit won a Presidential Citation in the Battle of the Bulge, had his GI career shortened by a motar shell, stopping von Runstedt.

6 Co-Chairman Velosky (right) of UAW Vets' Committee, shows former Yank correspondent DeWitt Gilpin (center) paratroopers' iron rations, says GM wages don't make for very much better eating at home.

Tomorrow's Citizens — By Rose H. Alschuler

FATHER'S DAY IS EVERY DAY

No one else can take a father's place in the family. His love and emotional support are a big factor in children's sound development. The father's attitude toward his wife is seen in the boy's attitude toward his mother and later toward all women, particularly toward his family. Fathers who invest love, fairness, understanding and confidence in their children are sure to get big returns on their investment.

Lib. of Congress—Vachon for F. S. A. Copyright 1946, Natl. CIO NEWS.

Making Eating Count

'BROTHER, CAN YOU SPARE A POUND?'

Prepared by Nutrition Service, D. C., Chapter, American Red Cross

DOES your "paunch" interfere with your "punch"? Do you bulge in the middle even when you're sitting down?

There is no truth in the belief that a man should expect to get heavier as he gets older. Maybe this is just an alibi for indulging in a love of eating. The life insurance companies don't subscribe to the fat and forty idea. They won't insure a man who is excessively overweight. They figure that after 50 birthdays every extra pound means 1 per cent less on your life expectancy. If you are more than 15 to 20 pounds overweight, better see your doctor.

As we get older we tend to give up sports and take to sitting instead. This lessens the need for food but doesn't change the appetite. We continue to eat the same amount as we did in our younger, more athletic days. Result—this extra food gets stored as fat.

Statistics show that trouble with blood pressure, heart and kidneys lines right up behind overweight. Before 30 years a few pounds overweight is good insurance. After 30 the best health goes with a few pounds underweight.

How can you tell if you have more pounds draped over your muscles than you need? A simple method is based on your height. An average man allows 116 pounds for his first five feet and adds five pounds for each inch thereafter. The big-boned man starts at 122 and the small-boned man at 110. Ten to 20 per cent plus is allowed for individual differences.

If you need to take off a few pounds or keep them from piling up, you should know about calories. Calories aren't magic! They're only a measure of the energy we get from food. A pound of fat in the ice box is worth 4,000 calories. A pound of fat on your middle is 4,000 calories, too. Twenty pounds of overweight means 80,000 calories you didn't work off—a big reserve of energy but NOT of minerals and vitamins. If you're in good health, you don't need a trick diet to reduce. Cut off 1,000 calories a day and you will use up your reserve fat at the rate of a pound every three and a half days. If it sounds slow, remember it's safe.

You still need your minerals and vitamins. Get them in good meals like these:

BREAKFAST—Fruit or juice; egg or cereal; slice of toast or roll; milk, coffee.

LUNCH—Lean meat or fish, green vegetable, cold slaw, slice of dark bread, piece of fruit, and a glass of milk.

DINNER—Meat (no gravy), baked or boiled potato, a green vegetable, raw carrots or tomatoes, a slice of dark bread, a dessert—either fruit or a small serving of pudding or pie—and a glass of milk.

Count a pat of butter and a teaspoon of sugar at each of the three meals. This will give you about 1,800 to 2,000 calories a day, a reasonable variety of food and will help you get rid of that bulge.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

WLB DECISION BIG HELP IN EQUAL PAY FIGHT

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

THE War Labor Board recommendation won by the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of a general 4 cents an hour wage increase for women workers of General Electric and Westinghouse is an important step forward in the fight for equal pay for equal work.

Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the board, said UE proved "substantial differences" between rates for men's and women's jobs in both companies. The companies, he continued "virtually conceded that the differential could not be justified on the basis of job content."

To justify the special exploitation of women workers, factory owners have always claimed that women just came to work for pin money and did not need as high wages as men.

It is easy to answer that argument. Workers are not paid according to what they need in our economy. A single man is paid at the same rate as a married man with several dependents. But women work to support themselves and dependents or to supplement the inadequate wages of their husbands.

There is still a lot of that "pin money" thinking around. Some women's organizations have expressed resentment at the fact that public funds are used for child care centers, for instance. They don't understand that the vast majority of working mothers have no choice but to work. It would cost the community far more than the public contribution to child care centers to provide them with adequate financial assistance to enable them to stay home with their children.

There are plenty of people who think that women should stop working when jobs are scarce. That's another reflection of that worn-out myth that women don't really need jobs anyway.

As long as you have women's jobs with women's rates for them there's the danger that during times of unemployment those women's rates will become general.

Mr. Emmet, manager of the GE plant at Erie, Pa., said: "At present the average weekly earnings of the men working on our factory hourly paid operation is approximately $51 per week; and of our women on similar operations it is approximately $33.50 per week."

The WLB recommendations, if carried out, will cut down that differential. We'd like to see it eliminated altogether — not only in GE and Westinghouse but in all our plants.

That's why the CIO is backing the Pepper Equal Pay for Equal Work Bill. That bill would make possible the establishment of industry committees in each industry to study wage differentials between men and women and to recommend their elimination. It would establish the rate for the job as the principle which should govern wages.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

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Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7818

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

UAW Dir. Paul E. Miley, reports: UAW-CIO won an 88 majority of the employes of GM Truck and Coach Co. of Cincinnati. It is interesting to note that this overwhelming majority was secured in spite of the National GM strike which is over one month old. Rep. R. J. Quinlan was in charge.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, announces: Weaver Piano Co., York, Pa., CIO Furniture Workers 79, against 4; Carl Lieberknecht, Inc., Laurel Dale, Pa., CIO Steelworkers 185, against 13.

George Brown, Dir. Org., IWA-CIO, announces: Friesan Box, Cutler City, Ore., CIO 14, no union 7: Fosbie, Montgomery, Ala., CIO 25, no union 3; Theiler Brothers, Camp Obenhoff, Mich., CIO 11, no union 7.

CIO Reg. Dir. Sam Sponseller, Cleveland, Ohio, reports: Hinde & Dauch Co., Sandusky, plant No. 2, CIO 69, against 37.

CIO Reg. Dir. Carey E. Haigler, Birmingham, advises: New York-Rocquemore Gravel Co., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 25, no union 8. Swift & Co., cotton oil plant, CIO Packinghouse Workers 45, no union 1. CIO Reps. Robert McGrude and K. G. Ingle, UGCCW Rep. Howard King, and UPWA Rep. Ada Lee Howell were the representatives responsible for the showing made by CIO unions in these elections.

Robert C. Edwards, Dir. Org. PJ&NWA-CIO, reports: Union Plate & Wire Co., Attleboro, Mass., CIO 82, against 67. Intl. Rep. Alfred Bregnard, working out of CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael's office was in charge. Hugette Jewelry Co., N.Y.C., employing 70, agreed to certification and representation of the CIO as bargaining agency. The entire staff, including Brothers Gonzales, Mirian Sample and William Hopps working under Asst. Dir. Lou Koleta, participated. Norland Toy Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., employing about 70, has agreed to certification of the CIO. Participating in the organization of this shop were Bill Hopps, Milton Gordon and Asst. Dir. Lou Koletka.

* * *

EVENTS OF THE DAY! The GM strike continues. The Steelworkers are set for the Nation's largest tie up on Jan. 14. The Elec. Radio and Machine Workers have taken strike action with an overwhelming vote of support. The Packinghouse Workers have set their strike date for Jan. 16.

The corporations involved have made unprecedented profits during the war and are now resisting the Unions' demands, in their efforts to hold on to these unwarranted profits extracted from the blood, sweat and tears of American soldiers, sailors and production workers. It is substantial wage increases now or panic and depression later.

The CIO wage program will assure the public a high purchasing power to the advantage of the farmers, small businessmen and the entire country. FORWARD WITH THE CIO!

During the latter part of December, the Paperworkers met in Cleveland and report their organization in a healthy condition, showing continuous growth, and laid plans for future activity. The Railroad Workers met this week, also in Cleveland, and they, too, have laid their plans for organizing drives in 1946.

200,000 CIO PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS TO STRIKE JAN. 16

A STRIKE of more than 200,000 members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers to back up their demand for a 25c an hour increase has been scheduled to start Jan. 16, Pres. Lewis J. Clark announced this week. The walkout will affect the five largest meat packing companies—Swift, Armour, Wilson, Cudahy and Morrell—as well as a number of smaller, independent plants.

Clark explained that the strike date is being announced out of consideration for the public and for the special marketing problems which will face livestock farmers when the companies will be unable to operate.

Packinghouse workers, one of the lowest paid groups in American industry, have not received a general wage increase since before Pearl Harbor, Clark said. "The only way they could meet the high living costs of the past four years was through excessive overtime work," he declared.

"The packers, however, are blunt in telling us that they intend to reduce the number of working hours in order to discontinue overtime payments." At present wages, packinghouse workers will earn $30 or less for a 40-hour week, Clark said.

The union is willing to accept an immediate 17½ cents an hour increase and negotiate the balance later when the general wage situation becomes clearer, he stated, but so far the highest offer made by any company is a 7½ cents an hour increase.

7,000 WU EMPLOYES VOTE TO WALK OUT

A STRIKE of 7,000 members of the CIO American Communications Assn. employed by Western Union was voted unanimously this week at a special meeting in New York City. Jan. 8 was set as date for the walkout. The action was taken in protest against a decision of the Natl. War Labor Board reducing the wage increases previously recommended by the N. Y. regional board. The decision was handed down just before the Natl. WLB went out of existence.

Joseph P. Selly, union president, declared that the National Board's directive was "deliberately misleading" in giving the impression that the revised wage order would give all the New York telegraph workers an average 12c an hour increase. Actually, he said, thousands of workers would not receive a cent under it. He accused the board of going out of its way to injure the N. Y. workers' economic interests.

The regional board's original recommendation, Selly said, provided for a 10c minimum increase for all N. Y. telegraph workers, with additional increases for many. Asserting that the union would hold to its demand that the company put the original order into effect, Selly said that the Jan. 8 strike date was set to give Western Union a chance to come to its senses.

Severance Pay In Steel Case Ordered

SEVERANCE pay for workers of five U. S. Steel subsidiaries represented by the CIO Steelworkers Union who were permanently laid off by the closing of less efficient plants was ordered by the Natl. War Labor Board shortly before it went out of existence Dec. 31.

The board also recommended that severance pay be given to workers of 44 Lake Superior iron ore mines who were permanently displaced by the closing down of war-exhausted mines.

In the case of the steel workers, the WLB directed that employes with three or more years' service receive four weeks' pay; those with five years' service, six weeks' pay, and those with ten years' service, eight weeks' pay. No specific amount was recommended in the case of the iron ore workers, the board directing that this should be settled by collective bargaining.

The board's action puts into effect the last remaining parts of an order of Nov. 25, 1944, against 86 basic steel companies and the iron ore mines. The order gave approval to the principle of severance pay by declaring that it would be fair and equitable for the companies to devote a portion of the benefits received under the carry-back provisions of the Federal tax law to severance pay for workers permanently laid off.

WOMEN'S BUREAU HEAD SAYS, 'PASS EQUAL PAY BILL'

IMPORTANCE of passage of the Federal equal pay bill for women (S. 1178) is shown by the 1946 forecast of Miss Frieda Miller, director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Miss Miller points out that some gains in obtaining equal pay for women were made during the war but they were limited in scope. She adds that only six states—Michigan, Montana, Washington, Illinois, New York and Massachusetts—have women's equal pay laws. A Federal equal pay bill has been introduced in Congress.

While the CIO is for state as well as Federal legislation, the slow progress on the state basis that has been made is a strong argument for the passage of the Federal measure, which was given a hearing by a Senate committee last October but was not reported out.

Miss Miller says that the "principal reasons" for equal wages are: "To promote the general welfare by protecting general wage levels and sustaining the purchasing power" and "to render justice to women in the different fields of employment . . ."

The Children's Bureau head also calls for enactment of minimum wage laws in 22 states now without such legislation to protect women and other workers engaged in intra-state industry. The CIO is pressing for the passage of the 65-75 cents minimum wage bill.

Guild Reports Banner Year

The CIO American Newspaper Guild reports that 1945 was a year marked by substantial wage gains. Minimums of $65 or better for reporters, with comparable minimums for other classifications, were set in such cities as San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, St. Louis, San Diego, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Cleveland and Boston, while in New York, new high minimums of $90 and $95 were negotiated.

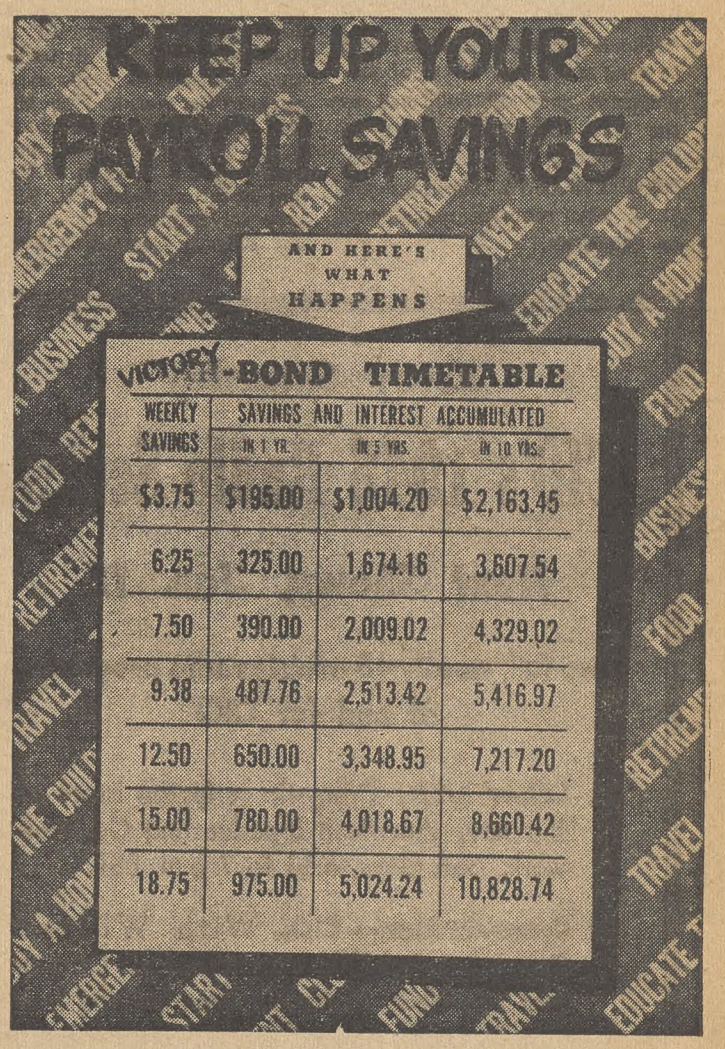
Recently the Guild won three NLRB elections in one week—at the Chicago Daily News; among editorial employes of four dailies in Springfield, Mass., and among editorial and commercial employes of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Tribute To UAW Official

The death of Elwin Corbin, 49-year-old chairman of the CIO Auto Workers' top GM negotiating committee, who died last Sunday in Detroit, was called "a personal tragedy to all General Motors" in a statement issued this week by Walter P. Reuther, director of the union's GM dept.

"His death came from a kidney ailment which was caused or aggravated by his long years of work operating a drop forge hammer in the Chevrolet forge plant in Detroit," Reuther said.

"His greatest wish was to see us victorious in our current strike. Ours is a cause to which he contributed much. Our greatest tribute to him will be an early and complete victory."



This Message Sponsored By

Standard Machine Products Co.

WLB UPHOLDS CIO ON VETERANS' PAY

THE NATL. War Labor Board this week ruled in favor of granting veterans their full vacation pay during the year they return to work, thus upholding the CIO in its dispute with Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service system.

The decision was handed down by the board in a case in which the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers opposed the Philadelphia Division of the Bendix Aviation Corp., which did not wish to give veterans full vacation pay for the year in which they returned to work.

Chairman Clinton S. Golden of the CIO Veterans Committee recently protested to General Hershey the action of a Selective Service official at Buffalo, N. Y., who was advising employers that they did not need to give veterans vacation pay for the year in which they returned to their jobs.

"We do not know by what authority Selective Service personnel have installed themselves as supreme arbiters on all matters affecting the employment of veterans," Golden wrote.

Vets To Get War Housing

Some relief for the acute housing shortage for veterans is provided by the Veterans Housing Act, signed this week by President Truman. With the $160 million provided by this CIO-supported measure, introduced by Sen. Mead (D., N. Y.) and the $35 million under the Lanham Act, emergency shelter will be made available for veterans by moving war housing.

CIO affiliates have been asked by CIO Legislative Director Nathan E. Cowan to press Congressmen, home on vacation, to vote for the Wagner-Ellender-Taft low-cost housing and jobs bill (S 1592), and the Patman bill giving veterans priority on housing (HR 4761).

Colonel Rapped For Disunity

Joseph Veloskey of the CIO Auto Workers' Veterans' Department this week charged that Col. J. C. Campbell, commander of the 21st Replacement Depot in the Philippines, was attempting to create resentment against striking workers in the minds of overseas servicemen.

"A dispatch from the Associated Press," said Veloskey, "reports that Col. Campbell rebuked more than 4,000 GIs who were protesting against interminable delay in their shipment back home. Col. Campbell is qutoed as having said: 'You men forget you're not working for General Motors. You're still in the Army.'

"Servicemen will be quick to agree with him that working for General Motors is not the same as being in the Army. Workers fed up with brass-hat red tape and inefficiency in industry have their democratic right to protest and, if necessary, to strike. The labor movement will continue to bend every effort to see that overseas servicemen are returned to their families at once."

CONGRESS AXES VETS' PREFERENCE

CONGRESS has not dealt kindly with veterans preference. While ex-GIs are still entitled to preference under Civil Service, the system for seeing that veterans and war agency employes get a square break — including the appeals boards — is greatly hampered by Congressional cuts in appropriations, the CIO United Federal Workers point out.

President Eleanor Nelson of CIO-UFWA said:

"The net result is another example of disregard of human rights during reconversion."

But UFWA is fighting to see that veterans get raises and promotions that they would have got had they remained on the job. While U. S. agencies can grant these raises and promotions, they do nothing until UFWA steps into the picture.

Fight For Vets

The CIO Veterans' Committee and the Steelworkers' Union are seeking to have a New England steel firm reverse its policy on not paying veterans the same amount of yearly bonus for the year in which they return to work as it pays other employes. The company was paying other employes $50 a year, but veterans were receiving only $20, plus $4.80 for each month they were employed prior to June 1, 1945.

Canteen Appeals

An appeal for $2,000 a month to continue operations is being made by the Labor Canteen, Honolulu, backed by CIO and AFL unions. The canteen is carrying on an extensive program to counteract anti-labor propaganda among servicemen-guests, numbering 2,300 weekly.

JOB SERVICE MOVE HIT

CIO affiliates are urged to support President Truman's veto of a provision in an appropriation bill turning the U. S. Employment Service back to the states, in a letter from Clinton S. Golden, acting in his capacity of chairman of the Labor Committee of the Natl. Planning Assn.

"If the USES were in state control, even the present standards and safeguards to protect the workers would be eliminated and many people who are now eligible for unemployment compensation payments would be denied their benefits under state laws," Golden's letter says.

The letter urges CIO members to read a leaflet, "National Employment Service," published by the NPA Labor Committee on the subject. Order from NPA, 800 21st St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Five cents each; discounts on quantities.

NEW BATTLE OF GERMANY

(Continued From Page 3)

In iron and steel and chemicals Germany has more potential capacity today than in 1939. A bomb damage survey conducted by the U. S. Army Air Force after V-E Day states that far more of the damage by bombing was done to housing than to industry.

THE great Germar. trusts contributed to Hitler's Nazi party from its earliest days. They put Hitler in power in 1933, maintained the Nazi regime through contributions and through shares in ownership (Goering became one of Europe's richest industrialists), grew stronger and more ruthless with each day of Hitler's climb toward world conquest.

One such trust is I. G. Farben, with over 2,000 cartel agreements among similar trusts (British Imperial Chemicals, du Pont, Standard, etc.) in Britain and this country, as well as other parts of the world. Here is what Col. Bernard Berstein, formerly U. S. Treasury counsel and director of the Division of Cartels and External Assets, U. S. Military Government, told the Senate Kilgore Committee recently on the subject of Farben:

"As an example of an aggressive management which disregarded all human values and committed itself to a program for world domination, Farben is symbolic of the role played by the large industrial firms of Germany.

"The proposition must be recognized that giant industry, throwing all its weight behind a despotic government, actually holds the balance of power in the conduct of successful warfare.

"As of V-E Day, Farben officials themselves estimated that 87% of I.G.'s wartime (1943) capacity remained intact. That is much larger than I.G.'s war potential as of the outbreak of war in Sept., 1939.

"In order to resume large-scale operations these plants require only the necessary fuel and raw materials. Practically all of the technicians necessary to the successful operation of these plants are available in Germany."

To clinch his point, Colonel Bernstein quoted to the Senate Committee from a statement of Dr. Georg von Schnitzler, a member of Farben's central executive committee, who told his allied captors in a burst of frightened candor:

"Thus, in acting as it had done, I.G. contracted a great responsibility and constituted a substantial aid in the chemical domain and decisive help to Hitler's foreign policy, which led to war and to the ruin of Germany.

"Thus, I must conclude that I.G. is largely responsible for Hitler's policy."

Had he been still more frank, von Schnitzler might have pointed out that I. G. Farben—and the other huge German trusts can try again, if they get the chance.

(Next—Plans for permanent industrial disarmament of Germany.

New Anti-Labor Move

A new anti-labor initiative petition is being circulated in California under the sponsorship of the Committee for Political Freedom, Inc.

The new measure, entitled Political Campaign Contributions, prohibits the levying of assessments for political purposes by any organized group or enterprise, though it is frankly aimed at labor unions.

Joseph E. Matthews is secretary-treasurer of the new outfit. He says it has raised $50,000 to circulate the petition, plus $25,000 for publicity.

Every Saturday

CIO's 1946 Radio Series

Next Shows, Jan. 12

Two full, weekly 15-minute radio programs, of and for CIO

1. **Labor USA.** Dramatic series on issues of the day. American Broadcasting Co. Network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7 p.m. EST.

2. **Cross-Section—CIO.** With William Downes, noted CBS commentator. On-the-spot interview. Columbia Broadcasting System Network. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4 p.m., EST.

GOOD LISTENING!

This Patriotic Ad Sponsored By

PRINTZ ELECTRIC CO.

Universal Button Fastening & Button Co.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

SUE TELLS JIM HOW MICKEY, JUST RELEASED FROM THE ARMY, CAME TO HER WITH A PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE WHICH SHE WAS STRANGELY RELUCTANT TO ACCEPT! SHE CONTINUES...

TWO MONTHS AGO, MICKEY, THE ANSWER WOULD HAVE BEEN 'YES'! BUT NOW— I... I'M NOT SURE AT ALL.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN, SUE?

YOU KNOW, WE WERE JUST KIDS WHEN YOU LEFT FOR THE ARMY, AND WE'D NEVER EVEN GONE OUT WITH ANYBODY ELSE, AND...

AND NOW YOU HAVE. IS THAT IT, SUSIE?

YES, MICKEY, BUT...

NEVER MIND THE BUTS. WHO IS HE?

IT.. IT'S STEVE DENTON.

NOT THE STEVE DENTON, SON AND HEIR OF THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY?

YES, THAT'S THE ONE MICKEY. BUT DON'T THINK...

LET ME BE THE FIRST TO CONGRATULATE YOU, SUSAN. YOU'VE SHOWN MIGHTY FINE PRACTICAL JUDGMENT EXCHANGING A POOR SUCKER LIKE ME FOR A GENUINE 24 KARAT ROMEO IN THE HIGHER INCOME BRACKETS!

I SPEND TWO YEARS IN A FOXHOLE, DREAMING, AND WHEN I COME HOME-- WELL, IT DOESN'T MATTER. MAYBE WHEN YOU MARRY THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY YOU CAN STRAIGHTEN EVERYTHING OUT AND GET THE BOSS TO SEND ME A CHECK FOR MY DREAMS... TIME AND A HALF FOR OVERTIME!

OH, MICKEY!

WELL, THAT'S THE STORY, JIM. HE'S CUT ME COLD EVER SINCE.

MMM, I CAN SEE HIS POINT OF VIEW. AFTER ALL, HE'S BEEN THROUGH EVERYTHING THE WAR COULD OFFER, JUST LOOKING FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN HE COULD RETURN TO YOU, AND..,

I KNOW, JIM. BUT STILL, I HAVE A RIGHT TO FIND OUT IF IT'S MICKEY I LOVE, OR.. STEVE. STEVE'S REALLY A REGULAR GUY--- AND A UNION MEMBER TOO.

THE BOSS' SON--A UNION MEMBER?

54

SURE -- I MET HIM ON A PICKET LINE. HE'S A SWELL GUY, JIM.

MMM... SPEAKING OF UNIONS, SUE, THERE'S ANOTHER QUESTION I WANT TO ASK YOU.

DO YOU THINK MICKEY HAS ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE ANTI-UNION PROPAGANDA THAT'S BEEN GOING ON AT YOUR SHOP?

MICKEY? WHA-WHATEVER PUT THAT THOUGHT IN YOUR MIND, JIM?

Produced by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

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MEAT PACKING —'RUGGED DEAL'

By NORMAN DOLNICK

THE packinghouse workers, by an overwhelming strike vote averaging 20-1 and running as high as 25-1 in some plants, have indicated that they mean business when it comes to enforcing their demand for a long overdue wage increase.

One of the most underpaid groups of workers in American industry, these men and women, through the CIO Packinghouse Workers, are asking for a 25c an hour increase to meet rising living costs. This is about a 30% raise. The immediate demand is for 17½c an hour increase with the balance to be negotiated later.

Although meat production increased by more than 12% during the war and Army and Navy "Excellent" awards as well as War Food Administration "Achievement" honors were given to almost every leading meat packing company, the workers have received no general wage increase since before Pearl Harbor.

On the average, a typical packinghouse worker earned around $42 for a 48-hour week during the war. This does not include payroll deductions. The companies, however, make no bones about eliminating overtime pay as soon as additional manpower is available. For a work week of 38 or 40 hours, the average packinghouse worker will earn less than $30, not including deductions.

Negotiations with the Meat Trust for a reasonable living wage have been stymied by the companies' stingy offer of a 5½c increase. This, in the face of nearly a 50% rise in living costs during the war, is a deliberate provocation. The increase offered by management would amount to about $2 a week, and in no way would begin to give the workers an income which would adequately provide bare necessities for their families.

If there is any kind of a wage increase, the packers are certain to head for Washington, howling for price relief—but the facts are against them. Wage increases can be given to the packinghouse workers without raising consumer prices or reducing livestock prices to the farmers.

In 1944, the Big Four meat packing companies paid $70 million in excess profits tax. The big companies, so far reporting in 1945, have continued payment of excess profits, even when their hog slaughter was more than halved. With Congress repealing the excess profits tax and with a high volume of slaughter coupled with strong retail prices assured for the coming year, the packers' tears are strictly phoney.

Other important factors glossed over by the companies are that labor productivity has increased during the past few years and that time and a half for overtime will be eliminated at their first opportunity. These two factors considered by themselves can absorb the major part of the wage demand.

In no other industry are working conditions so intolerable as they are in meat packing. Workers put in long hours in departments which have temperatures as high as 120 degrees above zero to 40 below zero.

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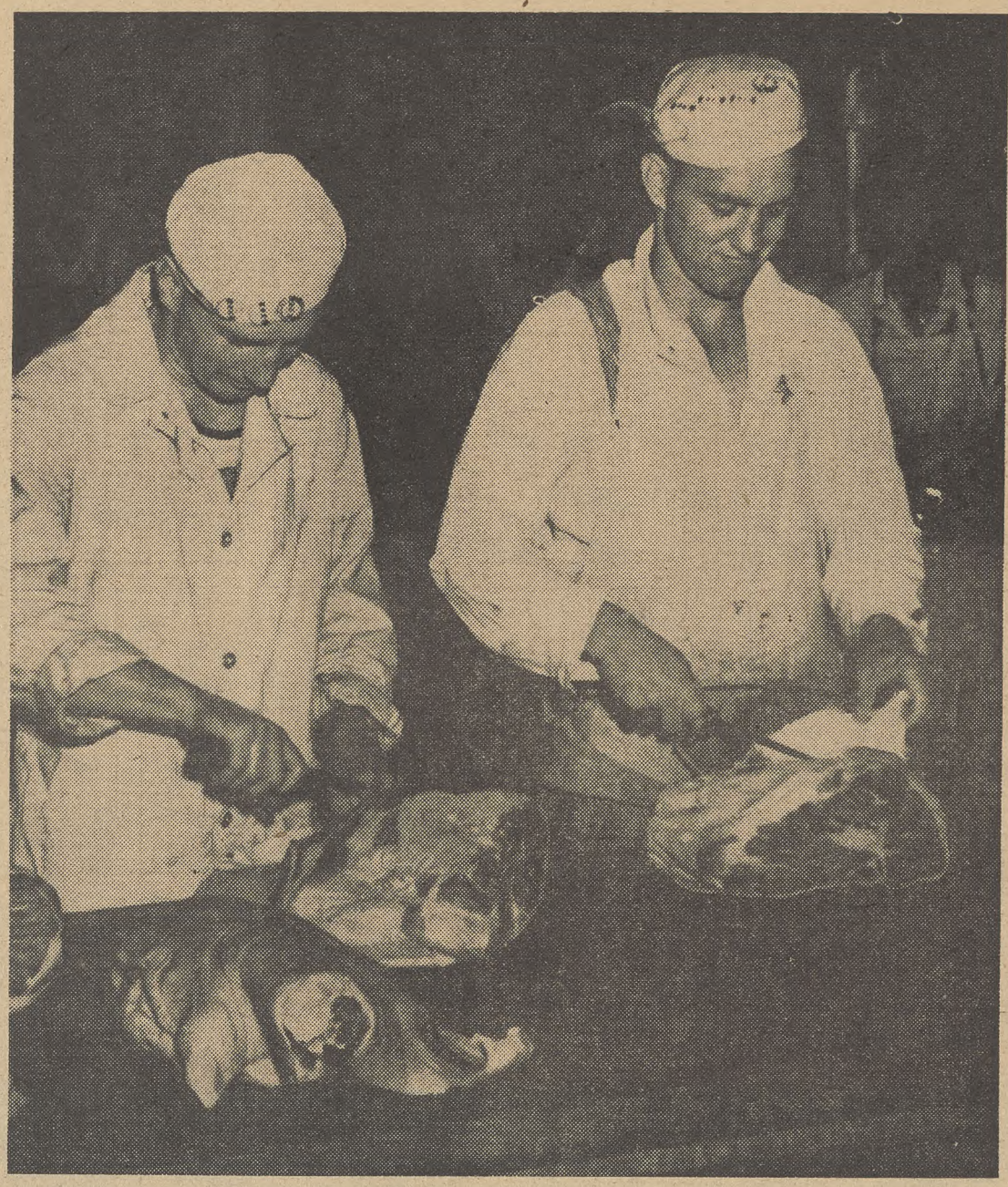

Work in a packing plant is not pleasant. The accident rate is second highest in American industry. Last year accidents cost packinghouse workers more than a million and a half dollars' pay. The skilled ham boners, shown above, who handle sharp knives all day, are paid 77½ cents an hour. In other departments workers have to smell hot animal flesh, slog through bloody floors and work in rooms with temperatures varying from 120 degrees to 40 below zero.

Pres. Lewis J. Clark of the CIO Packinghouse Workers says that the big packing firms can well afford to pay decent wages out of $70,000,000 excess 1944 profits.

Theodore Kolobos, father of three earns $42 for a 50-hour week at the Wilson Packing Co. This will drop to less than $30 when the company goes back to only 38 or 40 hours work a week.

Elias Sowell, who has worked for Armour & Co. for 30 years, earns $31 for a 40-hour week, even after his union got 2½ cents an hour pay adjustment for him two months ago. After deductions, not much is left for food for his wife and three children. He lives in the overcrowded, restricted southside Chicago, in a home typical of thousands' of other packinghouse workers.

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 9, No. 3 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY — $1.50 IN CANADA | 82 | January 14, 1946

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

No. 1 Problem—Steel: With Jan. 14 as strike deadline, the CIO United Steelworkers this week were in showdown negotiations with United States Steel, the giant of the industry. News story, page 2. Picture feature, pages 6 and 7.

KAISER PACT TOPS—UAW

See Page 3

STEEL TALKS ON; STRIKE STILL SET FOR JAN. 14

(Why Steelworkers Need a Raise—See Pages 6-7)

WITH THE CIO Steelworkers' strike still set for Jan. 14 as The CIO NEWS went to press, direct negotiations were resumed this week in N. Y. City between the union and U. S. Steel, largest producer in the industry. The outlook was reported "good" for a satisfactory wage settlement.

The union, headed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, has demanded a $2-a-day raise in wages, with the industry flatly rejecting it so far, maintaining that a steel price increase is necessary. The government has been reported as ready to allow a $4-a-ton steel price hike, contingent on a satisfactory wage settlement.

Tied in with the steel wage case, which affects 700,000 workers, are the pay fights of CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

More than 250,000 UE workers were slated to strike the Big Three of the electrical industry Jan. 15 and 200,000 packinghouse workers were slated to go out Jan. 16 unless their wage demands are met (see other stories, this issue).

In N. Y., President Murray conferred with Pres. R. J. Thomas and Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers about the General Motors fact-finding panel report, which recommended a raise of 19½c an hour for more than 300,000 GM workers who have been on strike for nearly two months (see other story).

In Washington, the steel fact-finding panel headed by Nathan P. Feinsinger, reported that it will continue probing the steel case, in announcing resumption of direct negotiations between union and management.

"The Board," Feinsinger said, "is under an obligation to plan its procedure in this dispute in such a manner as to assure a report to the President on or before Feb. 10, unless a final settlement of the dispute has been reached in the meantime."

Score for Vets On Steel Vote

Why veterans joined with other members of the CIO Steelworkers Union in voting for a strike is spelled out in the quarter-million edition of the union's new pamphlet, "Ex-GIs and the Steel Wage Fight."

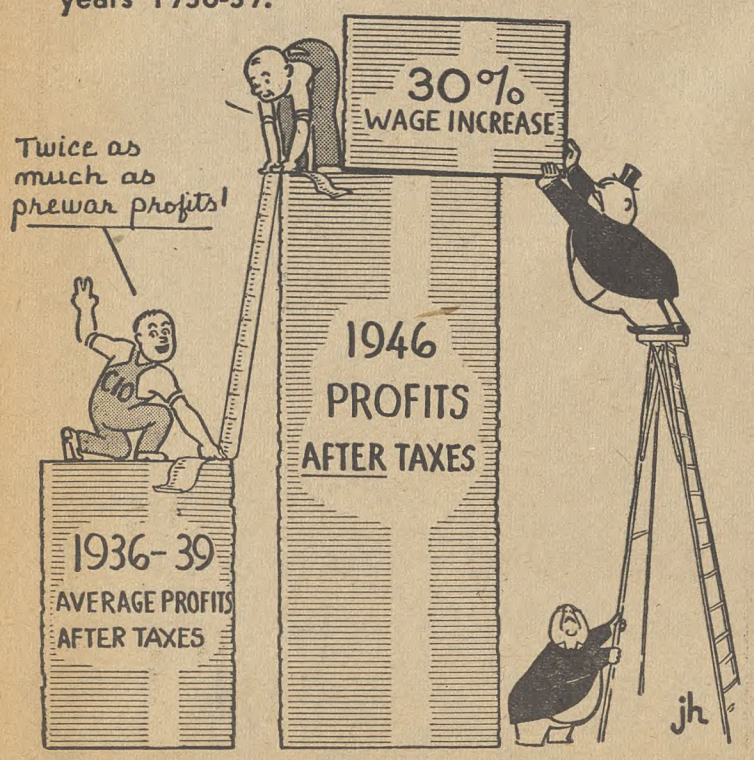
The pamphlet tells "in a nutshell why the ex-GI voted for a strike." It was written by Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee, who before his stint of two and one-half years in the Pacific Theater was a member of the Steelworkers research staff.

Asserting that "industry is paying less than the armed forces put out for the GI," the pamphlet says that counting allotments for a wife and two children and necessary clothing, the average enlisted man in the European theater was paid $2,460.38 a year.

WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

9. Can Industry Raise Wages And Still Make 'Fair' Profits?

Yes! Manufacturing industry can pay an increase of 31% in basic wage rates, and still earn 100% more—or twice as much—take-home profits after taxes than in the prewar years 1936-39.



Typical Manila Street Scene These Days: Angry GIs protest demobilization slow-down as other tens of thousands of their comrades did throughtout the world.

GI DISCHARGE SNAFU FORCES SENATE PROBE

A SPECIAL Senate Military Subcommittee to probe the demobilization SNAFU was named this week as the CIO called on Congress for action while tens of thousands of GIs in Japan, the Philippines, Germany, France and in the U. S. staged vociferous demonstrations against War Dept. orders to slow down demobilization.

Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, in a letter to all members of Congress, asserted: "The high command seems unable fully to appreciate the principles and workings of democracy." He called on all members of Congress to democratize the military services and "reduce them to the smallest possible size consistent with our absolute needs and commitments."

Attached to the letter was a copy of a cablegram to Golden from representatives of 600 enlisted men at Hdq. Co., Sub Base R, Manila, requesting that "all available shipping be used to return overseas veterans from non-hostile countries" and that the demobilization program be transferred from the War Dept. to a Congressional committee. The writers of the cablegram requested that Golden send copies of it to all members of Congress. The same GIs also wired Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers who likewise forwarded their cable to all Congressmen.

Expressing their appreciation of the CIO's "energetic effort in behalf of accelerated demobilization," Sgt. Douglas Walker and 50 servicemen this week radioed CIO Pres. Philip Murray from Honolulu to "urge continuation of your influence on the announced Army program, which is inconsistent with the promise to the servicemen."

General Eisenhower has ordered all overseas commanders to expedite the return of any troops for whom there are no military needs, and the War Dept. has announced its intention to again revamp demobilization, but the appointment by Chairman Thomas (D. Utah) of the Senate Military Affairs Committee of the special committee to probe demobilization showed that Congress would likely decide who was to come home and when. Named to the committee were Sens. Johnson (D. Colo.), chairman; Briggs (D. Missouri) and Revercomb (R. W. Va.).

Golden's letter said:

"The army speaks in terms of a total strength of 1,550,000 men to meet our occupation and post-war needs. It calls attention to the fact that 4,750,000 GIs have been discharged since V-E Day.

"That is very commendable, but it still is only a little more than half of the peak number. What about the millions who remain? There are no legitimate tasks for so huge a force at present, and no responsible officer has ever given a satisfactory explanation as to why the surplus cannot be released now. The shipping bottle-neck has been broken.

"The signers of the cable protest against 'occupation' of the Philippines — that country not being a former enemy, but among our bravest allies."

Golden charged that many soldiers are being kept in the service "not for the convenience of the government, but rather for the advantage of their commanding officers." He cited the reported cases of a one-star general who kept for his private use two planes, requiring air and ground crews, and of a lieutenant colonel who called for his chauffeur to drive him 350 yards, where the GI waited three hours to drive him back the same distance.

The CIO Veterans Committee head also referred to the report of the priority transportation of a large cargo of beer bottle caps by the Army air forces to the owner of a brewery in the Philippines.

U.S. URGES 17½% FOR GM STRIKERS.

AS THE CIO NEWS went to press, top leaders of the CIO Auto Workers were studying the recommendation of the government's fact-finding board that the hourly wage of General Motors strikers be boosted approximately 17½%. The union has been asking for a 30% increase.

As soon as they received the board's report, UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther left Washington for N. Y. City to confer with CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who was negotiating with officials of the U. S. Steel Corp. for a $2-a-day increase for the CIO Steelworkers.

The recommended increase would mean a 19½c boost an hour at GM. The board also asked that the strike be called off immediately, that the 1945 contract canceled by GM be reinstated, and that collective bargaining be resumed.

Thomas called a meeting of the union's international executive board in Detroit, Jan. 12, and for the next day Reuther scheduled a meeting of the national General Motors committee of the union.

Thomas said that he would let the executive committee and the union's GM committee decide what to do about the fact-finding board's recommendations.

GM is in a poor position to turn down the fact finders' recommendations, since it walked out of the hearings after its counsel, Walter Gordon Merritt, said that the company would not submit its books as it had been asked to do by President Truman, if the board found them necessary.

For 97 days prior to the strike GM representatives literally thumbed their noses at the UAW negotiators, scoffing at statistical arguments, refusing the offer of the U. S. Labor Dept. to provide conciliators and the union's demand that the public be admitted to the negotiation session.

The board failed to find anything unusual in the request of the UAW for a wage increase when the work week had been cut—as GM contended.

"The effect of these deductions, not only on the workers, but on the economy as a whole, has become a matter of national concern," the board said.

Another contention of GM before it withdrew from the Board's hearings was that the work week would be so long in 1946 that decreases in take-home pay would be wiped out. The board answered this by saying that "all things considered, the greatest range of possibility for 1946 seems to us to fall somewhere between 39.5 and 41 hours."

UAW CALLS KAISER PACT BEST IN AUTO

PRES. R. J. THOMAS of the CIO Auto Workers this week hailed the union's contract with the Kaiser-Frazier Corp. as "the best contract ever negotiated with the auto industry and as the first break in the dike of the auto industry's resistance to the demands of the UAW."

The new pact gives the 30% increase that the UAW has been demanding of General Motors and other auto companies, the UAW leader declared.

"If a new business can do it, why can't the old established companies?" asked Thomas, who led Kaiser-Frazier negotiations for UAW.

The UAW head explained that base rate of pay will be the average rate of about $1.20 an hour paid by Ford at the River Rouge plant, the highest rate in the industry by seven cents an hour. Whatever increase is won from GM will be added to the pay of the Kaiser-Frazier workers.

Another pay hike equal to a 10% increase will go to the workers through the operation of a bonus fund, to which the company will pay $5 for each car shipped. Workers participating in outlaw strikes would be ineligible for the bonus.

"The press has not sufficiently played up this feature of the contract," Thomas declared. "It is much superior to the company security proposal proposed by Ford, which would set up a series of penalties for workers participating in unauthorized strikes, the money to be deducted from their pay."

Thomas stressed that "the plan offers workers a reward and does not penalize them as the Ford plan would do. It is positive and not negative."

How much money the worker receives will be determined by three factors: Number of cars produced until Dec. 1, 1946; the number of hours he worked between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, 1946, and his hourly rate of pay.

A worker needs these qualifications to participate in the fund: Be on the active payroll Dec. 20, 1946; have worked at least 90 days before the termination date of the plan; have worked at least 90% of the hours he was scheduled to work prior to the plan's termination, and not have been guilty of participating in or encouraging any slowdown, work stoppage or strike in violation of a section of the pact which bars lockouts or strikes during the life of the contract.

Workers otherwise qualified but not on the active payroll on Dec. 20, 1946, because they were laid off through no fault of their own will also be eligible to share in the funds from the kitty.

The contract also provides that if a worker disqualifies himself from taking part in the division of the money, he may regain good standing, the date of which will be the basis for his participation.

Three trustees will administer the plan, one representing management, another representing the UAW and the other being an impartial person.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I ask for the immediate repeal of the National Labor Relations Act,

3. I ask for the repeal of the Fair Labor Standards Act,

4. I ask that you repeal all federal laws for the control of prices, production, and the allocation of materials.

8. I ask for the repeal of the Social Security Act as of June 30, 1947.

9. I suggest that no appropriations be passed for federal housing.

10. There may be certain cases in which federal aid to the States is necessary and desirable. But in most cases, federal aid to the States should not be granted.

SOCIETY OF SENTINELS, *Detroit*

Here are reproduced excerpts from the ad of the Society of Sentinels which was headed "An Open Letter to Mr. Truman" and which audaciously proposed a speech for him asking Congress to repeal the Wagner Labor Act and all social legislation. The ad was strategically placed in some of the biggest newspapers.

GM BACKS SENTINELS, PLEADERS FOR FASCISM

By FRED ROSS

THE MYSTERIOUS Society of Sentinels, whose ads appearing in strategic papers last week-end called for the repeal of the Wagner Act and all social legislation, is the mouthpiece of some of the biggest interests in the auto industry.

The society in its audacious ad wrote a speech for President Truman on the state of the union. The speech called on Congress to repeal not only the Wagner Act but also the Wages and Hours Act, the OPA and all price regulation and the Social Security Act. For good measure, the ad asked for an end of appropriations for Federal housing and, in most cases, of aid to states.

The ad was unsigned, but a comparison of the Sentinels' ad with GM's quarter-page "Let's Talk Turkey" spread in the newspapers shows that the thinking is similar.

Pres. R. J. Thomas of UAW-CIO pointed to a GM top official as being among the backers of the Sentinels.

He said that the society "is the hard core of Fascist thought in America, and that at the heart of that hard core we find Stephen DuBrul, chief economist of America's great manufacturing concern, General Motors."

"They are making an effort to revive the discredited program of the Liberty League at two bucks a copy, holding out as bait to reactionary professional and small business men the idea that they will be able to sit in with General Motors and plan the future of America for such a small admission fee," Thomas declared.

The Sentinels' chairman is reported to be Leslie C. Allman, Fruehauf Trailer Co. advertising executive. Thomas said:

"Those who know the Fruehaufs know what they think. And it is perfectly in keeping with their trend of thought that the advertising director of the Fruehauf Mfg. Co. should be the chairman of the Sentinels. The vice-chairmanship of Ross Roy, an advertising agency owner, is understandable. He knows the leaders of the automobile industry, and he is confident that a Fascist declaration such as this will get him business."

Other board members of the Sentinels are reported to be Wayne Stettbacher of the Detroit Employers Assn. and Noble Travis of the Detroit Trust Co.

The Sentinels' ad follows a pattern of undercover reactionary publicity carried on by GM.

A GM pamphlet containing an hysterical editorial from the Detroit Free Press is being widely distributed in Washington. It tells of the reported inability of the Governor of Michigan to reach a CIO official in an effort to settle a short strike of utility workers.

It seeks to create the atmosphere for repeal of the Wagner Act and for anti-labor legislation by trying desperately to picture labor leaders as being above the law and seeking to show that they are preparing the way for Fascism.

In a foreword it is stated that the pamphlet is privately printed by Henry Grady Weaver, but the Detroit address given is General Motors'. Weaver is director of the GM consumer research staff.

"Who's Who in America, 1944-45" states that Weaver has been employed by GM since 1921. GM, of course, has denied that it is financing the distribution of the pamphlet.

Sen. Morse (R., Ore.) has called for an investigation by the Senate Labor Committee of the huge expenditures being made by GM and other large corporations for anti-union advertising to learn whether they are using tax savings, after the repeal of the excess profits tax, to pay for the poisonous barrage.

CIO's Own Radio Shows EVERY SATURDAY

Two Full, Weekly 15-Minute Radio Programs, of and for CIO

1. Labor-USA. Dramatic shows. American Broadcasting Co. network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7 P. M., EST.

2. Cross-Section—CIO. On-the-spot interviews of CIO people by William Downs, noted CBS commentator. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4 P. M., EST.

Live Listening!

AMERICA MUST WIN THIS FIGHT

Never before in American industrial history has there been such a tremendous alignment of forces over so clear-cut a single issue as that which confronts the country as this issue of The CIO NEWS goes to press.

On the one side are millions of CIO members who have solemnly and democratically expressed their determination to strike, if necessary and as long as may be necessary, to establish adequate wage standards.

On the other side are a handful of willful individuals, controlling enormous wealth and directing the destinies of some of our greatest corporations, who have rejected genuine collective bargaining and forced a showdown with labor by their refusal to pay adequate wages.

That is the alignment in its simplest terms. But when we examine the issue and its implications, and when we look at the forces rallying to either side, we find that this is an issue and a conflict that involves the whole American people.

The wage increases which the CIO unions are seeking do not concern the members alone. When they are won, as won they must be, they will set a pattern of higher wages from which practically all American working people, in and out of the CIO, will benefit.

More than this, the restoration of American labor's take-home pay and the expansion of its purchasing power are the first essential for expanding production and employment throughout American industry.

The fruits of CIO victory will be passed on by higher-paid workers to farmers, professional people, businessmen. They will provide a solid basis for increased purchasing power for the prosperity of all the people. They will help to avert the unemployment and general depression which would otherwise result from the 20 to 30 billion dollar annual cut in total payrolls that has followed V-J Day.

In this great industrial struggle, therefore, the CIO is fighting the battle not only of all American labor but of the whole American people.

The corporation chiefs, on the other hand, who are resisting the CIO's logical, reasonable and economically necessary wage demands are also doing more than this.

Their arrogant rejections of collective bargaining, their insistence on forcing showdowns and shutdowns, provide much evidence of a concerted move by big capital not only to keep wages down but also to break the unions, if they can.

More than this, outfits like the Society of Sentinels (spawned and led by auto corporation bigshots), and violently anti-labor literature traceable to corporation sources, furnish evidence that even more long-range reactionary objectives are involved in the current conflict.

Advertisements placed by the Society of Sentinels, for instance, call for repeal of the Wagner labor relations act, the wage-hour act, the social security act and of all existing laws to keep down living costs and to maintain farm prices.

In other words, if the union-fighting corporations should win this fight, they would not only keep wages down and sow the seeds of early depression, but they would also be encouraged to take further steps to destroy the power of the labor movement, and to develop political reaction for the destruction of all the social and legislative gains which the American people have made in recent years.

CIO victory, on the other hand, will be a victory for the whole American people, in higher living standards, in expanding production, employment and prosperity, and in the strengthening of all progressive forces for democratic advancement.

This is a fight which America cannot afford to lose.

N

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

WE WERE crowded on top of each other in a day-coach, and the fellow who shared my seat wouldn't sit still. He had a newspaper full of strike headlines, and he kept fuming and mumbling until I could stand it no longer.

"Pardon me," I said, "but those are my corns you're kicking and my ribs you are digging. If you don't like the paper, why do you read it?"

"That's what I don't like," he said, jabbing his finger fiercely at a cartoon. It showed a meak little figure in a bowler hat labeled "John Q. Public," along with two burley figures labled "Labor" and "Management."

"Nobody asks me what I think," my seat-mate continued. . . .

"Well," I interrupted politely, "What do you think about all these strikes, for instance?"

★ ★ ★

"Do you think I go on strike for fun?" he retorted. "Last April, as a steelworker I was earning $56.32 a week, and now on a 40-hour week I get only $42.70 to support my family.

"Working in a packing plant during the war I made around $42 for a 48-hour week. But with hours cut to 38 or 40, I make less than $30, without counting deductions. And as an auto worker . . ."

"What do you work at anyhow?" I butted in. "You can't be in steel, packing and autos at the same time."

"Says who?" he shot back. "As an auto worker, electrical worker, Western Union employe, textile worker, farm equipment worker, glass worker, oil worker, rubber worker, it's all the same thing—about one-fourth off my take-home pay.

★ ★ ★

"Then look at it as a housewife," my seat-mate continued. "It takes $1.45 today to buy what I could get for $1 in 1941.

"With the old man bringing home less money each week, while living costs keep going up, how am I going to make ends meet unless the CIO wins the wage increases it's asking?

★ ★ ★

"As a veteran myself," he went on, "I'm all for the unions. Why shouldn't we be?

"We want America to be the kind of country we dreamed about at the front ——with plenty of jobs at decent wages.

"If the CIO doesn't win, there not only won't be good jobs, but there won't be enough jobs. It's going to take much higher wages to create enough consuming power to keep production and employment expanding.

★ ★ ★

"Everybody knows what the CIO has done to raise wages.

"So when we see big business refusing collective bargaining, and ganging up to break the unions, every intelligent worker knows what this means and is willing to strike just as long as it takes to defend the unions.

★ ★ ★

"As to the businessman's stake, look at me." ("Brother," I murmured, "I'm looking at you with more and more amazement— you certainly seem to get around.")

"As a storekeeper, I need customers who're well enough paid to buy my goods. That calls for higher wages. And if the workers' purchasing power keeps going down, there's going to be a depression from which all business will suffer.

"The same applies to me as a doctor, dentist or in any other profession. The CIO has got to win, if there's to be enough money circulating through enough hands to build prosperity for all of us.

"For that matter, even as a stockholder in these corporations, I'd rather see higher wages with a lower rate of profit if this will mean greater volume of production and higher total profits in the end, than to see low wages leading to depression, stock market collapse and widespread bankruptcy.

"Then look at it as a farmer. Farm prosperity depends on enough people having enough money to eat well and to buy enough of all kinds of farm products. Now on my farm . . ."

But this was too much. "Look here, bud," I said, "you just can't be everything, worker in every industry, farmer, businessman, veteran, housewife . . ."

"Why not?" he replied. "Don't you know who I am? I'm the real John Q. Public."

The CIO News
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-President
Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas
Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director
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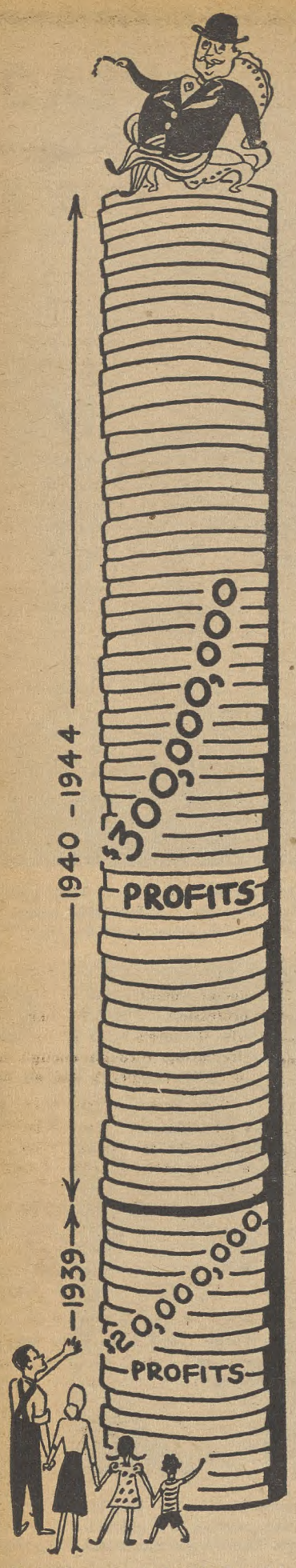


Intl. Harvester sales during fat war years jumped 250%, profits increased 300% Wages were held down to a 15% rise, while the cost of living soared almost 50%. The gap between profits and wages was further widened by increased worker efficiency, due to new machines and improved metheods... Workers now produce 30% more than they did before the war.

FE Schools

A new type of "concentrated education" is getting results in preparing union members for the current wage fight, reports Education Director Edwin J. Schonfeld of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers. The union is sponsoring nine one-week, after-work schools in various sections of the country.

STRIKE HARVESTER MONOPOLY JAN. 21

THE CIO Farm Equipment & Metal Workers Union this week voted to strike 11 plants of the Intl. Harvester Co., giant monopoly of the farm implement field, on Jan. 21. The threatened strike is of national significance, since IHC manufactures from 60 to 65% of the nation's farm equipment.

Sec.-Treas. Fielde of the UFEMWA said that "the union has been forced to take this action after cooling-off through 90 days of fruitless negotiations." We have explored every peaceful road to solution, but the McCormicks are not interested," he said.

Directly involved in the strike will be 30,000 Harvester workers, in the 11 plants where the UFEMWA is collective bargaining agency.

McCormick, Tractor, West Pullman, McCormick Twine Mill, and Deering Workers are in Chicago, employing some 15,000.

Other plants directly involved are located in Rock Island, Ill., East Moline, Ill., Rock Falls, Ill., Bettendorf, Ia., Richmond Ind., and Auburn, N. Y. Additionally, many warehouses and minor properties will be directly affected.

Other IHC properties will become involved due to material shortages within a matter of weeks.

Fielde stated that negotiations on wage increases and a new contract to replace expired agreements had produced "no acceptable results to the union" despite a long series of conferences between union and management.

"Our workers," he said, "received a drastic wage slash following V-J Day, which can only be restored through the general 30% wage increase we are seeking."

He said that Harvester workers viewed contract improvements as equally important with wage increases, and that both were involved in the threatened strike.

The Farm Equipment Workers will co-operate with a fact-finding committee established for the IHC dispute, but will not yield the right to strike nor submit to further useless cooling-off, the union said.

The Int. Harvester Co., subject of two government investigations for violation of the anti-trust laws in the past, is again seeking to use its monopoly position in the farm equipment industry to protect its wartime super-profits and to lower the living standards of 200,000 farm equipment workers whose wage scale it directly or indirectly estabilshes, the union charged.

"After extracting 15 years of prewar profits from five years of wartime business, enabling the McCormick family to draw $8,000,000 annually in dividends alone, the Harvester trust has refused to grant its employes a living wage or to establish working conditions which offer a minimum of security for Harvester workers and their union," the FE stated.

"The Harvester Co. thus is continuing its traditional policy of low wages for workers and high prices for farmers.

"The Harvester trust insists on exploiting both workers and farmers, enhancing its profits by shrinking the income of labor and farmer alike. In its avaricious rush for boom profits it is hell-bent for depression.

"The company is of the same mind as other reactionary firms in the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers combine. It is holding the farm equipment sector of the line the NAM has established to defend the swollen profits gained in the blood and misery of war.

"The union has tried every possible peaceful means to persuade the company to grant a general increase to restore lost take-home pay and to sign a new contract embodying badly needed improvements in all areas of labor-management relations.

"We notified the company four months ago, in accordance with our contract, of the changes desired by the workers. We negotiated with the company on our proposals for three months.

"When the company refused to grant a single concession, we called in the U. S. Conciliation Service to mediate the dispute.

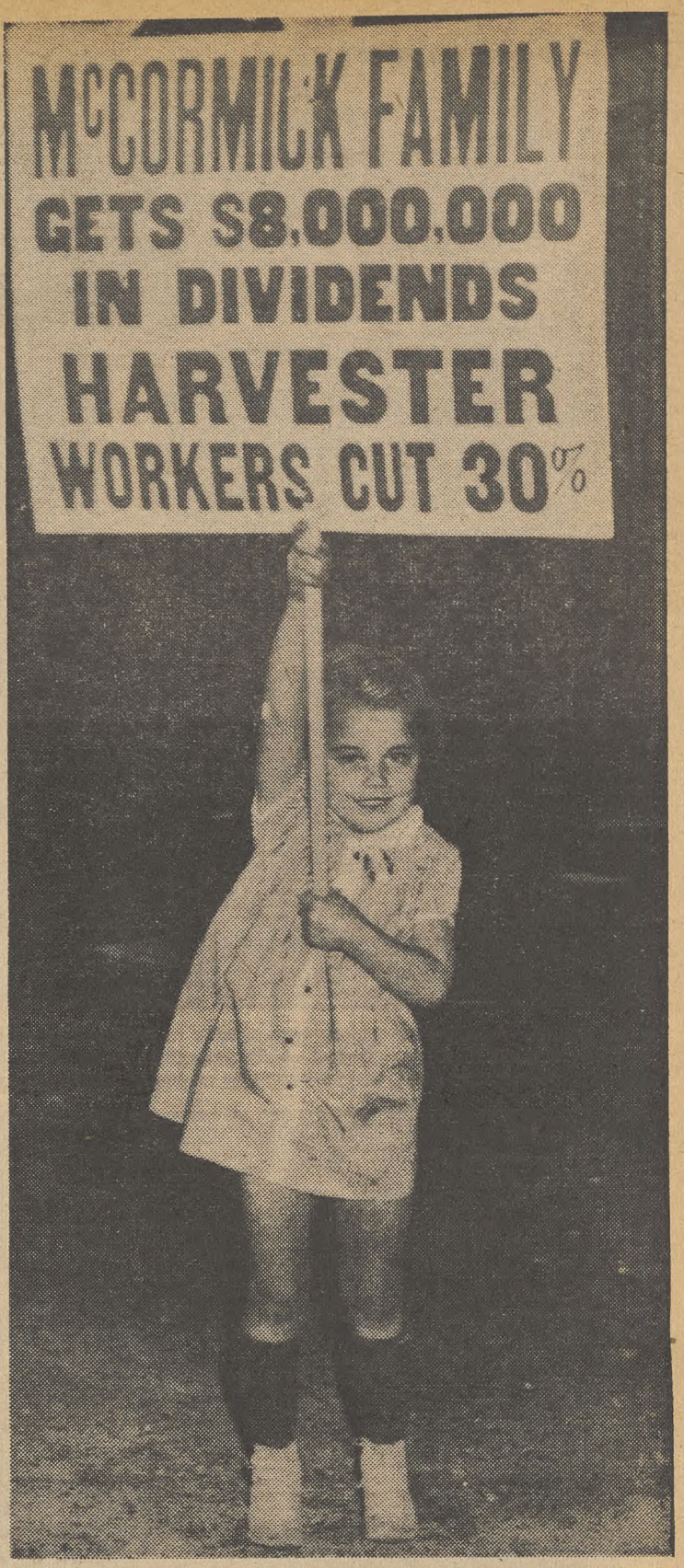
"The net result of all this effort is that the company has indicated its willingness to agree to a so-called 'company security' clause!

"The test of the company's desire to bargain in good faith is the practical result of three months' bargaining — the company has refused to agree to even one single proposal made by the union or to modifications proposed by the union in the course of negotiations.

"We have tried every means we know to avoid this strike, but those who are delegated to protect the McCormick family income against demands for living wages and decent working conditions have willed it otherwise.

"The union is unalterably opposed to higher prices for farm machinery. Implement prices are already too high and could have been lowered at any time in the last 25 years without reducing wages.

"Wages can now be raised upon the small portion of retail price which goes to Harvester workers estimated by the Federal Trade Commission as 8% without raising the price of farm equipment by one penny."



It's take-home pay that feeds the kids—and it's tough to do it with Harvester pay for a 40-hour week. Wartime pay was $40 to $43 a week, on the average, after deductions. Reconversion brought an average drop of $13—bringing scales down to $27-$30. Many get less. Big point in the CIO Farm Equipment Workers' argument for higher wages is the fact that direct manufacturing labor costs are a small part of production expense—$51.75 for a $1,150 tractor and $80 for an average of 35 farm implements per $1,000 of retail price.

THIS HORSE CAN'T LOSE!

"Any losses that we sustain in 1946 will be made up to us by Government out of our profits in 1944 and 1945."

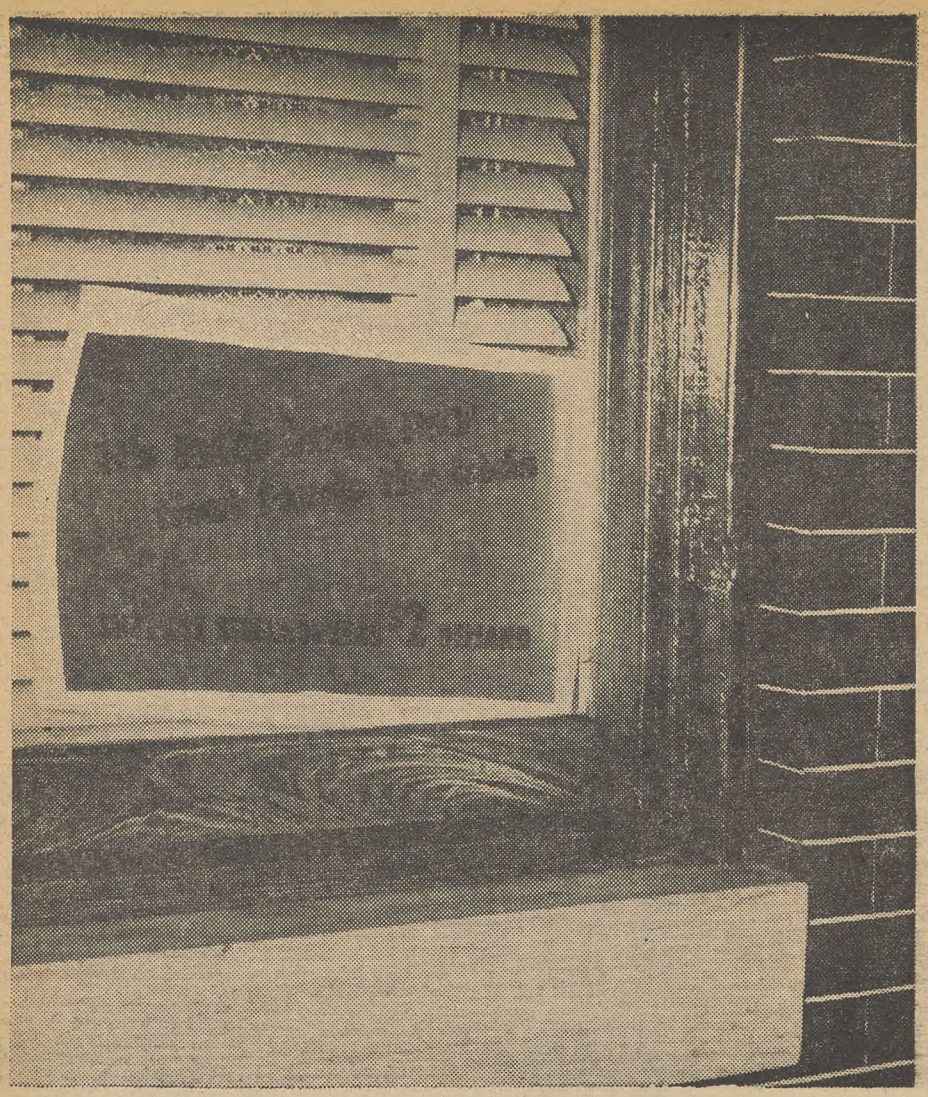
This amazingly bald statement of the carry-back provisions of the corporate income tax law was used this week by a textile company official in Georgia as a club over the heads of workers who have taken a strike vote in protest against continued refusal of the company to live up to War Labor Board directives.

It was contained in a circular letter sent to workers of the Union Manufacturing Co., Union Point, Ga., by the president of the firm, reports Kenneth Douty, Georgia state director of the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Other cotton textile mills in Georgia and elsewhere are also taking advantage of rebate features of the tax laws to defray losses sustained by strikes, Douty said, but this particular concern is the first to boast about it openly in an effort to undermine the morale of the workers.

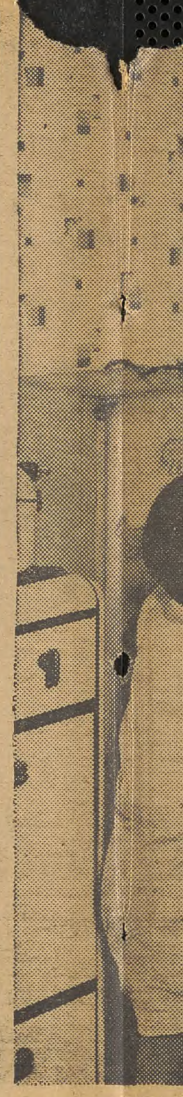
Some 9,000 textile workers are now on strike in 10 or more mills in Georgia, North and South Carolina, including 4,000 who have been on strike against the Erwin chain of mills in North Carolina since Oct. 8. Morale of the strikers is high, Douty declared. The number who have gone back to work after three months is a mere handful.

The Georgia CIO Council and the Textile Union are undertaking a campaign to bring home to Senators and Congressmen the flagrant injustice of the carry-back feature of the present tax law.

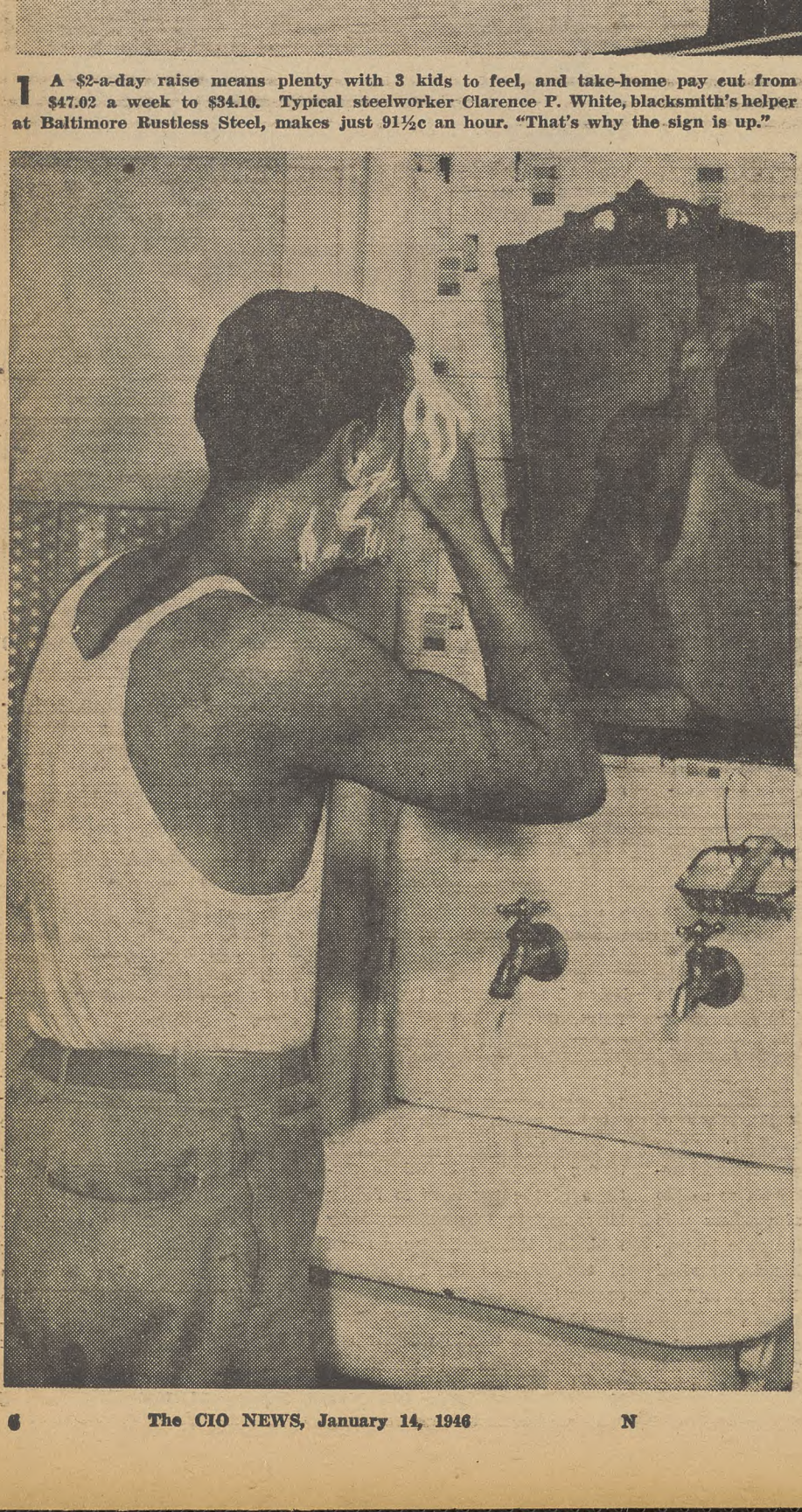


1 A $2-a-day raise means plenty with 3 kids to feel, and take-home pay cut from $47.02 a week to $34.10. Typical steelworker Clarence P. White, blacksmith's helper at Baltimore Rustless Steel, makes just 91½c an hour. "That's why the sign is up."

2 The Whites have been married six years. He made 25c an hour then. They pay $3 a week rent—half OPA ceiling, because relatives own their 15-foot-wide house. Louise is a housewife. Dolores is 2, Joseph 3. "We hope we can bring them up right."



3 Louise irons worked 48 they can't save



5 Clarence washes up after work while Louise prepares his dinner. The kids have eaten earlier. The Whites' recreation is mostly reading. "I get a lot of unions papers" he says. "Our store bill is right high. There's not much left."

ON A CA

"WHEN YOU feel like eat

When you mak three growing kids t

That's the way They are typical of

Clarence is a bl $47.02—after deduction 40 hours. On a typical

"Last week," he s an additional job on or else she'll ha e to kids? We don't know.

Clarence is a me at Rustless Iron & 25c an hour at the hours a week, I reco organization. We us morning and knock get fed up? You ain

What about a st about a strike—you f FDR said, they're eith

The $2 a day rais to save $10 a week Now it's all going for the two youngest child cost $5 to $5.50 a pai On 40 hours work we

The Whites buy t route man. The pay three quarts a day mo the milk bill to build

Three winter suits ally, I haven't bought says Clarence. "We've

The Whites live in wide. They could just in the living room. T had been a bathroom.

Louise irons while Anthony, 5, watches. The Whites used to save $10 a week when Clarence worked 48 hours a week. But it soon went for coal, clothing, hospital bills. Now, on 40 hours, can't save a cent. "They used to charge $1 for extracting teeth—now $2. Doctors the same."

4 "What my husband does is OK with me," says Louise. "He provides for me and the kids. But Clarence adds: "The way it looks now, unless I get another extra job or a better full-time one, Louise will have to go to work." What to do with the kids, they haven't been able to figure.

N, 40 HOURS WORK WE CAN'T SAVE A THING

By FRED d'AVILA

EN YOU throw a 12-pound maul all day, you el like eating when you come home."

you make 91½c an hour, with a wife and ing kids to feed, you can't eat much.

the way it is with the Clarence P. Whites. ypical of thousands of steel workers.

e is a blacksmith's helper. He used to make deductions—for a 48-hour week. Now he works n a typical week he makes $34.10, net.

eek," he says, "I told Louise that I'll have to get al job on my days off or a better full-time one, ll have to go to work. Who's to take care of the don't know."

ce is a member of the CIO United Steelworkers, s Iron & Steel, Baltimore. "When I worked for our at the Gibbs cannery, sometimes 60 to 80 eek, I recognized that working men need a labor on. We used to go to work at 5 o'clock in the and knock off at any time in the night. Did I ? You ain't kidding!"

bout a steel strike? "There's one thing I like ike—you find out who's with you. It's like old hey're either for you or against you."

a day raise demanded by the union? "We used a week when Clarence was working 48 hours. l going for coal, clothing, hospital bills for when ngest children were born. Kids' shoes—good ones—$5.50 a pair. We need five bottles of milk a day. s work we can't save a thing."

ites buy two quarts of milk a day from a dairy They pay $3.92 every two weeks. "I buy two to s a day more from the store because I don't want l to build up too high," says Louise.

inter suits for the kids cost $55. "Myself, person- n't bought a suit of clothes in the last three years," e. "We've got to take care of the kids first."

ites live in a typical Baltimore row house, 15 feet could just do setting up exercises—one at a time— g room. There are three bedrooms upstairs. One bathroom.

"We needed the room when my wife's mother came to live with us. We moved out the bath tub. I take a shower at the plant. Louise and the kids use a wash tub. The toilet is in the basement."

The Whites pay $3 a week rent. The OPA ceiling is $6. "Lots of steelworkers pay $28-$29 a month. And a lot of them don't even have inside toilets."

A typical White pay check for 48 hours looked like this:

Gross pay, 48 hours	$51.70
Old age pension	.51
Income tax	2.00
Insurance	1.07
Credit union (savings)	10.00
Misc. purchases, work gloves, etc.	1.10
Net	37.02

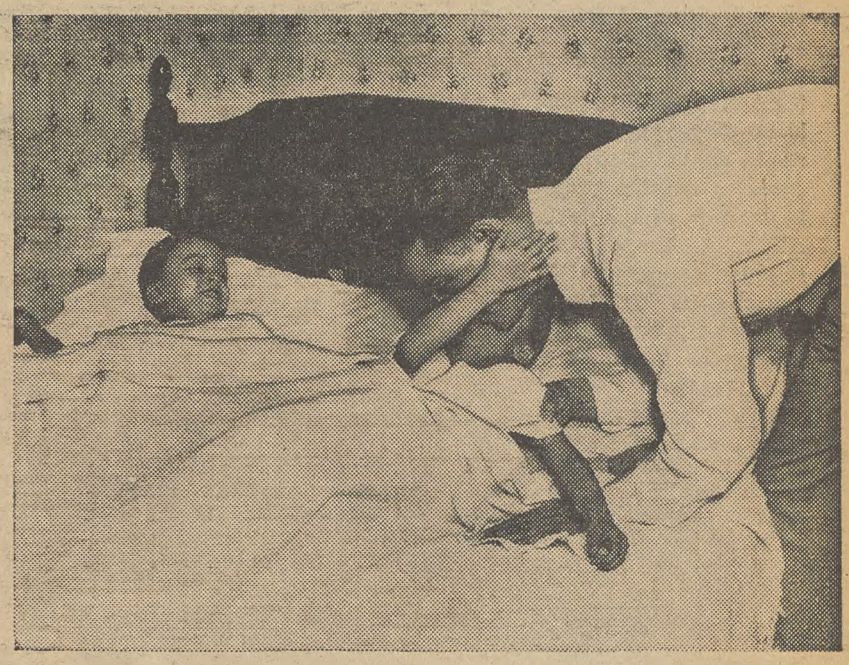
A 40-hour pay check still had a $10 credit union deduction (savings) but this has since come off because the Whites cannot afford to save on his present low net. Here's the way that check looked:

Gross pay, 40 hours	$36.60
Old age pension	.37
Income tax	.70
Insurance	1.07
Credit union (savings)	10.00
Misc.	.36
Net	24.10

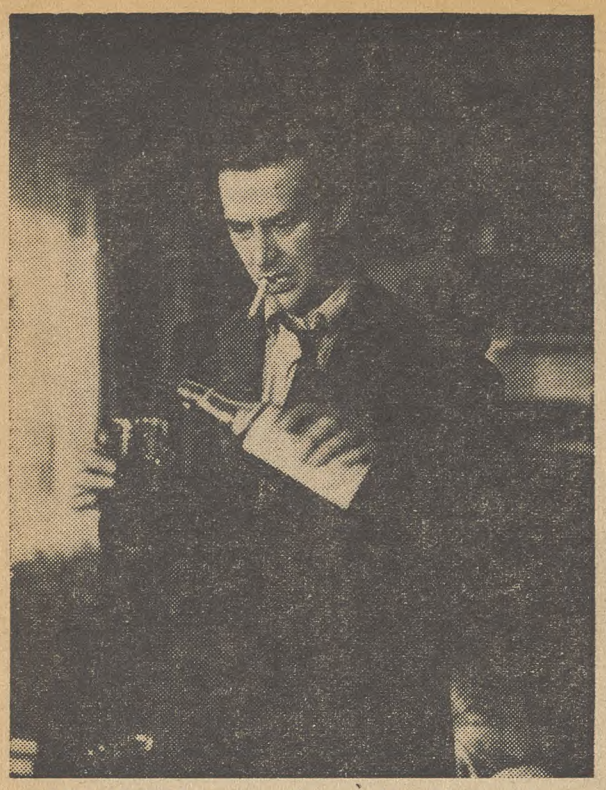
"We've been on 40 hours since December," says Clarence.

What's he going to do about it? Strike—if necessary—with 700,000 other steel workers. Write to Congress, too. "Here are some letters I got from Congressmen on the full employment bill. I enjoy answers like that. That way the working people get to know who's for them and who's against them, and you learn how to vote.

"The sign in the window? About take-home pay? My wife gets mad at me for wiping off the glass so everyone can see the sign. She says there are so few up in other windows on this block. But I tell her, 'What I get as far as wage increases go, you'll benefit by, so why squawk?' That's the way it is. We need more dough and we're going to get it."



6 Clarence kisses the kids goodnight, then (2nd from left) enjoys nickel beers with CIO Steelworkers' staff representative Ferd Bindel (left), John Loring and Fred Philips at Bender's bar. This modest fun is about all he can afford.



1 Ray Milland (as Don Birnam) does a top notch performance as the dypso in "The Lost Weekend." It's always just one more drink to quench his thirst, and that leads to still another.

2 When his money runs out, Don resorts to thievery, borrowing, pawning, stealing. He even makes a touch off of Gloria (Doris Dowling), a lady of the evening, in order to get one more drink.

3 Weakened by lack of food, Don wanders up the Bowery and 3rd Ave. in search of an open pawnshop. He'll pawn anything for a drink even—as below—his girl friend's leopard coat.

LOST WEEKEND

THE LOST WEEKEND (Paramount Pictures) with Ray Milland, Jane Wyman, Howard da Silva, Doris Dowling, directed by Billy Wider.

TECHNICALLY THE LOST WEEKEND has been classed with THE INFORMER, that all-time classic, probing the conscience of a stoolpigeon. That it is propaganda, there is no doubt. Charles Jackson wrote the novel about his own experiences, the experiences. that made him a member of Alcoholics Anonymous, a crusading group. THE LOST WEEKEND was obviously his last binge, as this was Don Birmam's. The film is much better than the book.

Ray Milland turns in a tremendous performance as the dypsomaniac, a lovable fellow, and yet so weak he constantly disappoints his fiance and his long suffering brother. The movie opens with Wick Birmam taking Don away to the country for the weekend. Don has just gotten over a 10-day drunk. His nerves are raw and he needs quiet, care and rest. But Don doesn't want to go. His whole body is crying out for another drink.

He slyly routes his loved ones off to a concert, persauding them he needs a little rest. And that is the weekend that is lost. It begins on Thursday night, and it ends Tuesday. The milk bottles accumulate in the hallway, and Don sneaks in and out, hiding from his waiting sweetheart, searching stealing, pawning, begging, anything for a drink.

Most humorous scene is his attendance at the performance of **La Traviata.** The chorus is drinking. Don becomes so thirsty, he can no longer hear the performance, or stay in his seat. Emotionally, he is on stage imbibing with the chorus. This scene ranks with the hunger scene in Charlie Chaplain's **Gold Rush.** It doesn't quite have the pathos, and sympathetic appeal of hunger for food, but it sets the tone, the insane thirst of THE LOST WEEKEND.

Jane Wyman turns in a sympathetic performance as Don's sweetheart, the girl who made him stay sober for the first six weeks after he met her. But then her parents came with questions of his job, his security, his income, and Don went on another binge. These scenes from his past come into the picture in his explanation to Howard De Silva of Nat's bar, as Don begins his lost weekend. The little rings on the table grow, as does Don's ability to tell a story. With alcohol in his belly, he ranks with the poets. He can talk his novel, but with the typewriter in front of him, he gets no further then "The Bottle," a novel by Don Birnam, for Helen.

He ends up in Bellevue's alcoholic ward. At night, he can not sleep, when the other addicts get the dt's. The nurse has told him that he'll get them too—the alcohol content of his blood shows that. He steals a doctor's overcoat and runs. At home, the dt's come, not beetles, or ants, or bees, or little annoying things as they had in the ward, but a bat and a mouse. Helen comes in time to help him through the ordeal of his first dt's.

It's hard to say how Don gets cured in the film. The sanitarium has failed. His newfound love for Helen has failed. He has gone from one drunk to another, and then suddenly it ends. That is the one unconvincing part. Nat the bartender plays his role in it, and the kindly act helps. And Helen plays her's wittily in trying to locate the gun, to prevent his suicide. These touches open up the dams in him, and he begins to pour out the whole novel, from the beginning of that lost weekend, and thus ends his sickness. It's a little hard to believe, especially when the urge has been so graphically portrayed. Perhaps the full horror of the alcoholic ward at the hospital, and the realization of all the horrible things drink has driven him to, the stealing, and the holdup, the purse snatching, and the lady of the evening, and the fall, are enough, but I don't know.

A Prof. Selden Bacon, chairman of Connecticut's Board for the Study, Care and Treatment of Inebriates told the N. Y. state conference on Social Welfare that about 2,000,000 of the nation's drinkers are alcoholics. One-third of this group are neurotics seeking self confidence in alcohol. Social conditions and shock makes others into chronic cases. It was obvious why Don Birnam was one. He'd lost confidence in his ability to write. Perhaps then the cure was convincing, with his release of words for **The Lost Weekend.**

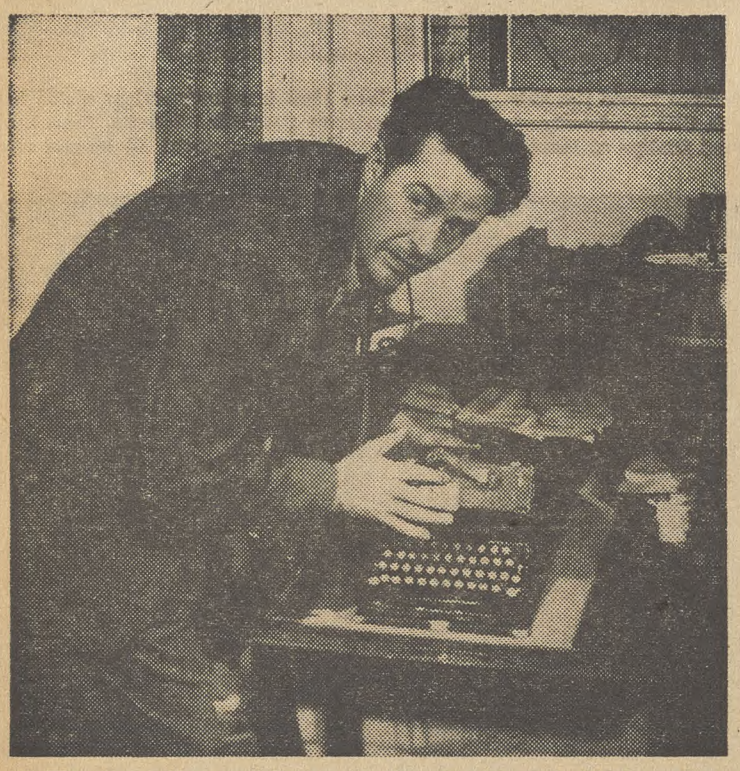
Helen Kay

LATE FILMS

Tomorrow Is Forever (International Pictures) with Claudette Colbert, Orson Welles and George Brent. It has some good lines, but the story is so improbable, they should have left it in the **Ladies Home Journal.** The story is built around Orson Welles, a soldier of '18 who chose to remain an Unknown Soldier, when his body is banged up. When the Nazis murder the Austrian Doctor who cares for him, he returns to America as a refugee, comes into contact with his loved ones, sends his son off to finish the job for him. Overacted and unconvincing.

It Happened At the Inn (MGM International). This French film directed by Jacques Becker won some European prizes. It starts off as satire, takes you through the insane machinations of the Goupis family, French peasants, ends up with tragedy and goodwill. You wonder how it could have gotten any prize at all, and why it was produced.

Adventure For Two (Two Cities —British Flm). Laurence Olivier plays the part of a Russian engineer, Ivan Dimitrievitch Kouznetsoff (where have we heard that name before? Of course it's only Smith), who comes to England in 1939 to see to the construction and test of his propeller invention for ice breakers. He is cocksure of himself and mistrustful of the British. He considers the British pretty stiff. It's a case where they learn a bit about each other through the years that follow in 1941.



4 The typewriter contributes to the surprise and tricky ending, one of the few weak spots in a bang-up movie.

5 Helen St. James' trust and confidence in his ability, and her love for him, helps pull him out of the dypso class.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

A state-wide meeting will be held Jan. 12 in Atlanta, Ga., of CIO and International Union representatives, under the guidance of Paul R. Christopher, who is the CIO and PAC Southern Representative. Regional Director Charles Gillman will preside. A similar meeting will be held Jan. 15 in Birmingham, Ala., to be followed at a later date by a meeting in New Orleans. Similar meetings have been planned for other Southern states.

CIO Natl. Representative Delmond Garst will attend in behalf of the National Office. CIO directors are collecting material on organizing potentialities. It is hoped when this data is collected it will furnish the necessary information for the planning of effective and sustained organizing drives which will involve most of our International Unions.

This move is viewed with alarm by the reactionary congressmen who come from the South and the numerous institutions of bigotry that have in the past thrived in these areas. To progressive groups and liberty-loving people, it is a healthy omen. It must be remembered that many of the anti-labor congressman from these areas hold key positions on important legislative committees by reason of seniority.

Organizing and educating the working men and women is the real effective answer to this legislative bottle-neck.

* * *

One healthy sign in the industrial arena appeared this week with the announcement by Pres. R. J. Thomas of the UAW-CIO of the signing of an agreement with the Kaiser-Frazier Corp. which has taken over the Willow Run plant in Detroit and is entering the automobile manufacturing field. The agreement provides for a union shop. The corporation will pay the highest wages in the industry and will set aside $5.00 per car built in a fund which will be applied to wages and other beneficial provisions. This agreement will be watched with great interest by the auto workers and other workers throughout the nation.

Contrast this with the campaign General Motors is waging by paid ads in cosmopolitan papers throughout the country, joining forces with other reactionary groups to support their stubborn anti-labor position. But the workers of GM remain solid—their ranks unbroken.

No settlement yet of the Steel issues. The freezing wage policy continues. Somebody spoke about "cooling off." If the U. S. Steel Corp. forces the workers out on strike on January 14 it will be the largest single industrial strike in American industry.

* * *

At the time of writing this column plans are being laid for many hundreds of thousands of workers to walk out to force a wage increase which should have been negotiated by collective bargaining.

The Glass workers strike continues and in New York City the ACA members were forced into a strike on Jan. 8. The strike in American Tobacco continues. This corporation is resorting to the old familiar tactics. Our members well know who they are—manufacturers of Lucky Strike cigarettes—and they are taking note of this. They are rallying to the support of these workers everywhere. The position of the CIO as stated by Pres. Murray with so much clarity, is endorsed by every honest working man and woman throughout the nation. It is a fight not only for the members of the CIO but for a sound American economy and against greed and special privilege.

The UE strike is called for Jan. 15 and the Packinghouse Workers will be out on Jan. 16.

This is a peoples' struggle. The interests of returning veterans, farmers, small businessmen and industrial workers everywhere are all involved. It is either back to the Harding-Hoover policies or onward with CIO and a sound, national economy and security for all Americans and the Nation.

* * *

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael of Boston, reports: Union Plate & Wire, Attleboro, Mass., CIO-PJNWA 174, No Union 160; Barrett Division, Allied Chemical, Malden, Mass., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers received 25 votes out of 25 eligible; L. F. Fales Machine Co., Walpole, Mass., USA-CIO 72, against 52.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., advises: Union Station Baggage Handlers & Clerks, UTSEA-CIO 78, AFL 62. CIO Rep. Henry White and UTSEA Local president won this group from the AFL which had represented them for some 40 years.

E. B. Pugh, CIO Reg. Dir., Virginia, announces: Southern Aid Society (with 14 offices in Virginia and one in the District of Columbia) AGENTS: CIO 59, against 5; CLERKS: 24, against 0. This campaign was conducted by E. W. Langon, Pres. UOPWA local, with a committee from the local assisted by CIO Field Rep. Ted DuCuennois.

George Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Ruffner & Payen, Richmond, Va., CIO 46, against 0; R. E. Richardson & Sons, CIO 20, against 0; R. E. Richardson & Sons, CIO 20, against 11. CIO Rep. DuCuennois handled these campaigns for IWA Intl. Rep. R. Wray Ait, who is in the hospital recuperating from an automobile accident.

The strike of 7,000 members of the CIO America n Communications Assn. this week in N. Y. City shut down Western Union offices tight as the workers continued their struggle for a long overdue wage increase. A section of the long picket line at the company's main office at 60 Hudson St. is shown above. Signs carried by the strikers read: "Western Union Pays the Lowest Wages of any Major Industry. We Want Decent Wages!" An arbitration offer made by Mayor O'Dwyer just before the strike was accepted by the union but rejected by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

SHIPBUILDERS' UNION HOLDS ITS BIGGEST CONVENTION

THE union's wage demands, problems arising from heavy cutbacks in shipyards since the end of the war, pledges of support for the CIO Auto Workers' strike against General Motors, and the need for stronger political action by labor were some of the major subjects taken up at the 11th annual convention of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers meeting this week in Atlantic City.

Some 800 delegates from shipyard locals on the East, West and Gulf coasts attended the convention, the largest so far in the union's history. Local 1, Camden, N. J., represented by 115 votes, had the largest delegation, followed by Kearney, N. J., Local 16 with 108 votes.

Pres. John Green, in an address on the opening day stressing the need for stronger political activity by labor, told the delegates that it might be necessary for labor to form its own political party to back its legislative program, if members of both parties in the present Congress continued "to disregard the wishes of the many to serve the selfish interests of the few."

Charging Congress with "scuttling" the full employment bill and other important social legislation, Green declared:

"I say to Congress and to the leaders of both major political parties: we mean to have jobs and we mean to have an end to all forms of discrimination, either with you or without you."

Full support for the Auto Workers in their strike for a wage increase against General Motors was pledged unanimously by the delegates, following a lengthy discussion from the floor. Philip Van Gelder, the union's secretary-treasurer, who was recently discharged from the Army, called the GM strike "a test case for labor."

Pointing out that General Motors is the largest and most consistent profit maker in the country, Van Gelder said that the strike "is the key fight to raise wages and hold down prices and the only salvation of labor in this country in the immediate future."

AWAIT REPORT OF OIL PANEL

HEARINGS before the Government's fact-finding panel investigating the wage dispute between the CIO Oil Workers Union and the oil industry concluded early this week in Washington after short conferences attended by representatives of the union and only two of some 53 companies involved. These were Socony Vacuum Oil and the Atlantic Refining Co.

The panel will study the facts of the case and report on its findings when they are completed. The short hearing this week was the resumption of hearings which recessed in December for 16 days to allow the two sides an opportunity to settle the wage dispute by collective bargaining if possible.

It was hoped that an earlier settlement with Sinclair providing an increase averaging 23c an hour with an additional increase of 4c and 6c for the two night shifts, would serve as a pattern for other settlements.

But Pres. O. A. Knight of the union reported at the panel hearing this week that during the recess, the only settlements reached were with Pure Oil for its operations in Cabin Creek, W. Va., and the Texas Co. for its West Tulsa, Oklahoma, refinery, affecting several thousand members of the union.

MEAT PACKING DISPUTE STILL DEADLOCKED

HOPE for a settlement of the CIO Packinghouse Workers' wage dispute with the meat packing industry before Jan. 16, date set by the union for a nation-wide strike, appeared no brighter this week.

Efforts of the U. S. Conciliation Service to aid in negotiating the union's wage demands at conferences with union and company representatives held in Chicago failed to bring settlement any closer than when the wage demands were first presented last October.

Representatives of the Swift and Armour companies, meeting in separate sessions on Wednesday, renewed their previous offer of a 7½c hourly increase, while the union held its position that only a more substantial increase can avert the pending strike.

Meetings with Cudahy, Morrell and Wilson companies were scheduled to be held later.

The union's demand for a 25c an hour increase calls for 17½c to be put into effect immediately with the balance to be negotiated later when the wage picture becomes clearer.

In rejecting the 7½c increase, Pres. Lewis J. Clark of the union declared it was "wholly out of line with the needs of the packinghouse workers who have to meet the high living costs of today with an obsolete wage scale."

"We have no alternative in light of this attitude by the companies but to go ahead with our plans to call a strike that will shut down the meat packing industry," he declared.

Tomorrow's Citizens **By Rose H. Alschuler**

THEY COOPERATE BETTER IF ALLOWED TO HELP

Even in the best regulated families, children occasionally need medical repairs or a few days in bed. Allowed to help, whether with bandaging, holding the tongue depresser, medicine bottle, thermometer case or in whatever way possible, the child is likely to be cooperative and uncomplaining. Actual hospital observations indicate difficulties with children are nine times as frequent when adults take complete responsibility as when children are encouraged to help.

Lib. of Congress—Rothstein for FSA. Copyright CIO NEWS, 1946.

CWA BACKS STRIKES

By ELEANOR FOWLER

ENLIST every CIO family behind the wage increase campaign, is the keynote of the call to action issued by Pres. Faye Stephenson of the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries in the January CWA Washington News Letter.

"January 1946 is a critical month for our unions," the call begins. "Steel, UE and Packing may be forced to strike in order to win their fight for a living wage.

"The welfare of our country is at stake. If our unions win, we will have taken a stride forward towards full production and full employment for all, by lifting the buying power of the people.

"The officers of CWA call upon every affiliate to join the fight.

"If your local goes on strike your place is in the strike kitchen, on the picket line and talking to the families of your union brothers.

"If your local is not called upon strike, you still have a big job. Help in the strike kitchens and picket lines in your community, collect strike donations and do a job of getting your community behind CIO's 30% base wage increase campaign. That means letters to the papers, speeches to organizations, talks with business men and neighbors."

The Christmas activities of the auxiliaries of the United Automobile Workers in Detroit are a vivid example of how much the auxiliaries can do. Carrying out their slogan, "No UAW Family Without a Christmas," the city-wide auxiliary strike committee, chaired by Florence Kasper, collected over 500 new toys for distribution at the union's children's Christmas party.

Ford auxiliary also undertook to supply baskets for needy families of eight locals. They collected $1,732.37 for the project from various building units of the Ford local. They filled 247 baskets with all of the standard foods a family needs as well as Christmas goodies. The GM locals in Detroit have expressed great appreciation.

The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries stands ready to advise existing groups and to assist in building new ones to help in this crisis.

HEALTH INSURANCE CAN BEAT TB

By Sidney M. Greenberg, M.D.

DURING 1946, about 60,000 Americans will die of tuberculosis — a preventable disease. The needless death of so many individuals year after year is a shocking example of the failure of American medicine to utilize fully the modern techniques which science has placed at its disposal.

Each year we spend more than $100,000,000 to keep the victims of tuberculosis in sanatoria. Most of this money comes from the taxpayer.

When tuberculosis is discovered early it can usually be arrested and cured within a few months. The cost to the patient is relatively small.

If tuberculosis is discovered only after its symptoms have brought the patient to the doctor, the cure—if possible at all—may take a year or longer. During the prolonged and expensive treatment the sick person is unable to work. Usually he has to be hospitalized at public expense, and frequently his family is forced to depend on charity for subsistence.

Tuberculosis is one of the most insidious of all diseases. It sneaks up on the victim without warning, settles down in his system and goes quietly about its deadly work, then suddenly lets loose with a punch that sends him staggering.

As a result, only 10% of the patients in whom doctors diagnose tuberculosis are in the early and easily curable stages of the ailment when the discovery is made. In the other 90% the disease is well advanced before it is even noticed. About 40% of cases are not found until it is too late to begin life-saving treatment.

Is it necessary or inevitable that we continue to handle the problem of tuberculosis in this slip-shod, wasteful and inhumane manner?

Students of public health, including many progressive-minded physicians, are convinced that it is not. They insist that x-rays and other modern diagnostic procedures must be made freely available to **all** the people.

They believe this can be accomplished through legislation such as the Wagner-Murray-Dingle bill (S. 1050), which is now before Congress for consideration.

Under this bill, a worker would pay a small proportion of his wages regularly into a national health insurance fund. In return for his contributions, and an equal sum paid by the employer, the insured person and his entire family would be entitled to all the medical care they needed, whenever they needed it.

With such an arrangement, periodic medical examinations could for the first time become a reality for the mass of the American people. If the examination showed the presence of tuberculosis or any other disease, treatment could be started at once without any question or worry about cost.

Moreover, under the terms of the bill the patient would receive a partial cash payment to make up for his loss of earning power during his illness.

Furthermore, the bill would provide government funds for the construction of hospitals and health centers in all parts of the country. All of this would cost about the same as we now spend, as a Nation, for medical care. But we would get a great deal more for our money than we do under the present wasteful system.

MRS. TRUMAN HOST TO DIME DRIVE HEADS

Mrs. Harry S. Truman this week followed a custom of her predecessor, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, by playing hostess at the White House to women leaders of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at a radio broadcast and tea for the benefit of the 1946 March of Dimes. The campaign opened Jan. 13.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray urged CIO members to support the fund drive in a statement issued when the campaign was originally announced, and unions in various parts of the country have responded generously.

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Advertising
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Badges - Emblems
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THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
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20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of

JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

SUE HAS TOLD JIM OF MICKEY'S FURIOUS ANGER ON HEARING THAT SHE'S BEEN GOING OUT WITH STEVE DENTON, SON OF THE OWNER OF THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. AND THEN JIM ASKS WHETHER SUE THINKS MICKEY IS INVOLVED IN THE ANTI-UNION DRIVE AT ROTOR...

I-I KNOW THAT THEIR LEADER IS A RECENTLY RETURNED YET, BUT IT.. IT COULDN'T BE MICKEY. AND YET...

HIYA, SUE!

STEVE! I'M SO GLAD TO SEE YOU. STEVE -- THIS IS JIM BARRY. WE WERE JUST TALKING ABOUT YOU.

HELLO, DENTON.

HIYA, JIM. SPEAK OF THE DEVIL, YOU KNOW...

I'M SORRY, JIM, BUT WE REALLY HAVE TO RUSH OFF NOW. I'LL BE SEEING YOU AGAIN, SOON, AND WE'LL CONTINUE OUR CONVERSATION.

OKAY, SUE. THANKS. SO LONG, DENTON.

ITEM 1, THE BOSS' SON IS A UNION MEMBER. ITEM 2, THE BOSS' SON IS SUSIE'S NEW BOY FRIEND. ITEM 3, A RECENTLY RETURNED VET IS LEADING THE DRIVE AGAINST THE UNION. I WONDER...

JIM!

I THOUGHT I TOLD YOU TO KEEP YOUR NOSE OUTTA MY BUSINESS!

LOOK, KID. I KNOW YOU'RE SORE AT THE WORLD, AND MAYBE YOU'VE GOT GOOD REASON. BUT LISTEN TO ME A SECOND, MICKEY. I DON'T WANT TO SEE YOU GET HURT-- MORE.

OKAY, I'M LISTENING.

SUSIE'S TOLD ME ABOUT YOUR QUARREL, MICKEY. SHE'S ONLY A KID AND A SMOOTH, NICE-LOOKING GUY LIKE DENTON CAN MAKE AN IMPRESSION ON HER. YOU CAN'T BLAME HER FOR BEING UNCERTAIN -- ESPECIALLY SINCE SHE HASN'T SEEN YOU FOR TWO YEARS...

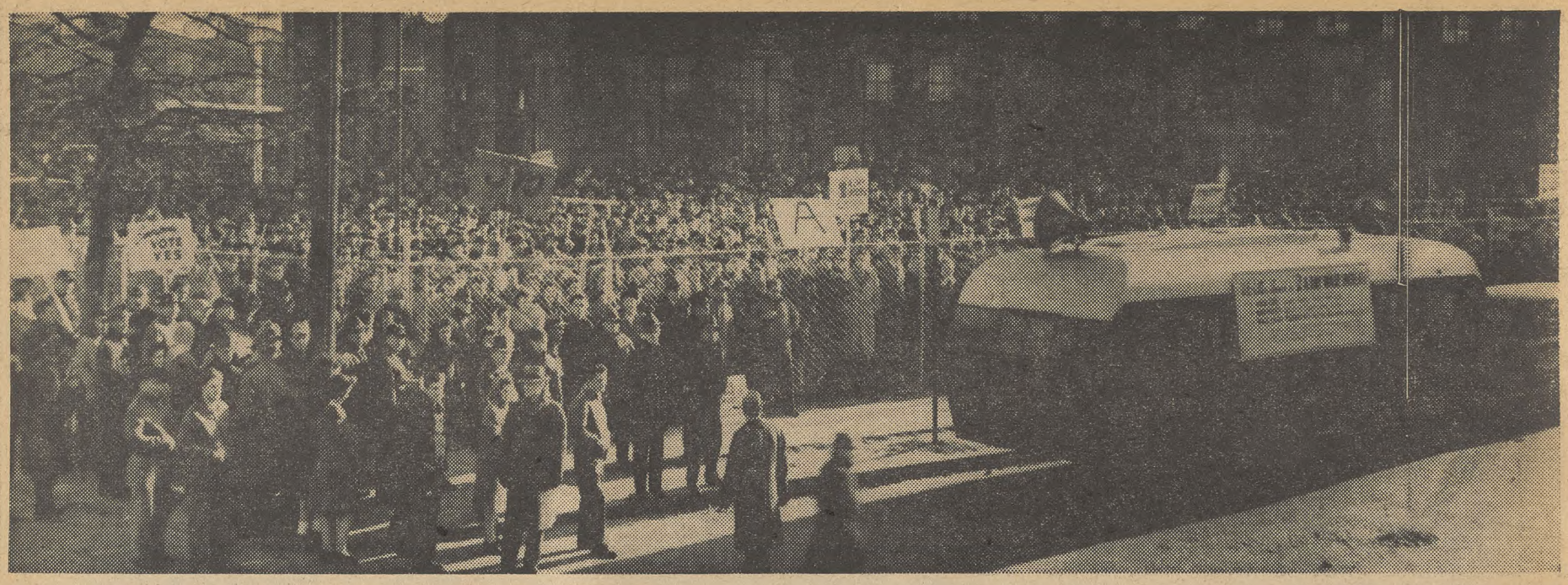
GIVE HER A LITTLE TIME... SHE'LL COME AROUND--

YEAH -- SHE'LL COME AROUND... RIGHT INTO STEVE DENTON'S ARMS!

MARRIAGE IS A PRETTY SERIOUS THING AND SHE'S PROBABLY BEEN DOING A LOT OF THINKING ABOUT IT... SHE JUSTS WANTS TO BE SURE.

DON'T YOU THINK I'VE DONE A LITTLE THINKING ABOUT IT? WE DISCUSSED MARRIAGE IN EVERY LETTER... IT WASN'T SOMETHING SUDDEN---

WHAT DO YOU THINK KEPT ME GOING FOR TWO YEARS? SITTING IN A STINKING FOXHOLE DAY AFTER DAY... ALL I WAS THINKING ABOUT WAS WINNING THE WAR SO THAT FASCISM CAN BE DESTROYED AND GUYS LIKE ME CAN LIVE IN PEACE... GET DECENT JOBS AT DECENT PAY... HAVE A HOME... A WIFE... KIDS... *AND THE FIRST THING THAT HAPPENS WHEN I GET HOME IS HAVE MY GIRL KICK MY TEETH IN!*



JAN. 15 STRIKE DATE

UE-CIO HITS FIRMS' 'ARROGANT' STAND

DEMANDING a living wage in place of cuts in take-home pay, 200,000 workers in General Electric, Westinghouse and the electrical division of General Motors take to the picket-lines on Jan. 15—unless the companies bargain "in good faith and make a wage offer that is unconditional, adequate and uniform." The workers are members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

This is the UE-CIO stand taken at a joint conference of local union officials from GE, Westinghouse and GM unions in N. Y. last week to set Jan. 15 as the date of a nation-wide UE-CIO strike.

The UE-CIO demands $2-a-day wage and salary increases for employes of the three companies, whose plants stretch from coast to coast in 75 cities and 14 states.

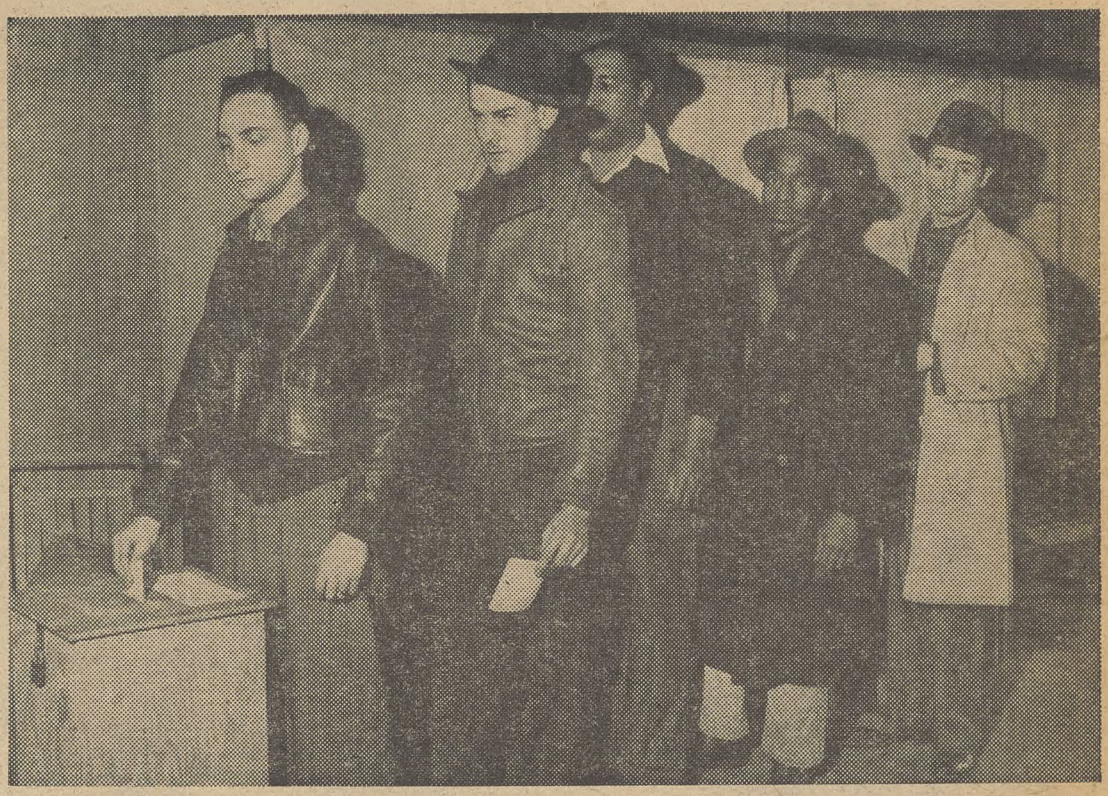
UE-CIO accuses GE and Westinghouse of having "arrogantly rejected both government mediation and collective bargaining in good faith."

According to UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald and Sec-Treas. Julius Emspak, "General Electric has failed to meet any of the wage essentials required by their employes. The GE offer is inadequate and does not satisfy the needs of GE employes. Furthermore, the offer is not uniform and therefore not acceptable. Lastly, the offer remains conditioned by demands of speed-up of employes, contract cancellation and wage-rate cutting, which provide other reasons for its rejection."

The strike, when called, will affect 100,000 workers in GE, 75,000 in Westinghouse and 25,000 in General Motors. More than 84% of these workers voted Dec. 13 in favor of strike action unless the three companies "bargain in good faith" on the $2 wage demand.

Setting of the strike date by UE-CIO, third largest CIO union, representing 700,000 electrical and radio workers in 22 states throughout the nation, follows a strategy conference of leaders of the CIO "big three" with Pres. Philip Murray in Washington last week.

At a recent conference of UE locals, it was reported that "solid community support" is being demonstrated by townspeople, small business, housewives and "particularly by returning veterans who see the UE-CIO $2-a-day wage demand as a necessity for their own welfare."



UE-CIO workers voted in overwhelming majorities for a strike if the electrical industry's big three—General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors—continue to refuse to bargain in good faith. (Top) Members of UE Local 202 line up to cast their ballots in a Westinghouse plant at Springfield, Mass. (Bottom) Headed by a veteran, fresh back from overseas, this line of General Electric workers, UE Local 422, voted 3-1 for a strike at GE's Bloomfield, N. J., plant.

Discussing reasons for the impending strike action, Fitzgerald said "the General Electric and Westinghouse companies have adopted an arrogant attitude to both the U. S. Conciliation Service and to the union representing their employes as well as to the general public."

"As local union delegates have expressed it," Fitzgerald said, "our union has used extreme restraint and patience in seeking negotiations with GE and Westinghouse during the past months. Although UE-CIO has had national collective bargaining contracts with these companies for many years, the companies now refuse to negotiate in good faith with their employes.

"The arrogant and provocative attitude of these companies is a menace to the general public as well as to their employes.

"1. Both General Electric and Westinghouse rejected offers of the U. S. Conciliation Service in Washington during the past week to mediate the present differences over UE-CIO's demand for $2-a-day wage and salary increases.

"2. Both General Electric and Westinghouse refuse to comply with a ruling of the War Labor Board which would narrow unjust and discriminating differentials in wages of women workers.

"3. General Motors Corp. offers a 13½c-an-hour increase, which fails to meet the urgent economic needs of their employes. This offer has been found unacceptable by GM workers, who face rate cuts and higher prices.

"4. General Electric, after months of refusal to bargain in good faith, makes a conditional offer which in no way meets the critical needs of GE employes. The GE offer is correctly characterized by us as a 'miserable package thrown to GE employes to take it or leave it.' This offer is made in obvious bad faith. Further proof of GE's bad faith is the action of the company cancelling its contract with UE-CIO on the very day this 'miserable package' was presented.

"5. Westinghouse has maintained a consistently arrogant attitude towards its employes, refusing even to make any offer whatsoever in response to the UE demand for a $2-a-day increase. Yet Westinghouse dares to ask its employes in the face of drastic cuts in wage rates and increased cost of living: 'What is there to negotiate?'

"These companies have proven their bad faith to their government, their employes, as well as to the general public," Fitzgerald stated.

"UE-CIO accuses GE and Westinghouse of engaging in a gigantic 'hold-up' of radios, washing machines and other electrical appliances and demands a Congressional investigation.

"We accuse these companies — GE and Westinghouse — of continuing to this day this 'hold-up' of the American people.

"We accuse these companies of continuing their gigantic hold-up of the American people, seeking to cast the blame for the shortage of radios, clocks, refrigerators and other appliances on their employes.

"We accuse these companies of seeking to wreck OPA price limitations completely in order to realize vast profits at the expense of the American people, just as these companies seek to realize vast profits at the expense of their own employes."

UE READY FOR STRIKE

The CIO Electrical Radio and Machine Workers are aware of the significance of their impending strikes against General Electric, Westinghouse and the electrical division of General Motors and have made financial preparations. Several weeks ago James J. Matles, UE director of organization, told the membership: "In my past experience we have never met such determined resistance to necessary wage increases from these leading companies, and in my judgment, if the present attitude of the companies does not change, our Union will be forced into most serious conflicts with one or more of them before the wage issue in our industry is settled."

He then outlined definite financial plans for supporting the strike which UE locals throughout the land have put into effect.

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January 21, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Picture of the Week: Residents of Bloomfield, N. J., rallied solidly behind these CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers pickets, as more than 200,000 over the nation went on strike. See picture feature, Pages 6-7.

STRIKE HARVESTER MON.

A strike of 30,000 members in 11 plants of the Intl. Harvester Co. called by the CIO Farm Equipment Workers for this Monday, Jan. 21, will bring the CIO union to grips again with one of the most stubborn anti-labor trusts in the nation, FE Pres. Grant W. Oakes said this week.

"The IHC empire controls 65% of the farm equipment industry," Oakes said, "despite developing competition in recent years, and occupies a powerful monopoly position which has been challenged in two government anti-trust suits in the past, the last in '37."

Preparations for the strike were completed this week at the five IHC plants in Chicago, and at the six others in Auburn, N. Y.; Richmond, Ind.; Bettendorf, Ia., and Rock Falls, Rock Island and East Moline, Ill. Negotiations for a contract have been going on since October 17, with Harvester stalling from week to week.

"We have done a lot of cooling-off in that period," Oakes said. "When Harvester workers pull the switches at 11 IHC plants, they will strike at the heart of the Harvester colossus, a $400,000,000 corporation which owns coal and iron mines, steel furnaces and rolling mills, twine mills and other plants—all in addition to their tractor, truck and farm equipment plants scattered across the country.

"Harvester also owns and operates many foreign manufacturing and sales subsidiaries, and its virtually undamaged German works got on surprisingly well with the Hitler machine—at least as well as the Ford and GM plants did."

Sec.-Treas. Gerald Fielde, who is director of the union's Natl. Harvester Council, declared that although IHC had amassed huge profits, it has refused "to grant its employes a living wage, or to establish working conditions which offer a minimum of security for Harvester workers and their union."

Three months of negotiations have failed to induce IHC to agree on even one of the issues raised by the union.

N. Y. CITY SOLID FOR ACA

NEW YORK CITY CIO'ers rallied strong this week behind the strike of the CIO American Communications Assn. against Western Union. Rank and file members and officials of sister CIO unions in the city marched on long picket lines, gave financial aid and spoke at union mass meetings in support of the 7,000 WU strikers who walked out Jan. 8, after trying unsuccessfully for many months to negotiate a wage increase.

Immediate cause of the strike was a directive issued by the Natl. War Labor Board the day it went out of existence, amending a 10% wage increase recommended previously by the N. Y. regional board. ACA Pres. Joseph Selly said the amended order, which was publicized as giving a 12% increase, was intentionally misleading, and would actually have meant no increase at all for many of the WU employes.

CIO seamen, office and transport workers and members of other CIO unions joined the ACA strikers by the thousands to march on picket lines which stretched around the company's main office on Hudson Street. Picketers relieved each other in relays, keeping the lines going 24 hours a day.

As the strike entered its second week, efforts of the company to frighten employes back to work continued without success. The union countered a company move to mail telegrams received by filing charges with the Federal Communications Commission pointing out that this was in violation of the Federal Communications Act.

The FCC upheld the union's charges and this week informed ACA Pres. Selly that it had ordered Western Union to discontinue immediately its practice of mailing telegrams.

11,000 OUT IN TEXTILE

ELEVEN thousand members of the CIO Textile Workers have been fighting a courageous battle against union-destroying employers, as picket lines in the North and South keep 12 cotton mills closed down tight.

Public support of the strikes continue at a high level, especially in the South, where newspapers demanded arbitration of the Erwin Mills issue and liberal-minded citizens contributed substantially to aid the strike, as the three local unions appealed to President Truman to appoint a fact-finding board in the Erwin walkout.

Workers are still on the picket lines at three Erwin mills in North Carolina and at other mills in North and South Carolina and Georgia, as well as in the West Warwick area of Rhode Island.

Issues in virtually all of the strikes are the same—attempts of the manufacturers to destroy the union or to saddle the workers with unbearable work loads. Strikes in the southern mills started over refusal of the employers to comply with National War Labor Board directives, particularly the maintenance of membership clauses, now almost universally accepted in American industry.

The Rhode Island strikes were caused by refusal of employers to sign contracts which have been accepted by more than 90 per cent of Northern cotton mills.

In addition to the strikes, already under way, some for more than four months, more than 6,000 union members in all parts of the country, have voted to walk out.

John Edelman, the union's Washington representative, says that the present series of Southern textile strikes are unique in that it's the first time there have been almost no successful strike breaking in stoppages which have gone on this long.

STRIKE GM PARTS IF 19½c IS REJECTED

THE General Motors council of the CIO Auto Workers this week warned that unless the corporation agrees to a 19½c an hour increase the UAW would call out all employes working on GM parts and accessories. The 19½c raise was recommended as equitable by a Federal fact-finding commission.

The council set forth this declaration of intention to extend the strike in its letter to President Truman accepting the proposal of the fact-finding board until Jan. 21. The council immediately asked the strike strategy committee to have all UAW tool and die workers stop work on GM parts in jobbing shops.

A determination to fight to the finish was also voiced by Pres. R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers in the current issue of the United Automobile Worker issued this week.

While he took encouragement from the fact that the steel strike had been postponed until Jan. 21, he declared:

"The big money, as this is written, has not yet decided whether to accept, or to declare all-out war that would involve the entire nation.

"I think they would like to wage that war right now, when they have the protection of the tax laws which guarantee a large part of their profits even if they do not operate. I think an important section of top management in the basic industries believe that this is the time to make their greatest effort to destroy labor unions."

Another development in the GM strike was the naming by the Natl. Labor Relations Board of Gerard D. Reilly, one of its members, to conduct hearings on the charge of the union that GM had failed to bargain in good faith. Appointment of Reilly was protested by the UAW, which asserted that he had an anti-CIO bias and had frequently failed to observe the provisions of the Natl. Labor Relations Act.

In a comment on the fact-finding report, the GM council's letter to the President said in part:

"Our offer to you, to accept the board's recommendation for a 19½c-an-hour increase, is made as our contribution to the national interest and with a view to achieving full production and full employment at the earliest date.

"We are constrained to say that the 19½c-an-hour figure does not grant the GM workers the increase which the arithmetic of our case proved and justified.

"We believe you should call to the attention of the American people the record of capricious irresponsibility displayed by General Motors in this dispute. The General Motors Corporation refused to bargain in good faith, refused Government conciliation, rejected arbitration, scorned cooperation with your fact-finding board and now, within 24 hours after its report was issued, and without giving it serious consideration, General Motors has rejected the board's recommendation."

Meanwhile, the UAW Intl. Executive Board met this week, but Thomas, Vice-Pres. Richard T. Frankensteen, Director Richard T. Leonard of the Ford Dept. of the union, and Director Norman F. Matthews of the Chrysler Dept. were summoned to Washington by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

The union negotiators with Ford this week rejected the company's offer of an increase of 17½c an hour, insisting that Ford should pay as much as the fact-finding board found GM should pay.

ATLANTIC CITY MEET OFF

Cancellation of the CIO Executive Board meeting and Policy Conference scheduled for Atlantic City January 28-31 was announced this week by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

In a letter to CIO affiliates, Carye said:

"Many of the top officers of our various unions are engaged in negotiations or must hold themselves available for negotiation conferences at a moment's notice. They obviously would be unable to schedule their appearance at Atlantic City with any degree of certainty that they would be present."

CIO Man Is Named Asst. Labor Secretary

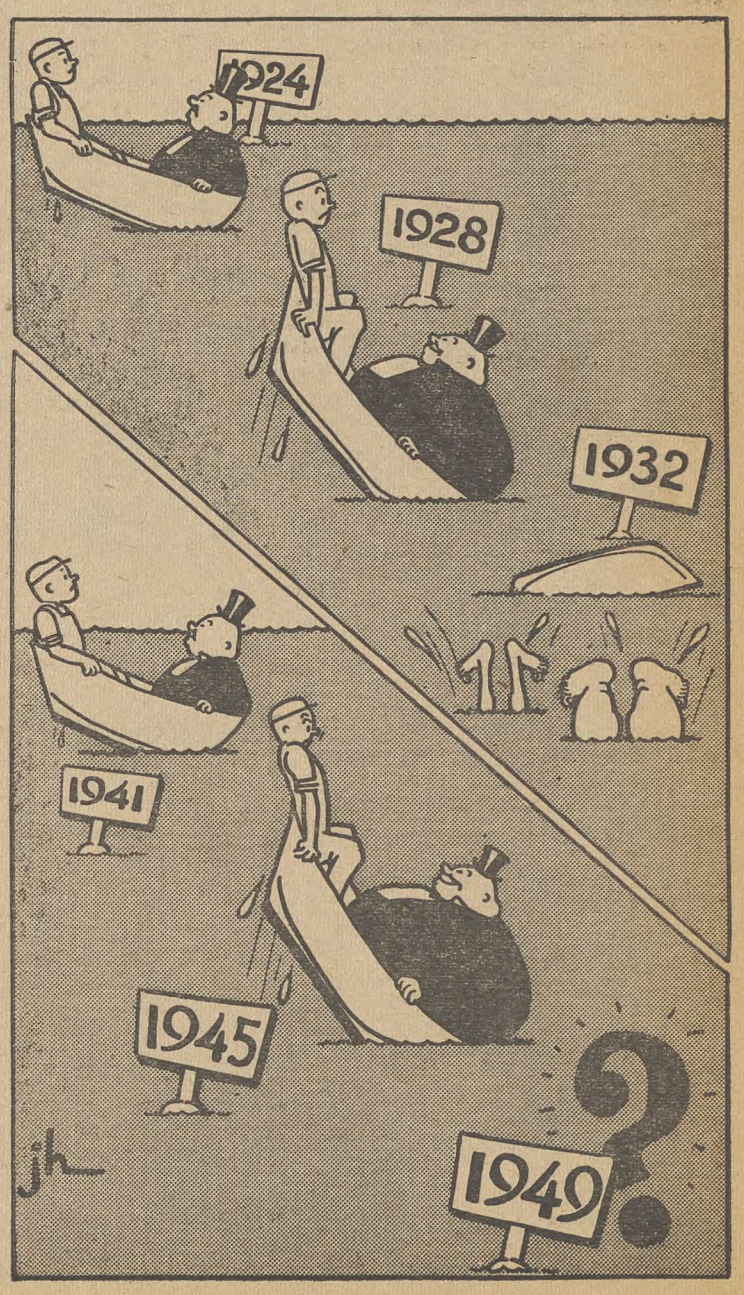
Pres. Truman this week nominated John W. Gibson, former president of the Michigan CIO Council, as second assistant secretary of labor. Gibson was head of the Michigan department of labor and industries from 1941-43, and has served as a special assistant to Sec. Schwellenbach since last August.

Dan W. Tracy, of the AFL, is first assistant secretary of labor.

WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

10. Take a Look at History

From 1924 to 1929, wages rose only 5%, while profits rose 72%. This uncontrolled swelling of profits without corresponding wage raises, upset the boat of economic stability and brought about the devastating depression of the 30's. We can't let it happen again!



MURRAY CHARGES PLOT TO WRECK ALL UNIONS

STRIKE SET FOR JAN. 21 IN STEEL

By FRED d'AVILA

(USA-CIO Statement—Page 5)

THE nation waited this week end for 12:01 a.m. Monday, Jan. 21—deadline for the biggest strike in the history of the U. S.

At that hour, more than 750,000 members of the CIO United Steelworkers of America were scheduled to shut down roaring furnaces, steel and aluminum mills from Pittsburgh's grimy heart of the industry, out to Chicago, the Pacific Coast, and down to Birmingham.

Announcement of the stoppage —which would bring the total number of workers on strike in key industries to more than a million and a half—was made by gray-haired Philip Murray, president of the Steelworkers and of CIO, at one of the biggest press conferences ever held in Washington.

Murray warned the nation that the steel industry's rejection of President Truman's recommendation for an 18½c an hour increase—which the Steelworkers accepted—was part of a "no, no, no" pattern set by General Motors, and followed by General Electric, Westinghouse, the packing companies, Intl. Harvester, and now by basic steel.

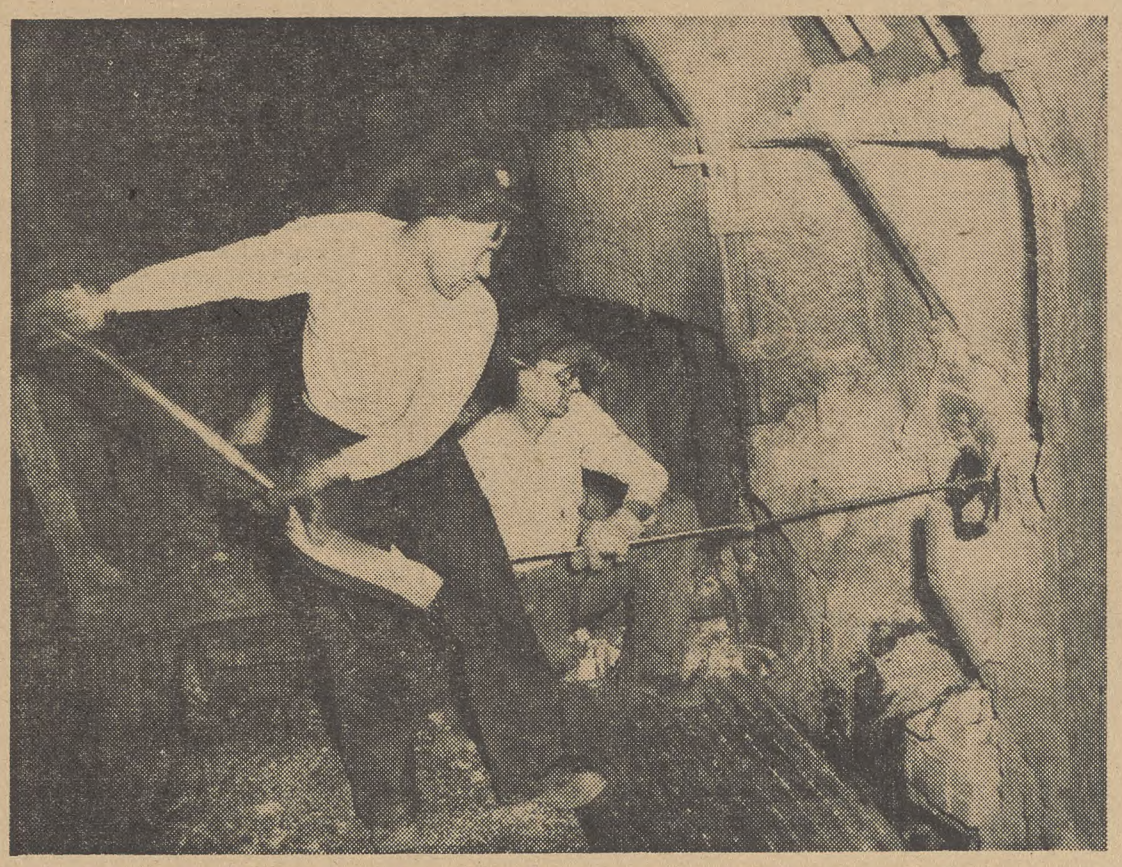
He disclosed that U. S. Steel Pres. Benjamin Fairless, in conferences both in New York and Washington, had called the union's original 19½c proposal meritorious and said he would recommend it to his people. Murray further declared:

"The net effect of the decision made by U. S. Steel in refusing to accept the decision of the President of the U. S., constitutes in my mind a rebellion if not actually a revolution on the part of big business against the people of the U. S."

Murray said that giant industry is using the people's money—through postwar tax refunds guaranteed by Congress——"for union-busting and strike-breaking funds taken from the Federal Treasury."

"Congressmen who have been so loquacious in denouncing labor unions should take pause in the face of the present situation," Murray declared. "The evil conspiracy among American big business has been unmasked.

"This action of the steel industry, combined with the action taken by the General Motors Corp. in refusing to comply with a recommendation of the President's fact-finding panel, should clarify for the American people the issues which have been drawn.



FOR POSSIBLE SHUTDOWN: Michael Zerebing, with rod, and Ray Karezewski, with shovel, seal "tapping" hole in furnace at Chicago plant of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., after the last heat of steel was poured, in preparation for possible USA-CIO work stoppage.

"American industry, fattened with war profits, guaranteed a high level of profits through special tax rebates under laws written at their behest, have deliberately set out to destroy labor unions, to provoke strikes and economic chaos, and hijack the American people through uncontrolled profits and inflation.

"They are determined to accomplish their objective regardless of the risk to our nation."

Murray pointed out that so-called "carry-back, carry-forward" provisions in the tax laws guarantee industry postwar profits, even if it shuts down almost completely, and asked for a Congressional investigation of a situation that "gives corporations large funds not only to destroy collective bargaining but all trade unions in the U. S."

Murray's statement came shortly after he had conferred with leaders of CIO's two other "Big 3" unions, the Auto Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Both these unions are on strike, UAW against GM and UE against GM Radio Division, Westinghouse and General Electric.

The "Big 3," with Packinghouse, Farm Equipment, which will strike Intl. Harvester January 21, and the American Communication Assn., which is striking Western Union in N. Y. City, expect to have more than 1,500,000 members marching on picket lines by Monday.

Long cooling-off periods and protracted negotiations — four and a half months in the steel industry—led to rejection of the union's demands, and to the eventual use of the potent economic weapon of millions of workers who are defying monopoly attempts to bust their unions and turn back the country to the hungry, open shop days of 1910.

"This conspiracy," Murray declared, "must be stopped if the sacred principles for which we fought in our struggle to destroy Nazism are to be enjoyed by the American people in peace.

"The American people must now be mobilized to give President Truman our full support in the struggle which lies ahead to maintain true collective bargaining and protect our free democratic institutions which are being challenged by those in industry who desire to place themselves above all laws and rules of equity and justice."

Murray sharply criticized the stalling tactics of the steel industry and said that only after it was promised price rises of $4 a ton on finished steel did it even consent to enter serious negotiations.

He described as "gross misrepresentations of fact, diabolical in nature and issued for the purpose of deluding the public" the statements about steel wages made by Fairless in a letter to President Truman.

Fairless said the average straight-time hourly wage in the industry last October was $1.14 an hour.

Murray pointed out that Bureau of Labor Statistics figures, gathered directly from the companies, showed that the wage was only $1.087 an hour.

Murray said that the $7.40 a week wage increase recommended by President Truman would provide for a substantial but not full restoration of the loss in weekly earnings suffered by the steelworkers due to elimination of overtime, downgrading and other factors.

"The facts completely justify the President's decision," Murray declared. He added that it was only in the interests of industrial peace and reconversion progress that the union reduced its demand for a $2-a-day raise.

"In April, 1945, the last full month preceding VE-Day, the average weeky earnings of steelworkers were $56.32," Murray said.

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics, within the past few days, has reported that the straight-time average hourly earnings for steelworkers in October, 1945, were $1.087.

"It is undisputed that the steel industry is now operating on a 40-hour week without any overtime.

"This means that at present—assuming that the straight-time average hourly earnings have not fallen since Oct., which they certainly have due to downgrading and other factors — the weekly earnings for steelworkers are $43.48.

"There has therefore been a slash in the earnings of the steelworkers since April, 1945, of $12.84."

Murray declared that the cost to the steel industry of an 18½c an hour wage increase, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute's own figures, would be about $185 million—about $67 million less than the industry would gain in increased prices if the government grants its promised $4 a ton increase.

"The attitude of the steel industry in this situation is undemocratic, arbitrary, a denial of the judgment of the President of the U. S., and a defiance of the country and its people," he said.

TRUMAN 'REGRETS' STEEL REJECTION

"IT IS a matter of great regret to me, and I am sure that it will be to all of the people of the U. S., that all our efforts to avoid this steel strike have up to now failed," President Truman said this week after he had received the rejection of his wage offer by the U. S. Steel Corp.

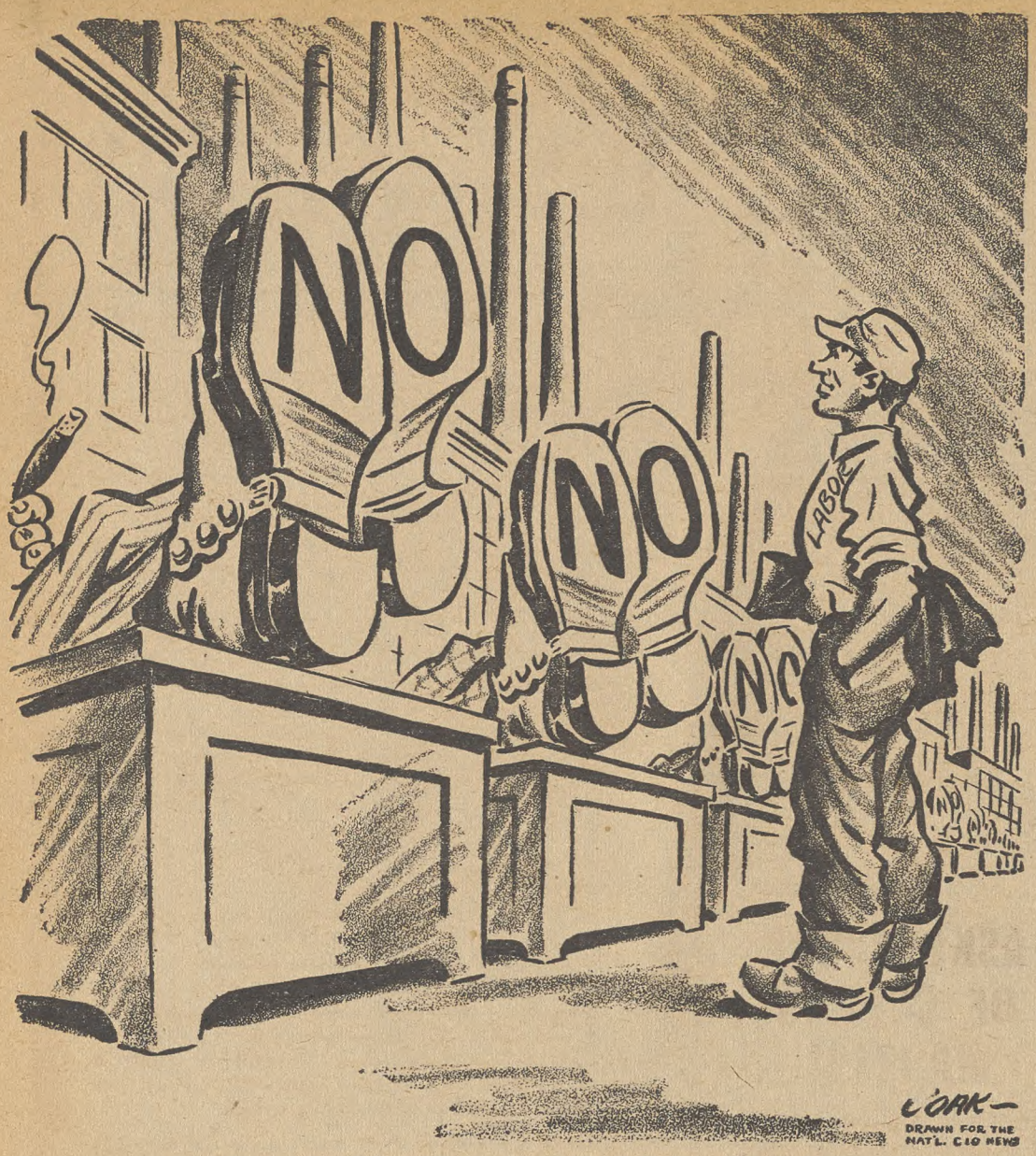
The President's proposal of an 18½c an hour increase was accepted by Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers.

Reviewing the bargaining between Murray and Pres. Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel, Truman said:

"The original demand made by Mr. Murray in this case was for an increase of 25c an hour, or about 23%. The original offer made by the U. S. Steel Corp. was 12½c per hour increase, or 11.6%. As a result of their final meeting in collective bargaining they have arrived at the following impasse: Mr. Murray had come down to an increase of 19½c per hour, or 18%, and Mr. Fairless had come up to an increase of 15c per hour, or 13.9%.

"I have studied the facts and figures very carefully. The fact-finding board in the steel industry has reported to me informally. . . . After hearing the board and after long consideration, I believe that the suggestion made by me of 17.1%, or 18½c per hour, is fair . . .

"I urge the U. S. Steel Corp. on the ground of public interest, as well as good business, to accept this settlement."



INDUSTRY'S PICKET LINE

No masters of industry are to be seen carrying placards and trudging doggedly through ice and snow around closed factories.

When you draw around $150 an hour, sleeping or waking, every hour of the day, you can do your picketing much more comfortably.

All you have to do is to sit in a swivel-chair and give orders to hold up production until you get the prices or profits you want; or to say to the unions "there is nothing to negotiate," or "there is nothing to be gained through collective bargaining."

Somewhere amid the overstuffed chairs and deep carpets of Wall Street skyscraper offices, big business organized its own kind of picket lines long ago.

Financiers whose names are hardly known to the public but who determine the policies of many of our biggest corporations, decided to hold up reconversion—and to hold up labor and the public—until they won their full demands.

Through the policies they laid down to management, they placed an invisible, but most effective, picket line around American industry.

Full production was not to be permitted, they said, until after the excess profits tax was repealed. Even after that, it was to be held up until prices were raised. And workers were to be admitted to work only at wage rates which would keep their take-home pay far below wartime levels.

Inscribed on the invisible placards of industry's picket line is the one word, "No"—"No" to the unions when they ask for higher wages; "No" to the government when it asks negotiations and makes fact-finding awards; and "No" to the public when it asks full production of consumers' goods.

HARMLESS OR HARMFUL?

The Ellender-Norton anti-strike bill has been touted as a mild and harmless "fact-finding" and "cooling-off" measure. What's wrong, its sponsors ask, with postponing a strike for 30 days and finding the facts meanwhile?

But the briefest examination will reveal this bill as a wolf in sheep's clothing, with fangs that can bite deep into labor's right to strike, civil liberties, existing labor legislation, and the workers' power to bargain for better conditions.

The bill would effectively deny the right to strike not merely for 30 days but during the entire period preceding certification by the Secretary of Labor. Employers and conciliators would be encouraged to stall indefinitely, while the union's hands would be tied by the knowledge that the Secretary of Labor could break any strike it might call.

The 30-day fact-finding period is in itself unrealistic, since questioning of employe representation, court appeals against subpena orders and other delays in obtaining facts could prolong it indefinitely.

The sweeping terms under which strikes are made unlawful not only deny the basic civil right of workers to quit their jobs, but also deny "any person" the right to discuss publicly and freely the issues in dispute—quite apart from the fact that the right to strike is meaningless unless it can be exercised at the particular time it is most effective.

The freezing of conditions during cooling-off can work only to labor's disadvantage, by forcing workers to continue working at existing wages, when they seek a raise; or at lower wages, if an employer chooses to cut wages just before the start of the dispute.

These are just a few of the many thoroughly harmful features of this viciously anti-labor measure that should fool no one.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

WHEN Americans first began to arm themselves to resist aggression, and later to win our country's independence, the tories denounced them as rebellious troublemakers disturbing the peace and inconveniencing the public.

But the plain people of America recognized these citizen-soldiers as their own. They sympathized with them and backed them up as fighters in the people's interests.

Today's tories see only public inconvenience and disorder when thousands of working people march on the picket line around the great citadels of industrial America.

But most of the plain people sense that these pickets are fighting their battles, that they are the vanguard of a people's army fighting for a free and prosperous America, and they wish them well.

★ ★ ★

After 200,000 electrical workers had gone on strike, their president, Albert J. Fitzgerald, was able to report that "townspeople and city officials from coast to coast are realizing that the strike is in their interests and are giving the strikers complete support."

The Catholic priests who joined the CIO packinghouse workers' picket line in Chicago said they did so because "these are our people."

Mayor Reed of Bloomfield, N. J., a Presbyterian minister, opened a mass meeting for UE strikers with this invocation:

"Help us so that when we pray 'Give us this day our daily bread,' the 'us' will include all people. Help these people in their fight for a decent living wage and better conditions for all people."

In all the communities affected by current major strikes, church people of all denominations, community leaders of all kinds, professional people, storekeepers, as well as workers in all industries, have taken a similar attitude that the strikers are "our people" and are fighting the battles of all the people.

★ ★ ★

A recent Gallup poll illustrates how and why the CIO and its unions are fighting the battles of the great majority of the American people.

A cross-section of the public from coast to coast were asked this question:

"What is the most important problem that you and your family face today?"

One in every four persons answered that the high cost of living was the most important worry facing his family at present—namely, how to make low income from wages or other sources cover high living costs.

The other problems named most often were closely related: how to obtain suitable housing; how to get adequate food, clothing, fuel, etc., and how to find a job.

Today's pickets are leaders in the fight to solve these basic problems of most Americans.

When the CIO unions demand higher wages for their own millions of members, they are also demanding higher living standards for all the people.

For increased wages are passed on by workers' purchases to farmers, professional people, businessmen and all others who have goods and services to sell and benefit the whole community.

★ ★ ★

Like America's early patriots, today's pickets and their supporters are moved by hatred of oppression, love of freedom and a great faith in their country and its people.

Remembering the low wages, long hours and endless tyrannies suffered by the workers before the unions brought some degree of industrial democracy, they are ready to endure all necessary hardships to defend their unions against present attempts to break them.

They have a faith in America's future that too many big businessmen seem to lack.

They believe a greater prosperity is possible for all our people, through higher wages and higher living standards and the demand these will create for expanding production; and through the initiative, energy, skill and inventive genius of our people.

The anti-union tories, on the other hand, are basing their policies on a defeatist philosophy.

They oppose adequate wages because they are fearful these will cut into their profits. They prefer high profits and high prices on a low level of production and to accept much unemployment and deflation as inevitable, rather than to raise wages, keep prices down and count on sharing themselves in the general prosperity of an expanding economy.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-President

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson
S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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GI's ADS BLAST DISCHARGE SNAFU

SIXTEEN newspapers throughout the United States beginning the week of Jan. 20 are to carry an advertisement protesting the demobilization slow-down and paid for by voluntary contributions from the 10,000 enlisted men and officers of Sub Base R, Batangas, Philippines.

The servicemen sent Chairman Clinton S. Golden of the CIO Veterans Committee $5,000 and the copy for the ads which will appear in the New York Times, Atlanta Constitution, St. Louis Post Dispatch and the Washington Post among other papers.

The ad is addressed to the public and attacks the demobilization slow-down, the return of empty ships from the war areas to the United States, the maintenance of troops in non-hospital areas, such as the Philippines, Australia, Guam and Saipan.

The ad urges that letters be sent to Congressmen "demanding immediate action on the clarification and speed up of demobilization," removal of demobilization from "the vested interests of the War Department" to a Congressional committee.

Citing Secretary of War Patterson's failure to know that troops overseas had stopped accumulating points last September, the ad requests "an opportunity to appear before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to present the real facts on the use of overseas troops, demobilization and shipping."

The ad will bear the following signatures: Sgt. Emil Mazey, chairman; Capt. Russell Callan, Jr.; T/Sgt. Clifford V. Stadler; S/Sgt. Robert Ewart, S/Sgt. Gordon E. Brower.

GI's WROTE AD

The ad was submitted to the papers as cabled by the committee to Golden, who said:

"We are gratified that these soldiers half-way across the world have so much confidence in the CIO they entrusted us with their project and money, which indicates utmost friendliness of troops and understanding that CIO is concerned with their interest while in service and when they get home."

CIO President Philip Murray has also received wireless messages and cablegrams urging more speedy demobilization from the Military Personnel, Philippine Wing Base A, Transport Command; 480 Enlisted Men, 3118th Signal Service Corps, Frankford, Germany, and from "CIO Officers and Men in Uniform in the Batangas Area of the Philippines."

On January 9 Golden wrote members of Congress calling for democraticization of the military services and their reduction "to the smallest possible size consistent with our absolute needs and commitments," attaching to the letter a copy of a letter sent by soldiers from the same sub base.

REQUISITION HOUSES FOR VETS -- CIO

REQUISITION of unused and unoccupied public buildings for homeless veterans was urged by Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers in Washington Jan. 19 at a luncheon of the Natl. Emergency Conference on Jobs and Security.

Thomas, who is also chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, called for: Presidential orders to prevent all but essential construction and to release materials and land held by government agencies for future use; a top maximum of $7,500 on the cost of homes with a substantial amount of building of rental housing; a quota and allocation system on building materials, and authority for Housing Coordinator Wyatt to speed up wage-price adjustments.

The UAW head urged enactment of the Patman bill amended to provide that the 1941 price of a house shall be the ceiling.

'BUSINESS' SHUTS GI HOSPITAL

The War Dept.'s reported intention to close the England General Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J., on March 31, on complaint of civic leaders that amputees on the boardwalk depress visitors and hurt business, this week brought sharp protests to Atlantic City's Mayor Altman and Sec. of War Patterson from the American Federation for the Physically Handicapped.

Paul A. Strachen of the Federation wrote Patterson:

"Can it be that our great Government, at whose request these brave men ventured their lives, and lost their limbs . . . would place the interests of self-seeking hotel and resort owners above the interests and the welfare of the wounded, themselves?"

ASKS PROBE OF COURTS MARTIAL

THE CIO this week asked for a Congressional investigation of courts martial and the Articles of War, asserting that Army and Navy officers have been administering the articles "with contempt for our constitutional liberties and democratic ideals."

In a letter to Congressman Sabath (D., Ill.) chairman of the House Rules Committee, Meyer Bernstein, of the CIO Veterans Committee urged passage of H. Res. 460, introduced by Congressman Daughton (D., Va.), which would provide for such an investigation. The letter stated:

"There is probably not a serviceman in the U.S. who cannot cite from his own observations instances of grave discrimination for petty reasons or no apparent reason whatsoever. The average officer sitting on a general or summary courts martial is not qualified by experience, training, background or character to discharge the duties with which he is entrusted. Too often courts martial decisions are rendered in utter disregard of the evidence."

Old Glory leads the way as UGW-CIO veterans march by the general office of the General Motors Corp. in Detroit to show their solidarity with the GM strikers. This picture was snapped Jan. 12, Veterans' Day in the GM strike, when CIO veterans and members of various veterans organizations demonstrated in Flint, Mich., Buffalo, N. Y., and many other cities of the U. S.

Anti-Union Ads Used By Army

Anti-unionism and fear are being used by the U. S. Army to convince GIs that they should reenlist.

A sign on the Separation Center of the Air Corps at Westover Field, Mass., proclaims to the world and to servicemen about to be discharged:

"Since strikes, civilian jobs are scarce—the take-home pay with deductions for income tax, social security, union dues, blue cross, etc., do not compare with Army salaries and huge retirement benefits." The War Dept. was investigating.

STEEL DAMNS U.S.–MURRAY

Following the rejection by the steel industry of President Truman's demand that wages be increased 18½ cents, Philip Murray as president of the CIO Steelworkers issued the following statement:

"The International Officers of the United Steelworkers of America have advised President Truman that they have accepted his recommendation for a settlement of the current wage dispute in the steel industry and shall recommend its approval by the International Wage Policy Committee of the union, which shall be assembled forthwith.

"President Truman's decision is that there be a general wage increase of 18½c per hour to employes of the steel industry effective as of January 1, 1946.

"The facts surrounding the pending wage dispute in the steel industry have thoroughly supported the wage demand of the union and completely justify the President's decision.

"In April, 1945, the last full month preceding VE-Day, the average earnings of steelworkers were $56.32. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, within the past few days, has reported that the straight-time average hourly earnings for steelworkers in October, 1945, were $1.087. It is undisputed that the steel industry is now operating on a 40-hour week without any overtime.

"This means that at present—assuming that the straight-time average hourly earnings have not fallen since October, which they certainly have due to downgrading and other factors — the weekly earnings for steelworkers are $43.48. There has therefore been a slash in the earnings of the steelworkers since April, 1945, of $12.48. The wage increase recommended by President Truman will thus provide for a substantial, but not full, restoration of the loss in weekly earnings.

"It is to the interest of all Americans, if we are to provide a firm foundation for an expanding economy of full production and full employment, that the purchasing power of the workers of the nation be maintained and steadily increased. It is with this objective in mind that the CIO and its affiliated unions have been endeavoring for the past year to secure substantial wage increases.

"If this end is not achieved, the high level of profits of industry will prove to be illusory and our nation will inevitably be plunged into a terrifying depression with all of its consequent evils.

"Since September, 1945—a period of four months, the union has sought, unsuccessfully—to engage in collective bargaining with the steel industry over the union's wage demand for an increase of $2 a day.

"Twice the United States Government, through Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, requested the U. S. Steel Corporation to meet with the union in collective bargaining.

"To all these efforts—the steel industry has given a cold 'NO.'

"The steel industry has now, with unmatched boldness, rejected a decision of the President of the United States.

"This action of the steel industry, combined with the action taken by the General Motors Corporation in refusing to comply with a recommendation of the President's Fact-Finding Panel, should clarify for the American people the issue which has been drawn. American industry, fattened with war profits, guaranteed a high level of profits through special tax rebates under laws written at their behest, have deliberately set out to destroy labor unions, to provoke strikes and economic chaos, and hi-jack the American people through uncontrolled profits and inflation. They are determined to accomplish their objective regardless of the risk to our nation.

"Congressmen who have been so loquacious in denouncing labor unions should take pause in the face of the present situation. The evil conspiracy among American Big Business has been unmasked. Its clear aim is to exact unconditional surrender of the American people and the United States Government. This conspiracy must be stopped if the sacred principles for which we fought in our struggle to destroy Nazism are to be enjoyed by the American people in peace.

"The steel industry now has the full and sole responsibility for the strike which must take place 12:01 a.m., January 21. The steelworkers in this fight will be combating the sinister forces which seek to stamp out cherished de-

(Continued on Page 8)

1 UE-CIO workers of General Electric and Westinghouse plants in Bloomfield, N. J., marched to a mass meeting on the town green the first day of the strike. Strike is 100% solid, with more than 200,000 workers out in 69 cities and towns throughout the nation. Here two picket lines merge at a main intersection in Bloomfield.

3 UE-CIO began negotiations for a wage increase last September 7. T that's long enough for any union to cool off. They want no more what the anti-labor boys in Congress and the newspapers may have to

BLOOMFI IN PEOP

TWO HUNDRED thous workers in more than 7 field, N. J., Pittsburgh, Ne N. Y., and Lynn Mass., against the big three of t Electric, Westinghouse an

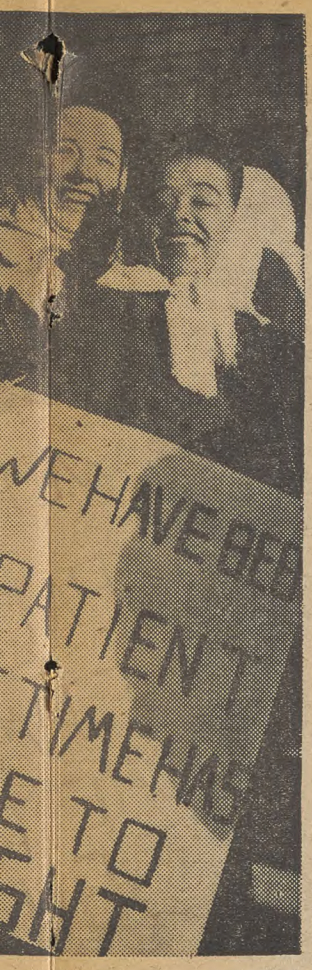
Their strike, led by Machine Workers of Ame that confronts every Ame nity today—the issue of in take-home pay.

With these cuts in t and their families have income. That income, b needs of six million CIO of war earnings, cannot of the cost of living, higher than 1945 peaks

For an example of are striking on, take these Albert J. Fitzgerald's te Senate Labor Committee, on President Truman's Fitzgerald is talking abou Morrison, who is a machi at Erie, Pa.

"Mr. Morrison has four is $35 a month," Fitzgeral lowing figures represent th paychecks in 1943 and thr

2 Bloomfield, N. J., is con In the Rainbow Restaur owners at the service of the doughnuts. A New York sinkers to the strike, a san



ember 7. These pickets feel
t no more of it, no matter
y have to say.

4 These pickets are taking time out to eat in another place that's been turned over to the strikers for the duration. One worker has her small daughter along. That's the Westinghouse plant seen through the window.

5 Bloomfield's merchants know that a decent UE paycheck means better business for them. Four strikers are delivering a load of groceries to an emergency food station. Food was contributed by a neighborhood grocer, one of many helping the strike.

FIELD—LESSON
PLE'S UNITY

Story by C. W. Fowler • Pictures by Hillé, Acme

ED thousand CIO men and women—
ore than 70 cities and towns like Bloom-
burgh, New York, Chicago, Schenectady,
nn Mass., in 22 states—are on strike
three of the electrical industry, General
ghouse and General Motors.

e, led by the CIO Electrical, Radio &
rs of America, is over the same issue
very American worker and his commu-
issue of restoring post V-J Day cuts
y.

**e cuts in the take-home, CIO workers
ilies have lost 30% of their wartime
income, barely enough to meet the
illion CIO families at the "high" point
gs, cannot begin to meet the demands
f living, which every day go even
945 peaks.**

mple of the issues UE-CIO members
take these brief figures from UE Pres.
erald's testimony Jan. 17 before the
mmittee, which is now holding hearings
ruman's anti-strike "cooling-off" bill.
king about a UE worker named Robert
s a machine operator in the GE plant

has four small children and his rent
Fitzgerald told the Senators. The fol-
epresent three of Mr. Morrison's weekly
43 and three in 1945 following V-J Day:

1943	1945
$48.55	$23.75
58.32	29.02
64.19	36.17

And, as Fitzgerald put it to the Senators, there is an even more urgent reason why the workers of the UE-CIO, together with the workers of USA-CIO and UAW-CIO and other CIO union members are now fighting for higher wages.

"That reason is a patriotic one. It is simply to maintain the mass purchasing power of 52 million American wage earners so they can buy food, clothing and other consumer goods and thus keep the wheels of American industry turing in full production."

The strike of 200,000 UE-CIO members is 100% solid. Despite frantic full-page ads in the daily papers by GE, GM and Westinghouse, the workers know their cause is just, necessary and economically sound.

The big three of the electrical manufacturing corporations pretend that the strike is holding up production of needed consumer goods. But consumers who tried to buy electrical goods—washers, radios, anything else—in the last six months, know better. They know that GE, GM and Westinghouse deliberately withheld making such goods available with the plan of evading the excess profits tax, hi-jacking a price increase from the government, and denying their workers needed wage increases.

That's why the citizens of Bloomfield, N. J., and three-score other towns and cities involved in the UE strike are with the workers.

And that's why the members of the UE-CIO and every other CIO union will win their fight for security, jobs and a chance at a decent life in postwar America.

**. J., is completely behind the UE strikers.
ow Restaurant, one of four placed by their
vice of the strikers, pickets have coffee and
lew York firm contributed 10,000 dozen
ike, a sample of wide-spread support.**

6 The male department of this dishwashing operation is a non-striker who volunteered to help in the strike kitchen. The two pretty girls are UE pickets doing their turn on the drying end. The fellow seems to be enjoying his task.

7 What the well groomed UE picket does in Bloomfield is to go to Edmond Raimone's shop for a haircut, free to strikers from 1-4 p.m. Says Raimone: "The $2 a day demand is reasonable. An increase in wages means more purchasing power and more jobs."

HIGH COURT CLARIFIES RIGHTS OF PICKETS

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

THE U. S. Supreme Court last week added another landmark to its brilliant history of protecting the rights of the people. In this most recent decision the Court decided that the exercise of a constitutional right cannot be prevented or punished because it takes place on private property against the will of the owner and is contrary to the law of the State.

This case involved Jehovah's Witnesses who sought to distribute religious literature on the sidewalk of a company-owned town contrary to the wishes of the town's management. The town, located in Alabama, is owned by the Gulf Shipbuilding Corp. A State law made it a crime to enter or remain on private premises after having been warned not to do so.

The State Court affirmed the conviction of a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses for violating that law on the ground that the title to the property was in the corporation and because there was not the kind of public use of the sidewalk which would prevent the exercise of private control over it.

The Supreme Court accepted the idea that the property in question was privately regulated and had not been completely opened to the public. Nevertheless, the Court said that the manager of the corporation could not curtail constitutional liberties merely because they owned the property on which those liberties were being exercised since the property was frequently used by the public for other purposes.

This case has tremendous significance because it applies to all constitutional liberties, not merely the exercise of religious liberty. It plainly applies to picketing and the distribution of union literature.

Under this decision an individual cannot be punished for picketing or distributing union literature in a company town. Moreover, I believe that this decision carries us even further. Under this decision an individual who pickets in a private industrial area, such as an industrial district or a port area, cannot be punished for so doing on the ground that he is trespassing on private property, provided only that the area in which he is picketing is customarily used by workers as a means of going to and from work.

The background of this decision is worth commenting on. In **Thornhill** v. **Alabama**, the Supreme Court held that the State of Alabama could not prevent picketing because picketing is a constitutional right. The picketing in that case was conducted on company property and on a private entrance for the employes, not on any public road. But the Supreme Court did not pass on the question whether the fact that private property was involved could prevent the exercise of the rights to picket since no demand was ever made upon the men not to come upon the property.

In a second case, the **Republic Aviation** case, the Supreme Court held that it was a violation of the Natl. Labor Relations Act for the employer to punish an employe for soliciting union memberships on company property but on his own time. The Court held that the defense of private property did not justify punishing employes for solicitation, a right which Congress had given them under the NLRA.

The present case goes further than the **Republic** case and fills in the gap left open by the **Thornhill** case. The present case says that not only an employer, but the Government itself, may not punish an individual for exercising the right to solicit when it occurs on private property. And this case says further that the individual who is protected is not merely the employe but anyone who chooses to exercise his rights.

The case of course does not indicate how "public" the place must be before the constitutional protections will apply to activities conducted there. But the case does make it clear that the mere fact that there is a convenient public area for solicitation does not remove activities conducted on private property from constitutional protection.

In this case the activities were conducted on private property but at a point only 30 feet away from a public highway. The Court said that even though the highway was 30 feet away the constitutional protection nevertheless applied.

STATE JOB SERVICE HIT

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey this week told the House Labor Committee that to turn the U. S. Employment Service back to the states "is just as senseless as would be the proposal to break up the U. S. Postoffice and hand it over to the states to operate."

He charged that the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, sometimes referred to as the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Administrators, is persistently lobbying for the State operation of the public employment service.

He told how, even under the federal operation of USES, State administrators influenced by the conference forced unemployed persons to take any jobs they were offered "regardless of previous skill, experience, earning power, or situation in life—or forego unemployment compensation benefits."

He said that the CESA is "willing to sabotage all of the constructive social usefulness of the national program in order to accomplish this one narrow, selfish objective of reducing benefit payments out of the state unemployment compensation funds to unemployed workers."

He urged the committee to report favorably HR 4437 and S 1510, which would continue the USES under Federal control until June 30, 1947.

He said that "we will continue to support and work for permanent federal operation of both the public employment service and the unemployment compensation system, and we hope and expect this will be accomplished by the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to amend and improve the Social Security Act."

Asserting that our national economy called for a federally-administered USES, Carey said:

"With the continued demobilization of veterans and changeover of war workers to other employment many citizens—veterans and non-veterans alike—will continue in search of jobs to improve their economic status.

"State lines will not deter these people from migrating—and should not. Unless there is some coordination and direction to the search for jobs outside the particular home state where the jobs may or may not be located, it is conceivable that we will witness a repetition of the hapless days of the 1930's."

DENY LABOR UNO SEAT

REPEATING the performance of last April in San Francisco, the United Nations Organization in London this week again denied a place to the representatives of 60 million organized workers.

The denial came in a refusal by the Steering Committee of the UNO General Assembly to allow a spokesman of the World Federation of Trade Unions to speak directly on admission to the Assembly. According to newspaper reports, the Assembly has appointed a subcommittee to look into the question.

Motion for a WFTU place in the Assembly was formally presented by D. Z. Manuilsky, Ukrainian delegate to the UNO, with support from USSR Delegate Vassili Kuznetsov, who heads the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions, and Paul Rancour, deputy leader of the French UNO delegation.

Chief opposition came from Hector McNeil, British undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and from Peter Fraser, premier of New Zealand.

The issue was originally raised in the formative meetings of the UNO at San Francisco last year by CIO President Philip Murray, who was opposed then by delegates of Britain, Canada, and the U. S.

CHARGE BLS STATISTICS USED TO FIGHT PAY HIKES

DECLARING that Bureau of Labor Statistics figures on labor productivity "are being used by industry to justify refusal to grant adequate wage increases," the CIO Wage Research Council today wrote to Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach to protest continued use of the BLS studies.

A summary attached to the CIO study of BLS productivity data says:

"This study presents a broad accumulation of evidence indicating that productivity as a whole increased rapidly during the war, that peacetime production in 1946 will be at a level of productivity about one quarter above the level in the last pre-war year, and that productivity will continue to increase at an accelerated rate.

"While the evidence of large increases is conclusive, no one knows exactly how great the increases have been. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the government agency charged with responsibility for the collection and analysis of information on changes in productivity, has completely failed to measure the immense wartime advances and to appraise their significance for the immediate postwar period.

"The B. L. S. productivity index for 24 non-munition manufacturing industries is not only not representative of civilian industries, but is, in fact, grossly misleading. It covered only 16 per cent of manufacturnig employment in 1944, and by and large, was confined to those civilian industries which were least essential to the war effort, and which therefore were starved for labor, raw materials and equipment. A large proportion are low-wage industries which tried to maintain a low-wage structure and therefore could not maintain an efficient working force.

"In several of these industries, with nearly half the total employment covered by the index, no allowance was made for changes in government-procured items. These items were generally made to higher specifications and required more work than civilian items.

Steel Damns U. S.—Murray

(Continued From Page 5)

mocracy. We know that we shall have the full support of all progressive forces in this bitter struggle.

"The officers of the United Steelworkers of America extend to President Truman our appreciation for his earnest efforts to compose the dispute in the steel industry and for the equitable and just decision which he has made.

"The United Steelworkers of America in recognition of our national interest accepted the decision of the President of the United States. The steel industry damns the President of the United States and the American Government.

"The American people must now be mobilized to give President Truman our full support in the struggle which lies ahead to maintain true collective bargaining and protect our free democratic institutions which are being challenged by those in industry who desire to place themselves above all laws and rules of equity and justice."

CIO's Own Radio Shows EVERY SATURDAY

Two Full, Weekly 15-Minute Radio Programs, of and for CIO

1. Labor-USA. Dramatic shows. American Broadcasting Co. network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7 P. M., EST.

2. Cross-Section—CIO. On-the-spot interviews of CIO people by William Downs, noted CBS commentator. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4 P. M., EST.

Live Listening!

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris, Chicago, reports: Economy Fuse & Mfg. Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 191, No Union 84; Economy Screw Corp., Chicago, USA-CIO 7, against 5. USA Rep. Albert F. Balock was in charge.

Robert Edwards, Dir., Organizing Committee, PJNWA-CIO, advises: PJNW-CIO won recognition at the following plants: Fleischhaker & Baum Co., New York, N. Y., involving 100 employees; organized by New York staff under direction of L. T. Koletka; Joal Art Co., New York, N. Y., involving 19 employes, organized by Reps. Milton Gordon and William Hopps under direction of Asst. Org. Dir. L. T. Koletka.

John B. Easton, CIO Reg. Dir., Charlestown, W. Va., reports: Run-off election, Fletcher Enamel Dunbar W. Va., CIO 313, AFL 274. This campaign was in charge of Ed Cadle, Joe Joy and Ellwood Swisher, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, assisted by USA Reps. Stanley Browing and Joe Lamoree, as well as the CIO staff.

Geo. Brown, Dir., IWA-CIO, reports: Memphis Box & Egg Co., Memphis, Tenn., IWA, 22, against 16. Rep. W. W. Snook was in charge.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracule, N. Y., advises: Gaylord Brothers, CIO 28, against 11.

The CIO has created a new regional directorship in the case of Chris Hennings in Alaska. Recent developments in this territory has necessitated this action. Brother Hennings will coordinate the activities of our unions already established there and cooperate in organizing other workers and will keep the National Office in close touch with political developments. There is quite a movement on for statehood for Alaska. The CIO will be in a position to meet any changing conditions, as well as taking care of the interests of the workers in Alaska. Henning's present address is Box 2531, Juneau, Alaska. We solicit the fullest cooperation of our organizations who already have members in this part of the world. Brother Hennings is a union man of a number of years' standing.

Since the last issue of The CIO News, Pres. Murray, along with Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel, met several times in the White House in an effort to settle the wage issue involved in the steel industry. The strike of the Steelworkers was postponed one week at the request of Pres. Truman.

The UERMWA's strike is on at General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors electrical division. The Packinghouse Workers are likewise on strike. The GM strike continues on with ranks solid.

The writer was in Detroit this week and met with Richard T. Leonard, director of the UAW's Ford Division, and with management. The Ford Motor Co. made an offer of 17½c, which the union rejected. Negotiations are continuing.

All eyes are on the steel negotiations. This period will go down as one of the most momentous in trade union history. What is of great importance is that the members of our unions everywhere can see clearly that their interests are linked up with one another, and that they are standing loyally behind our leader, Pres. Murray, and the CIO.

Official notice has gone out cancelling the Conference in Atlantic City scheduled for the end of this month. This was brought about by the situations our movement is presently involved in. Representatives from many of our most powerful and important unions are engaged in either conducting strikes, negotiations or settlements of these basic issues.

OIL UNION QUESTIONS PANEL FINDINGS

QUESTIONING the "statistical magic" by which the Government oil panel arrived at its recommendation for an 18% pay increase, Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Union this week called it an "odd coincidence" that the panel arrived at the same figure that the union and several major oil companies have already agreed upon.

When the union negotiated settlements for an 18 per cent wage increase, Knight said it "had its arms pinioned behind it by President Truman's seizure order and was denied the freedom to use its economic power. That the fact-finding agency should now come along and recommend exactly the same wage figure casts doubt upon whether it appraised impartially the industry's ability to pay and the workers' need in maintaining their purchasing power."

The oil panel's findings, Knight said, "reduce the entire fact-finding approach in industrial disputes to an absurdity. Obviously the panel accepted the figure reached by the union and several companies as an easy way out of its job, and then supplied the necessary statistics to justify its conclusions."

The report of the oil panel issued last week by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, recommended an 18 per cent wage increase, which was determined, the panel stated, by taking into consideration such factors as the loss of overtime pay, higher productivity and settlements already negotiated through collective bargaining.

"On the basis of the record, the recommended increase of 18 per cent can be placed in effect without a price increase," the panel reported.

The union announced this week that the nation-wide agreement for an 18 per cent increase signed last month by Sinclair Oil had been followed by other wage settlements aggregating 25 cents an hour or $2 a day.

U. S. FACT FINDERS TAKE UP PACKINGHOUSE DISPUTE

By NORMAN DOLNICK

NOT wages but price relief and a studied plan to scrap the OPA was the big packers' theme at the first of the meetings called by Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach this week to hear the facts to the meat packing strike called by the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Speaking for Armour & Co., Pres. George Eastwood flatly said that "any matter of wage increases is a matter of price relief."

Also appearing before the Secretary's meeting were spokesmen for big packing companies, Swift, Cudahy, Wilson and Morrell.

The Packinghouse Workers were represented by Pres. Lewis J. Clark, Ralph Helstein, general counsel, and Vice-Pres. Philip Weightman.

The AFL meatcutters union, which had announced its intention to strike two days after the CIO union had set Jan. 16 as the strike date, also attended the meetings as did the independent union, Natl. Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers.

Chairman of the meeting was Edwin E. Witte, who was appointed chairman of the fact-finding board assigned to hear the meatpacking dispute.

The company representatives did not miss a chance to sound their hidebound economic theories. E. A. Cudahy, chairman of the board of the Cudahy Packing Co., said that he was "opposed in principles to bureaucratic (price) control" and cautioned the fact finders to keep in mind the inevitable link between wage increases and price relief.

Sec. Schwellenbach had called the unions and packing companies to Washington after some 200,000 CIO Packinghouse Workers struck approximately 140 plants throughout the country in protest of the companies' persistent refusal to adjust their wages to meet increased living costs. One of the lowest paid groups of workers in American industry, the packinghouse workers had not received any wage increase since before Pearl Harbor.

Following the Secretary's meeting, Pres. Clark stated that the CIO Packinghouse Workers union had not altered their original demand of 25 cents to be put into effect immediately and the balance to be negotiated immediately, when the national wage picture becomes clearer.

An earlier statement by the CIO meatpacking union had declared that it unequivocally "supports the position of the CIO on the need for continued and effective price control."

CIO Conventions

Official call to the second convention of the CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union was announced this week by Sec.-Treas. P. Charles Di Neri. It will open Apr. 8, at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City.

Convention keynote, states the announces, will be: "Organize all the unorganized barbers and beauty culturists of America for jobs, security and peace."

Two CIO internationals are meeting this month—the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., at New Orleans, La., Jan. 21, and the Intl. Fishermen & Allied Workers at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22.

SHIPYARD WORKERS RE-ELECT PRES. GREEN

JOHN GREEN was overwhelmingly re-elected to his 11th term as president of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers at the concluding session of the union's convention held last week in Atlantic City. Edward Duffy, Brooklyn, who ran against him, was defeated by a more than two-to-one vote.

Re-elected with Green was Exec. Vice-Pres. John J. Grogan, Hoboken, N. J., who defeated Ray Seese, Baltimore, as was Acting Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, who won out over Philip Van Gelder, recently discharged after two years in the Army. Van Gelder had held the office from the time the union was formed in 1934 until his induction into the service.

Delegates also elected a new general executive board of 10, five of whom were re-elected. They were Benjamin Maiatico, Camden, N. J.; Thomas Flynn, Staten Island, N. Y.; Richard Carter, Bay City, Mich.; Charles Hansen, Mobile Ala., and Andrew J. Pettis, Portland Me.

The five new members are Alfred Meyers, Philadelphia; Wilfred Moses, Camden; John Dempsey, Kearny, N. J.; Walter Oakes, Baltimore, and Lee Bailey, San Pedro, Calif.

On Friday Natl. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey presented the union with a certificate of recognition for outstanding service to the cause of economic and political democracy in the field of race relations, awarded by the Natl. CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

Earlier, delegates voted full endorsement of the wage policy being followed by the union's officers and board and authorized them to use such measures as they thought necessary to press the union's wage increase demands.

The convention wired CIO Pres. Philip Murray assuring him of the union's support in the fight the Steelworkers and other CIO unions are waging for pay increases, and voted full backing to the Auto Workers' strike against General Motors.

After the close of the convention, Green and other officials went to Washington for resumption of national shipbuilding wage stabilization conferences which had recessed January 5 to permit the CIO representatives to attend the convention.

CHRIS HENNINGS TO AID CIO UNIONS IN ALASKA

CHRIS HENNINGS, newly appointed CIO regional director for Alaska, is a modest man. It took quite a time to pry some information about himself out of him, but slowly, a bit at a time, The CIO NEWS extracted enough to say that Hennings has plenty of union experience behind him to guide him on the new job to which he was appointed this week by Allan S. Haywood, Natl. CIO director of organization.

Hennings was born in Denmark and came to this country with his parents when he was four. After he got out of the army at the end of World War I, he spent his life working and organizing in West Coast industries. He's been a gold miner, lumberjack, fisherman, general construction worker and seaman, and has worked on tow boats and in saw mills, to mention a few of his jobs. For the past 17 years he has been living in Junea, Alaska.

He was one of the original organizers of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers local at the big Juneau gold mine, second largest low-grade gold ore mine in the world, and served as recording secretary of the local for several years.

During a period when he was working in the lumber industry, Hennings was secretary for two years of the Juneau Saw Mill & Lumber Workers Local of the CIO Woodwork-

HENNINGS

ers, and later was chairman of the Juneau CIO Council for three years. He belongs to the Intl. Fishermen & Allied Work-

Toward the end of the interview we discovered by a chance remark that Hennings was elected in 1944 as a representative to the Alaska legislature. Among the activities he is planning in connection with his new job is the organization of a CIO Political Action Committee for Alaska.

As CIO representative for Alaska, Hennings will work with all unions having membership in the territory, with the aim of coordinating CIO organizational and political activity. His address is Box 2531, Juneau, Alaska.

Tomorrow's Citizens **By Rose H. Alschuler**

ARE YOU GIVING YOUR CHILD HIS CHANCE?

Some homes are happy, peaceful, well-adjusted. Others, full of anxiety, strife, insecurity. *Unhappy homes* often develop children who look discontented, tired, who are disagreeable, bossy, apt to criticize or attack others. *Happy homes* usually produce children who look bright-eyed, contented, work and play happily, have healthy relations with other people. You can generally tell whether a child comes from a happy or an unhappy home. Are you giving your child his chance?

Lib. of Congress—Rothstein for OWI. Copyright 1946. CIO NEWS.

EATING OUT ON $1.25 A DAY

Prepared by D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

GOVERNMENT girls have found it possible to buy balanced meals in Washington, D. C., for as little as $1.25 a day, though statistics show this city is one of the most expensive places to live in the country.

Managers of residence halls, doctors and nurses were disturbed by the too-numerous headaches, colds and general poor health of the girls. They didn't know how to buy nourishment with the little more than $1 a day they had to spend for food.

A group of working girls taking the Red Cross nutrition course decided to study the problem. Each day's meals had to follow the pattern for good health. They bought many meals and checked them for nourishment value.

All the meals were eaten at government and privately operated cafeterias which featured the lowest prices available for wholesome food.

Here are the results of their study:

BREAKFAST: Fruit, cereal and milk, or fruit, egg and toast, or fruit, cereal and milk or coffee. 20c-25c.

LUNCH: (at Government or similar cafeteria) Meat, vegetable, bread, butter, milk, or meat dish, 2 vegetables, bread butter, milk and dessert, or soup, salad bread, butter, milk, or (at lunch counter) sandwich, milk, fruit. 20c-30c.

DINNER: Meat, 2 vegetables, bread, butter, beverage and dessert. 50c-75c.

(If you had meat for lunch) vegetable plate, bread, butter, dessert or salad, coffee or milk. 50c-75c.

This is adequate for girls doing office work and needing about 2400 calories daily. An average size man doing light or sitting work needs 3000 calories. These might be supplied with an extra 25c invested in the cheapest energy foods—potatoes, cereals and bread.

The girls quickly learned what foods were bargains in nourishment. These include the following: Milk, liver and kidney, tomato juice, raw vegetables and the leafy greens—cabbage, collard, kale, spinach, turnip and beet greens; potatoes, the bean family, especially soy beans, and cooked whole grain cereals and bread. Sandwich fillings of egg, cheese and peanut butter, and desserts of fruit, milk puddings and ice cream, give good food value for the money spent.

WHO'S BEHIND THE HIKE IN FOOD PRICES

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

THE threatened 18c a pound increase in the price of butter is a very good sample of the result to the consumer of government's policy of lifting of federal wartime controls too rapidly.

We're already paying 5 cents a pound more than last year because Secy. of Agriculture Anderson forced an end to the subsidy to butter producers which rolled butter prices back in 1943. Now he wants OPA to grant an immediate price increase of 6 cents a pound. The other 12 cents of the proposed increase would come in May when the dairy feed subsidy is scheduled to go. The end of that subsidy would increase milk prices, too.

The immediate 6-cent increase is necessary, Anderson says, to get butter produced. Today there is a butter shortage in spite of the release of big Army stores. This is because ice cream manufacturers can pay more for cream than farmers can make by selling it for butter. If butter prices were raised, they say, more cream would go into butter.

We had this same trouble last year because there were agricultural limitation controls which limited the amount of butter fat that could go into ice cream and other manufactured dairy products. In September, 1945, all of those controls were removed and OPA also removed the ceiling price on bulk cream. Cream prices have jumped $3 a can since then.

November butter production was the lowest in 25 years. And butter rationing was discontinued November 24. This meant greatly increased drains on butter supplies because it permitted hotels and restaurants to purchase unlimited quantities.

Anderson now says the only solution is the immediate 6-cent price boost. Chester Bowles, head of OPA, says that he is strongly against any price increase to the consumer and OPA is drafting a program of controls which would increase production without raising prices. The decision will be up to John C. Collett, director of Economic Stabilization.

Bowles has also asked Collett to reconsider the decision to end the entire subsidy propram by June 30, and is urging that Congress be asked for authority to continue subsidies for at least another year. If that were done the dairy feed subsidy could be continued and butter and milk prices would not increase in May. Extension of subsidies would also prevent price increases in meat, flour and bread, canned vegetables and some other foods.

Once again OPA is fighting the fight of the consumer, and it's up to us to see that Bowles gets the support he needs. The most important thing you can do is to write to your Congressman asking him to back OPA in preventing butter price increases.

With the cut in take-home pay working people have taken today, any increase in food prices will simply mean less food in the ice box. Ask your Congressman to urge Collett to refuse any increase in butter prices and to support continuation of subsidies.

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Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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Detroit Representative: **Herbert E. Lennig** Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

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20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of

JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead

JIM TAKES TIME OFF FROM HIS INVESTIGATION OF A MYSTERIOUS PLOT TO WRECK THE UNION AT THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY TO HELP HIS YET KID BROTHER MICKEY, WHOSE STRANGE BEHAVIOR HAS BEEN TROUBLING HIM DEEPLY.

SO-O---YOUR PROPOSAL TO SUSIE WASN'T SUDDEN?

I WOULDN'T FEEL THIS WAY IF IT WAS! WHAT DO YOU THINK KEPT ME HAPPY THROUGH TWO BLOODY YEARS AT THE FRONT? EVEN AFTER THE WAY SUSIE'S TREATED ME, I STILL GET A KICK WHEN I...

"...I THINK OF THAT DAY IN FRANCE WHEN..."

HERE WE ARE PLAYING HIDE AN' SEEK WITH THEM NAZI TRENCH-BUSTERS--- AN' MICKEY'S GRINNIN' HIS FOOL HEAD OFF. WHATSA MATTER, KID--SHELL HAPPY?

NOPE. TAKE A LOOK AT THIS, TOM!

WE-ELL, SO SHE'S DECIDED TO MARRY YOU VIA V-MAIL! CONGRATS KID!

THANKS, TOM--AND THE SAME TO YOU SOME DAY!

AND THEN I COME HOME AND GET AS SWEET A BRUSH-OFF AS YOU'VE EVER SEEN. GUESS SUSIE FEELS SHE PULLED A SMART SWITCH WHEN SHE DECIDED ON DENTON, SON AND HEIR OF THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

NOW WAIT A SECOND, MICKEY. I THINK YOU'VE GOT SUSIE WRONG..

SO YOU THINK SHE'S RIGHT, TOO! I'VE BEEN DOUBLE-CROSSED BY MY GIRL, AND I DON'T WANT TO BE DOUBLE-CROSSED BY MY BROTHER. YOU PEDDLE YOUR OWN PAPERS, LIKE I SAID BEFORE, JIM. GOODBYE! I'VE GOT TO MEET SOME FRIENDS...

LOOKS TO ME AS THOUGH MICKEY'S PLAYING THIS SORE-AT-THE-WORLD GAME A *LITTLE TOO HARD*. MAYBE I'LL PLAY TOO...

...AND THE FIRST THING TO DO IS TO FIND OUT WHO THESE *FRIENDS* OF MICKEY'S ARE!

MMM... MICKEY'S ANGER SEEMS TO BE LEADING HIM INTO A STRANGE NEIGHBORHOOD. WONDER WHETHER IT'S ACCIDENT, OR...

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

Tough Times Ahead

All the signs on Capitol Hill are pointing to some pretty tough times ahead as Congress reassembles for the 1946 season.

Spurred on by newspapers headlines and editorial blasts at the "wave of strikes," the most reactionary men in public life are taking the center of the stage to spout their anti-labor venom.

Men like Rep. Howard Smith (D., Va.), who stands for everything reactionary and rotten in American politics; Sen. O'Daniel (D., Tex.), sponsor of the "Christian American" hoodlums; Sen. Taft (R., O.), who red-baits even Truman and who represents the extreme right wing of U. S. industry, have moved onto the front pages and up to the microphones to shout for laws restricting labor.

At the same time, the same men and their reactionary associates among both Republicans and Democrats are preparing long ahead of time to do the final wrecking job on OPA and price control and send the country into an inflation that will rob every worker, farmer and middle class citizen of his wages, his pension and his savings.

With this goes a new plan to put still more tax burdens on the poor and lighten the already trifling (in proportion) burden born by the wealthy.

And just to help crush any lingering resistance to reaction not crushed with the trade unions, the tory GOP-Democrat coalition aims to use the un-American Rankin Committee on a witch hunt unparalleled since the days of Mitchell Palmer and the then youthful J. Edgar Hoover.

These are the indications from the first week of the second session of the 79th Congress. The plan is to move in on the unions by such bills as the Truman anti-strike bill (S 1661, HR 4908), rob the people of their living standards, disarm them politically by such bills as May-Arends (HR 3937), and then elect an even more reactionary Congress in 1946.

This is the plan. Whether it succeeds or not is up to a handful of honest, fighting liberals in Congress and up to you, the voter back home.

The handful of honest liberals in Congress is pitifully small. Alone, they can stop nothing. They have to be backed up by other elements—ranging from the doubtful and the wavering to the honestly confused.

That's where you come in, because you as a voter can do more to cure a bad case of wavering than anything else known to science.

Your letters, your wires, your calls and visits are more needed now than ever before.

If you don't come through, then we are in for tough times on Capitol Hill.

Hit 'Pearl' Smear

The current Senate "investigation" of the Pearl Harbor disaster is nothing more than an attempted smear against the memory of FDR and should be halted at once to permit the Senate to go to work, Nathan Cowan told Senate Majority Leader Barkley this week.

Cowan wrote to Barkley: "It is time that this mockery of an investigation was stopped and the Senate encouraged to go to work on issues of concern to the people, rather than the politicians."

Evidently Cowan's letter got under Senatorial hides, for both Democrat (Lucas of Illinois) and Republican (Brewster of Maine) leaders immediately sent up squeals of anguished protest.

Cowan criticized Republicans and Democrats both, the former for smearing FDR as part of their 1946 election strategy and the latter for appeasing the GOP.

"While Senators vie for the headlines, progress on essential bills is stymied," Cowan said. "Among such measures are the repeal of the poll-tax, the 65-75-cent minimum wage bill, creation of a permanent FEPC, and many others."

Meanwhile, people trying to get to Barkley on repeal of the polltax are told he's "too busy" to see them and much too busy to talk about HR 7.

A Big Wind Coming

A big wind of inflation is blowing up on all of us—and nobody in Congress or in the administration except a tiny few in the House and Chester Bowles, head of OPA, is doing anything to stop it.

Preliminary blasts of the big wind were let off this week by Sen. Taft (R. O.), who has consistently been for inflation since 1941, and by a gang of polltax Democrats who think they've been hurt financially by an OPA threat to fix the price of cotton.

The administration is planning to end all food subsidies by mid-summer. This in itself will jump food prices several score per cent. Butter, which lost its subsidy a few weeks back, is already up 10 per cent, will double that soon.

Subsidies to producers have been in use since 1942 as a means of keeping the cost of basic essentials in line. They have been used to hold down the cost to the consumer—not to the producer—of meat, bread, milk, cheese, butter, canned goods, etc., and they've worked.

Subsidies are scheduled by the administration to end June 30. The price control act expires the same day. Tory Republicans and tory (mostly polltax) Democrats are starting their campaign to end all price control now.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Anti-strike (S 1661, HR 4908	Truman's bill to prohibit strikes by enforced "cooling-off" and "fact-finding" boards.	Hearings going on in Senate Labor Committee. CIO to testify next week. Plan to rush bill to Senate vote.	Wire Senators and Representatives to work and vote against.
Hobbs (HR 32)	Prohibits normal union acts such as picketing, dues collecting, signing up new members under disguise of stopping "racketeering."	Passed House. Now in Senate Judiciary Committee (hostile), with Sen. McCarren (D., Nev.) as chairman. Early report likely.	Tell Senators to work and vote against. Point out racketeering is already covered by State and Federal laws, and Hobbs bill is unnecessary.
May-Arends (HR 3937)	Outlaws union political action; sets jails, fines for strikes "in violation" of contract. Has no punishments for employer violations.	Move to bring on House floor defeated once but can come up again at any time.	Check Representative's record vote (CIO News Dec. 24, '45) and tell him to vote against, even if he voted right then.
65c wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Sets minimum wages at 65c, then 75c, extends coverage of present act.	Sen. Ellender (D., La.), leading Senate filibuster when bill comes up Jan. 21.	Tell Senators to vote for full 65c, against any phoney "compromise" which is not compromise but a sellout.
Union registration (HR 4960)	Attempt to do nationally the same anti-union job done by State registration laws in Florida, Arkansas, etc.	To House Judiciary Committee (Rep. Sumners, D., Tex., chairman) which reported out the Hobbs bill	Tell Representatives to work and vote against.

DROP YOUR CONGRESSMAN A NOTE FROM THE PICKET LINE

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

ANTI-LABOR: In every tough situation, like the present one, all the most bitterly anti-union tories in Congress creep from behind the walls with their own special brand of union-busting legislation.

Thus men like Sen. Byrd (D., Va.), Hoffman (R., Mich.), Smith (D., Va.), Sen. O'Daniel (D., Tex.), and their like have bills in the hopper or on the way that would do an even more extreme job than Truman's anti-strike bill (S 1661).

These men don't expect to get their bills passed. They put them in for their strategic value, so that they can be used as a threat to corral votes for the "milder" Truman bill.

* * *

WITCH-HUNTS: Watch for a revival of witch-hunting on a grand scale. The un-American Committee, run by the unspeakable Rankin (D., Mass.), is on the prowl after every pro-labor, liberal and democratic organization and individual it can find.

The FBI, under J. Edgar Hoover if preparing to step in on every situation where its gum-shoers think they can smell a "red."

Witch-hunters also come out from the cracks when the situation gets tough. Remember Dies in every CIO organizing campaign and in every important election?

* * *

NAZI LISTS: While you're thinking about the Rankin Committee, you might note that it has said nothing about the lists of Nazi supporters in this country found by the U. S. Army in Nazi headquarters in Germany.

Why doesn't the un-American Committee get after these characters?

INCORPORATION: Rep. Andrews (R., N. Y.), has a bill (HR 4960) to require unions to incorporate. An analysis of the bill by CIO Asst. Counsel Eugene Cotton points out:

"The attempt to apply this idea to labor unions can have a serious crippling effect. In the process of organization the union does not simply spring up full-born.

"It starts off slowly by groups of workers meeting informally in their homes or outside, usually without the knowledge of the employer and usually very anxious that the employer not find about it until there is a really functioning organization.

"Yet under this law the minute these preliminary organizing meetings start, these workers would have to come to Washington to file a certificate, etc. . . . it would require that they notify their employes at the beginning exactly who is active and exactly what their activities are."

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

'Smoky City' smokeless: Snow was on the roof of the open hearth at U. S. Steel's Homestead plant, near Pittsburgh, as Michael Harkovich and other USA-CIO pickets went into the second week of their industry-wide strike. See Pages 3 to 9.

Steel Pictures by Associated Photographers, Pittsburgh

BARES PLOT BEHIND COOL-OFF

PRESIDENT Truman fell into a neat trap prepared by the GOP and General Motors when he proposed his fact-finding and cooling off bill, Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers said this week in the first of a series of CIO appearances on the bill before the Senate Labor Committee.

Linking GM, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R. Mich.) and Gerald L. K. Smith together in an anti-FDR and anti-union conspiracy, Thomas told the Senators:

"They (GM) laid out a plan which was as smooth as the Tinkers to Evers to Chance baseball play. This play was GM to Vandenberg to Truman to Congress. And here I trust you will pardon my neglect of Senatorial courtesy while I refer to a member of the U. S. Senate who constantly carried the GM torch in the Senate for the destruction of unions in general and the UAW-CIO in particular. I believe it is important to bring this out now because it appears to me that this Senator helped lay a trap into which President Truman has stepped."

Citing Vandenberg's repeated attacks on the UAW and CIO on the Senate floor during the early organizing days of '35, '36 and '37, and his repeated attempts to cripple the Wagner Act by amendments, Thomas went on:

"He used the Senate to build the prestige of Gerald L. K. Smith, by praising Smith's 'inspiring chairmanship' of the Committee of One Million on the floor, and by putting Smith's propaganda into the record.

"It was this same Senator who proposed that a conference of management and labor be called by the President. The President and Secretary of Labor called the conference. After the conference ended, the President proposed the legislation which you are now considering because, he pointed out, the conference had failed to agree on how to prevent industrial unrest.

"This was a trap, because the conference was never meant to solve the basic causes of industrial unrest. The Senator who suggested the conference is an extremely intelligent and practical man. He knows full well what is going on in industry, and particularly in the automobile industry.

"He knew that the automobile industry wanted the labor-management conference to fail. They wanted it to fail because they knew that failure would help their never-ending plan for anti-labor legislation.

"They wanted more strikes because, as one of their spokesmen put it, 'as industrial turmoil increases, more and more people will see the evils generated by collective bargaining, and we should look forward to the time when federal labor laws will be repealed.'"

Employers tried violence this week on the picket lines — feeling their way a little gingerly at first but with the intention of growing bolder if they see they can get away with it. Here a UE striker gets a taste of police brutality while picketing a GM electrical plant in Los Angeles.

CIO Asks Terminal Leave Pay For GIs

NEXT to the demobilizaiton slow-down, what rankles GIs and gobs most is the failure to pay them for accrued—or terminal—leave, such as officers receive.

It is not uncommon for a captain to get as much as $2,400 in terminal leave pay. The most that a GI gets is $300 mustering-out pay—if he has served 60 days or more overseas.

Present indications are that the House Military Affairs Committee will likely report out a bill similar to HR 4831, introduced last December by Rep. Mike Mansfield (D. Mont.), which the CIO Legislative Dept. and the CIO Veterans Committee are supporting.

The bill would grant each enlisted man 2½ days' pay for each month in the service at the rate he was receiving immediately prior to his discharge. The pay would be based on the "war service period,"—from the time the man joined up or Dec. 7, 1941, whichever is the earlier, to six months after the end of the war as proclaimed by the President or to the date of discharge, whichever is the later.

When hearings were held on GIs' terminal pay before a subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee last December, there was no opposition. A score of bills including HR 4831 are being combined by the sub-committee in one bill, preparatory to a hearing before the full committee.

CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan wrote Mansfield:

"We agree with your statement of Dec. 4, 1945, in the Congressional Record that discrimination now in effect against the enlisted men is unwarranted and undemocratic. We shall do everything in our power to get your bill through."

GM FLOUTS PAY PACT DEADLINE

THE CIO Auto Workers this week returned to their demand that General Motors raise wages 30%, serving notice that the nine-weeks-old strike would no longer be ended with a 19½c pay increase as recommended by President Truman's fact-finding board.

In a letter to President Truman, the union's executive board rejected the fact-finders' recommendation, which it had accepted a week earlier in another letter to the President.

After reinstating its demand for a 30% increase, the Auto Workers' board said that "GM must compensate for the added suffering and sacrifices it is imposing on its employes by prolonging the strike."

Like CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the board charged that GM and other corporations were united in defying the U. S. government and were conspiring to destroy organized labor.

Like Murray in his letter to Treasury Secretary Vinson this week, the board in a resolution called for the abolition of the carry-back carry-forward provisions of the corporate tax laws.

Support for the GM strikers widened with the formation in Washington of a United Labor Committee to Aid the UAW-GM strikers.

Sponsors included CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and CIO Vice-Pres. and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood, and Pres. David Dubinsky of the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers.

Other sponsors are, Max Zaritsky, president of the Hat Workers; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Sal B. Hoffman, president of the Upholsterers Union; Elmer Brown, vice president of the Typographical Union, all AFL unions; Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers, and Samuel Wolchok, president of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes, both of CIO.

BIG BUSINESS IN EVIL CONSPIRACY—MURRAY

(Here are the highlights of a radio address by Pres. Philip Murray of CIO and the Steelworkers over the Americai Broadcasting system Jan. 21.)

Our nation tonight faces a very serious crisis. Hundreds of thousands of American workers are on strike in the steel, automobile, electrical manufacturing and meat packing industries.

The requests of the workers involved in these disputes is for a wage increase. But the issue which has been drawn by the corporations is of much graver importance to the American people. The outcome of the present struggle will directly affect every American household.

That is my reason for bringing to you this evening a message from these workers and the members of their families who—aware of the stake involved—are prepared to endure all the hardships and the sacrifices that may be necessary in order that the common people shall enjoy their rightful heritage.

There has been a slash in the weekly earnings of the steelworkers since April, 1945, of $12.84. This means that $50 a month has been taken from the steelworker's pay envelope.

Each of you must know what it means to the steelworker—his wife—his children to suffer this kind of a wage cut—$50 less a month. It means—less food—less clothing—perhaps a hesitancy to call the doctor even though with grave risks.

This bitter experience of steelworkers has been the pattern for most wage earners.

The wage increase determined by the President would only in part restore the wage cut suffered by the steelworkers but we accepted the President's decision in recognition of the national interest to achieve a peaceful settlement of our dispute.

The steel industry, however, with unmatched boldness, rejected the determination of the President of the United States.

The President appealed to the steel industry to reconsider their action. The steel magnates did not even condescend to reply to the President of the United States.

The struggle is now one which runs far beyond the steelworkers and the steel corporations. It is of the utmost importance to every American that this fact be clearly understood.

American industry, fattened with war profits, guaranteed a high level of profits through special tax rebates under laws written at their behest, have deliberately set out to destroy labor unions, to provoke strikes and economic chaos and mulct the American people through uncontrolled profits and inflation.

They are determined to eliminate, if they possibly can, true collective bargaining between management and labor unions. They are hell-bent to place themselves above all laws and rules of equity and justice.

It is their clear aim to exact unconditional surrender from the American people and the United States Government.

There can be no question but that an evil conspiracy has been hatched among American big business. This conspiracy challenges our very basic democratic institutions.

The General Motors Corporation has, without any qualm, rejected the recommendation of the President's fact-finding panel for settlement of the current wage dispute between that corporation and the UAW-CIO. **The Union accepted the compromise proposal.**

The steel industry has with equal disdain rejected the decision of the President of the United States for a compromise settlement. **The Union accepted.**

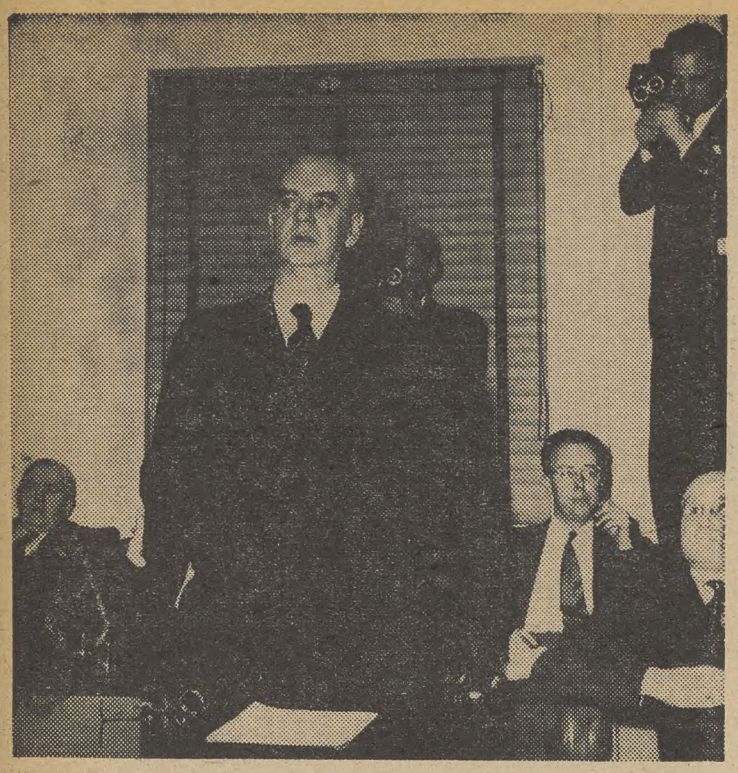
The electrical manufacturing industry with similar arrogance has rejected all attempts by the UE-CIO and representatives of the government to compose their current wage dispute through collective bargaining and mediation.

These industrial magnates do not choose to permit the people to impose any restraint upon their greed. They prefer a status wherein millions of unemployed would be available at ever-decreasing wage levels to be exploited for the benefit of these large corporate enterprises. Labor unions, as organizations of free Americans who desire to improve their standard of living in the interest of the entire nation, represent a threat to this dream of conquest.

We seek wage increases now to restore the pay cuts the workers have suffered since VJ-Day. This will mean more food, more clothing, better shelter, better medical service for the common people. This will mean a better and healthier America.

MURRAY CHARGES $20 BILLION TAX GRAB

(Other Stories—Pages 5-9 and 12)



CONSPIRACY TO BUST UNIONS: Philip Murray, president of CIO and of the United Steelworkers, as he charged in a Washington press conference that industry is conspiring, with the aid of U. S. tax refunds, to break all unions.

PHILIP MURRAY, president of CIO and the United Steelworkers, charged this week that industry is slated to reap a $20 billion tax harvest from the U. S. Treasury under provisions of the tax law. He asked Sec. of the Treasury Vinson "to terminate this outrageous condition."

Steel firms, which have flouted President Truman's strike settlement proposal for an 18½c-an-hour wage increase, will be among the largest benefactors, Murray declared.

Additional developments in the week-old strike, which has shut down all but one of the major plants of the $6,000,000,000 industry, included:

1. A union request that the Dept. of Justice investigate reported plans for "wholesale cancellation of collective bargaining agreements as the first step to provoke strikes."

2. A union recommendation that the government seize $1,000,000,000 worth of Defense Plant Corp. steel facilities, to be operated by individuals such as Henry J. Kaiser, or by the U. S. This would include U. S. Steel's largest single mill at Homestead, Pa.

3. A statement by President Truman that the best thing that Pres. Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel could do would be to settle the strike by paying the 18½c increase recommended by the President. President Truman pointed out that the workers could not return to their jobs without the increase. In his message to Congress, he urged "substantial" wage boosts as "good business for the country as a whole."

Meanwhile, the strike was 100% effective from coast to coast, with reports flooding the union's Pittsburgh office of solid support from virtually all elements in steel communities—businessmen, public officials, clergymen, veterans, the American Legion at Braddock, Pa., and even some newspaper columnists.

The Clairton, Pa., City Council voted to borrow $50,000 as an emergency relief fund to aid steel strikers if the need arises. Sixty per cent of the city's tax bill is paid by U. S. Steel's Carnegie-Illinois plant.

On the other side of the tax picture, Murray's charges of the big corporation's steal from the public treasury gave a detailed account of the financial manipulations involved and the results expected.

"Assuming that the steel companies in 1946 break even—that is, do not make any net profits—the U. S. Treasury will actually pay to the industry $740,000,000," Murray said.

"This represents guaranteed profits that are 29% above the level of prewar earnings.

"Under this provision the U. S. Steel Corp. will be repaid $67,340,000 though its average net profit after taxes for the prewar era was $44,732,000.

"The U. S. Treasury is being mulcted for the benefit of a privileged few bent in sinister conspiracy to plunge the country into economic chaos. This intolerable situation, if the safety and future of our nation are to be protected, cannot continue."

In N. Y. City, firm support of Truman's efforts to settle the steel strike was expressed by Chairman Sidney Hillman of the CIO Political Action Committee.

"I wish to express our deep appreciation of the firm stand you have taken in favor of wage increases to protect American workers against a drastic decline in living standards and to maintain the national purchasing power essential to a healthy economy," Hillman wrote the President.

Other support for the strike came from World War II veterans in the industry, who went on the air over USA-CIO's three-times-a-week broadcasts over ABC stations (check your local papers).

In an interview with Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee, Congressional Medal of Honor Winner Henry Erwin said:

"It is only common sense that if the wage earners of our country—who make up far the largest part of the consuming public—are not able to buy the goods they manufacture, production will soon get out of line with demand. And I think we all realize what that means—plants shut down, unemployment, depression—the same sad story of the 30's in which we were the long-suffering characters."

In Pittsburgh, the Rev. Charles O. Rice declared in a nationwide broadcast:

"The rank and file steel workers are willing to strike at this time because they see that they are waging the battle of the future.

"They are putting up a struggle so that their children won't have to sustain worse and harder struggles in another generation.

"If we repeat the mistakes of the last postwar period; if we pile up senseless profits and mounds of gold, and if we don't put enough money in the hands of the worker, who will spend it to create more wealth, we will have another and worse depression."

UE BARES $38 MILLION 'GIFT' TO BIG FIRMS

LIKE TO contribute $38,000,000 to a pair of poor, starving corporations so they can fight strikes and bust unions with it?

That's exactly what you're going to do this year for General Electric and Westinghouse, who, with General Motors (electrical division), are forcing 200,000 members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to strike for a living wage.

You're going to do it this year through the operation of the "carry-back" section of the tax law, which pays corporations through tax refunds for not running their plants.

Julius Emspak, UE's general secretary-treasurer, put it this way in supporting CIO President Murray's demand that Congress repeal this section of the 1942 tax law which guarantees corporations their pre-war profit levels whether or not a wheel turns in their plants:

"Corporations like GE and Westinghouse, in deliberately provoking a strike of their employes, knew in advance that because of provisions of this Federal tax law, they can break even financially in 1946 and still be reimbursed by the government to the sum of $38,000,000.

"These corporations are spending many millions in tremendous propaganda programs in an attempt to influence public opinion. Through advertising and radio campaigns, through the employment of elaborate public relations staffs, and in other ways, these corporations are pouring out money in an attempt to poison the minds of the public.

"When Mr. and Mrs. America turn on the radio and hear one of these corporations on the air with anti-union propaganda, they should say to themselves: 'I helped pay for that radio program through my taxes.'"

Congress has two bills (HR 5232 and HR 5180) now up in the House Ways and Means Committee that will repeal this biggest of all tax steals in the history of corruption.

Meanwhile, officials of UE, and of GM and Westinghouse met this week with Federal Mediators William H. Davis and Arthur S. Meyer, but as The CIO NEWS went to press, the union reported "no progress."

In Harrisburg, 600 veterans, all striking UE members, this week marched to the Pennsylvania Capitol to demand a special session of the assembly to pass a law giving ex-servicemen unemployment insurance.

A State police official told the UE veterans that Governor Edward Martin (R.) would not be able to see them because it was "physically impossible."

At the moment Martin was dining with newspapermen at Hershey, a score of miles away.

Report OKs 65c Floor

An important first round in the drive to raise minimum wages to 65c an hour was won in the favorable Senate Labor Committee report on the bill (S 1349) this week.

The report sets the rate at 65c the first year, 70c the next two years, and at 75c from the fourth year on.

It includes coverage for agricultural processing workers and seamen, but knocks out overtime for seamen and gives the packing firms a 14-week seasonal exemption on overtime for food workers.

The report now waits until the southern polltax filibuster against the FEPC bill is successfully broken, and will then go to the Senate floor.

KAISER PACT BLASTS STEEL FIRMS' CHISELING

"I CANNOT conceive that a sum of 3½c should be permitted to retard or destroy the possibility of real peace and prosperity for the nation," said industrialist Henry J. Kaiser this week as he signed a contract granting an 18½c an hour wage increase for the largest steel plant on the Pacific Coast, at Fontana, Calif.

The contract, with the CIO Steelworkers, plus the famed shipbuilder's plea for full support of President Truman's position in the steel wage battle, added up to sharp criticism of the rest of the steel industry for its refusal to boost its 15c an hour offer to nearly 800,000 workers on strike.

Kaiser, who previously had signed a contract that met demands of the CIO Auto Workers at the Kaiser-Frazer plant at Willow Run, Mich., announced that he will build a large steel mill to provide material for the auto factory.

In making public his steel agreement at the White House, Kaiser said:

"I have signed this agreement with President Murray of the Steelworkers Union because I am confident that only by integrity and fair play on the part of both labor and management can we ride the perilous seas ahead and achieve industrial harmony and security for our people.

"This is a crisis. Shall we support the President of the U. S? The people's answer will be, yes—it can be no other way. Too much is at stake not to support him.

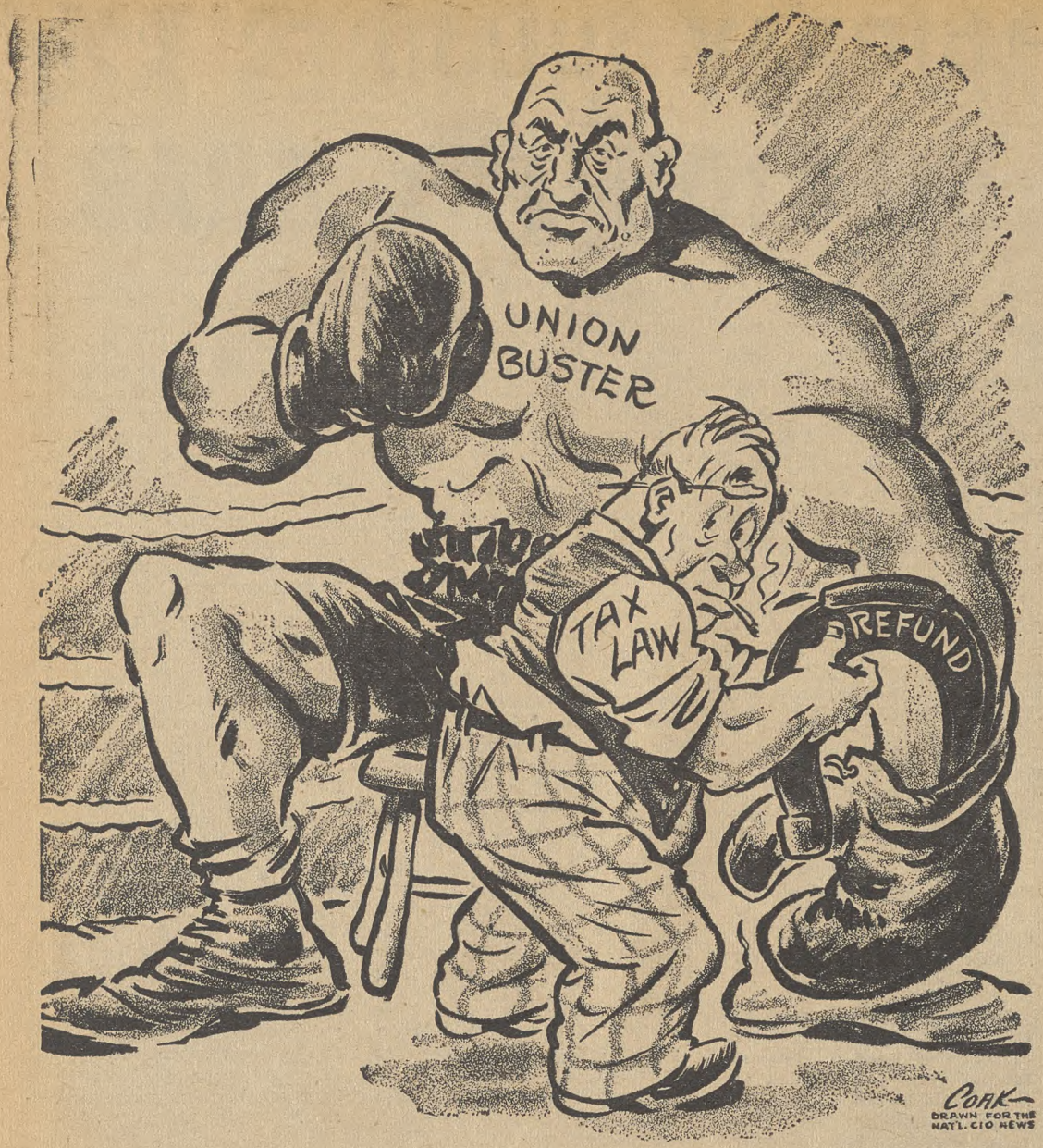
"The President's proposal which I have accepted was made by him in utmost sincerity with an understanding of the human relationship and economic factors that are essential to a prosperous nation."

COPIES OF THIS ISSUE ON HAND FOR ORDERS

Extra copies of this big special Strike Issue of The CIO NEWS have been printed to supply the demand for bundle orders. CIO members should know who the strikers are and what is at stake, which this edition pictures graphically.

Bundle orders should be sent to The CIO NEWS, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The rates are: 1½c a copy up to 1,000; 1¼c a copy for quantities between 1,000 and 2,000; and 1c a copy for more than 2,000.

First come, first served. Orders will be filled as long as the limited supply lasts. PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW!



INDUSTRY'S GIMMICK

Big business is pretty big, but it's not big enough to beat the United States.

Yet today we see the bosses of steel, autos, electrical manufacturing, meat packing, farm equipment, communications and other big industries entering the ring not only against labor but against the President and the whole American people.

Where do they get their gall? Why have they been spoiling for this fight? What has made them willing to shut down their plants rather than pay decent wages?

On what does their arrogance feed when they defy public opinion by rejecting collective bargaining and spurning governmental requests and decisions?

Swollen war profits have fed the strength and arrogance of these corporations, enabling them to build up huge reserves against the day of their showdown with labor and the people.

These inflated profits have not satisfied their recipients, but have only whetted their appetites for more. And repeal of the excess profits tax has opened up vistas of unlimited profiteering, if only they can prevent labor and the people from getting their share in higher wages and lower prices.

But this is not all there is to it. For even so, the corporations might well hesitate to provoke prolonged shutdowns and consequent losses of production and profits.

The secret of their audacity is that they are entering this fight with weighted gloves.

They are actually counting on the government and the taxpayers to finance them in their fight against the people—to make good their losses and to assure them of high profits for as long as they choose to keep their plants shut.

During the war, a number of extraordinary tax measures were slipped through Congress at the behest of big business. Under the pretext of tiding the corporations over reconversion, these laws provide that the U. S. Treasury shall rebate any losses and guarantee a high level of profits through direct cash payments.

Under the 10% postwar refund provisions of the Revenue Act of 1942, Philip Murray points out, the steel industry alone is entitled to a rebate from the U. S. Treasury of more than 200 million dollars.

Under the "carry-back" tax provisions, guaranteeing corporations against postwar loss of profits, the steel companies will actually receive 149 million dollars from the U. S. Treasury, if they break even in 1946. This represents guaranteed profits of 29% above the level of prewar earnings.

In the electrical industry, Secretary Julius Emspak of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers points out that General Electric and Westinghouse were able to provoke a strike of their employes with the knowledge that "they can break even financially in 1946 and still be reimbursed by the government by the sum of $38,000,000."

There are also other complicated tax provisions, relating to changes in "base period" and amortization, under which industry generally may get billions more from public funds.

Murray has called to the attention of Treasury Secretary Vinson this "outrageous condition" under which corporations are actually being paid from public funds to defy the government and the public interest and to destroy labor unions.

Moves are also under way in Congress to repeal these special privileges for union-busting corporations, which are using them not to further reconversion but to block it and to hold up the public.

It's time the people stopped paying to have their pockets picked.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

AMERICA today is feeling the effects of what CIO Pres. Philip Murray calls "an evil conspiracy among big business," "a rebellion against the people," "a sinister conspiracy to plunge the country into economic chaos."

This is strong language, but it is also an exact description of what has been going on.

It would take a long and thorough investigation, similar to those of the LaFollette Committee, to uncover all the details of the present conspiracy—the times and places of secret meetings, the big-shots participating, the private memoranda and plans, the "gentlemen's agreements," etc.

But at the present stage, the results of this conspiracy speak for themselves.

Industry after industry has refused to pay a living wage, has rejected collective bargaining, has spurned government offorts to bring about an agreement, has turned down the decisions of the President and his fact-finding boards, and has insisted on forcing its workers out on strike.

Anyone who knows the trustified control of the big industries involved, the interlocking directorates, the Wall Street interests that have the final word, would be innocent indeed to imagine that this pattern is coincidental and is not the result of secret understandings, of a common plan or, in a word, of a conspiracy.

★ ★ ★

Labor could not conspire as big business has done, even if it wanted to.

The CIO unions are democratic organizations with many thousands of members who must be consulted before any action is taken, and all of whom are asked to vote long before strikes are called.

At every stage, there are executive boards, wage policy committees, and many other union representatives to be consulted.

All issues and decisions have to be widely publicized, to inform the rank and file and to secure their essential support, as well as to enlist public sympathy.

Operating as they do in the full glare of constant publicity, CIO leaders can hardly hold a private consultation among themselves without reporters being on hand and usually getting full accounts of what transpires.

Big business leaders, on the other hand, have long surrounded themselves with a wall of secrecy.

When so few men control so much wealth and power, without recognizing any democratic obligations, they can make their decisions at private homes or clubs, over the luncheon table, or in closely-guarded offices, with private elevators and other devices for avoiding public attention.

So it happens that while every CIO meeting and decision has been given full publicity, hardly a word has been printed about the secret meetings and consultations among big business leaders in their conspiracy against labor and the public.

★ ★ ★

The CIO unions have courted the widest publicity because they know they are acting in the interests not only of their millions of members but also of all the people.

They have shown their public-spiritedness by acceding to every governmental request for conciliation, mediation, fact-finding, etc., and by accepting the wage decisions of President Truman (in the case of steel) and of his fact-finders (in the case of General Motors).

The big employers, on the other hand, have shunned publicity, because they know that they are placing their selfish interests ahead of the public interest—in fact, that their whole plan of action is a conspiracy against the public interest.

Encouraged by knowing they are guaranteed full profits, whether they produce or not, through tax rebates from the U. S. Treasury, they have chosen to force close to two million workers out on strike, to "plunge the country into economic chaos," rather than to pay adequate wages out of their swollen profits.

Their rejection of collective bargaining, their arrogant and provocative attitude toward the unions, their defiance of the President and the government in rejecting conciliation, arbitration and fact-finding awards, reveal clearly that they are engaged in conspiracy, as Murray says, "to destroy labor unions, to provoke strikes and economic chaos, and to hi-jack the American poeple through uncontrolled profits and inflation."

The CIO News
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-President

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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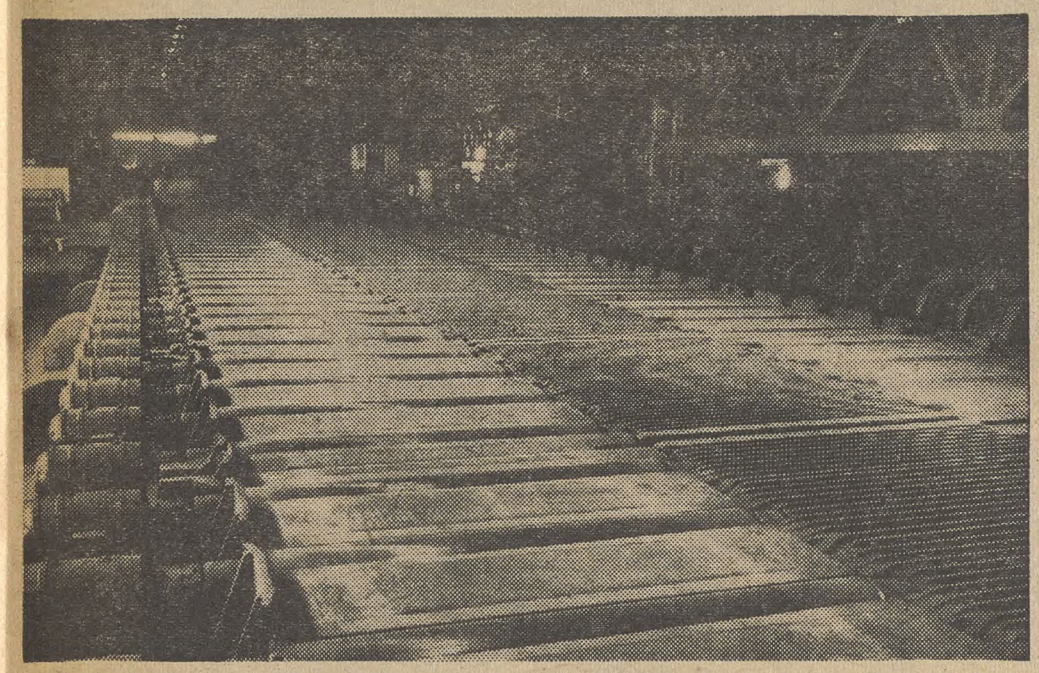
PITTSBURGH—SMOKELESS CITY

1 Pledged to strike until the industry grants the 18½c an hour raise recommended by President Truman, pickets of the CIO Steelworkers march in zero weather at U. S. Steel's Homestead plant, near Pittsburgh. The plant was the scene of a bloody battle with Pinkerton detectives in 1892.



2 It still takes men to make steel. Homestead's 100-inch rolling mill is halted by peaceful, token picket lines as 800,000 workers and most of the merchants they deal with support strike. In 1892, militia was called in after 7 strikers, 3 "Pinks" were killed.

3 Respectful Romeo, doorman of Pittsburgh's snooty Duquesne Club, welcomes W. M. Wilson, vice-president, Flannery Bolt Co., Chicago, and W. T. Kilborn, president, Flannery Bldg., Pittsburgh. Plush fittings go well with $100,000 "salaries" of some steel makers. Steel workers' salaries, meanwhile, average $43.48 a week.

4 Frozen ground makes tough picketing. Miss Frances Lewandosky, former WAC and now a Homestead sweeper, takes time out to toast her toes at USA-CIO headquarters. She makes $6.36 a day before deductions. "That's $31.80 gross a week. It isn't much to get by on these days the way prices are going up."

5 Merchants support strikers. Harry Lincoff (center), wallpaper and paint man, gave Homestead strikers his storeroom for the duration. Mrs. Pauline Harris, laborer, pours welcome coffee for machinist Charles Copeland. Pickets hit the line once a week for an eight-hour shift—two hours on, two off. It's plenty cold!

BLOODY HOMESTEAD—1892

1 Veteran of the bloody Homestead strike, 81-year-old George Ackerman helps his son, Charles, picket in this one. Some friendly advice was followed by a visit to a coke-burning "salamander" to take chill off at U. S. Steel's Duquesne plant.

"THE Pinkertons are coming!"

It was 4 o'clock in the morning, July 6, 1892, when the 12,000 residents of Homestead, Pa., got the warning.

One day later seven Homesteaders and three Pinkertons were dead, result of a gun battle that raged across the Monongahela River for hours and involved, among others, 81-year-old George Ackerman, father of a CIO Steelworkers striker.

Still spry and remarkably clear about details, Ackerman told the CIO NEWS in an exclusive interview that "it was a great day—they were some plucky buggers, those scabs, but they got licked."

Ackerman, who retired in 1931, worked more than 50 years in the steel industry and helped make the first brick for the Homestead mill in 1878.

"I was pouring steel in '92. I belonged to the old Amalgamated Assn. of Iron and Steelworkers—just a scrub member. It wasn't much of a union. The bosses were out to break it though. They couldn't dog the men around like they wanted to. And they can't do it now either."

What happened in '92? Ackerman's gray head wagged with pleasure.

"The whole town came down. The Monongahela bridge was lined with people. The barge full of scabs was coming up the river. There were some good shooters on that barge. But we had some better ones.

"The people on the bridge, on the other side of the river, everywhere were shooting at them. The shots were rattling off No. 1 open hearth just like throwing seed.

"The scabs had beds and food aboard their boat—and boy, they had the guns. They were well equipped with revolvers and everything. They would have fixed us if they had got in there."

Ackerman told how H. C. Frick, chairman of Carnegie Bros. & Co., in a frantic (and unfortunately successful) effort to break the union, had built an eight-foot fence around the plant. "Every two feet or so they had holes for the Pinkertons to fire from, only they didn't fire, they got fired!"

Management's strategy was to get the scabs inside the mill, only it didn't work.

"The union people took their guns away from them. They marched over 300 of the scabs off the boat and into old Turner Hall. Boy, they were glad to get off!

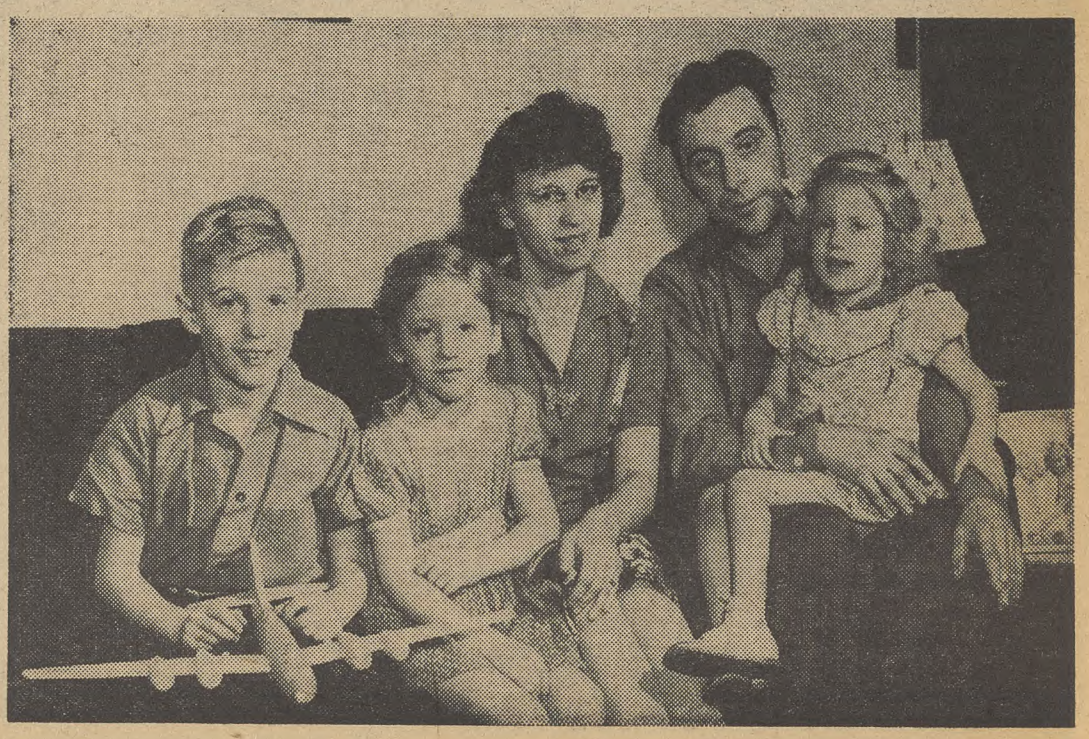
"I was helping march a Pinkerton down to the hall, when a Mrs. Bates took a whopper at him and hit me right on the head.

"They hunted for about two years for them guns we got off the scabs. But the strikers, they got next to that—they hid them.

"It took about a year or more to get all the scabs out of their jobs at the mill, but we did it."

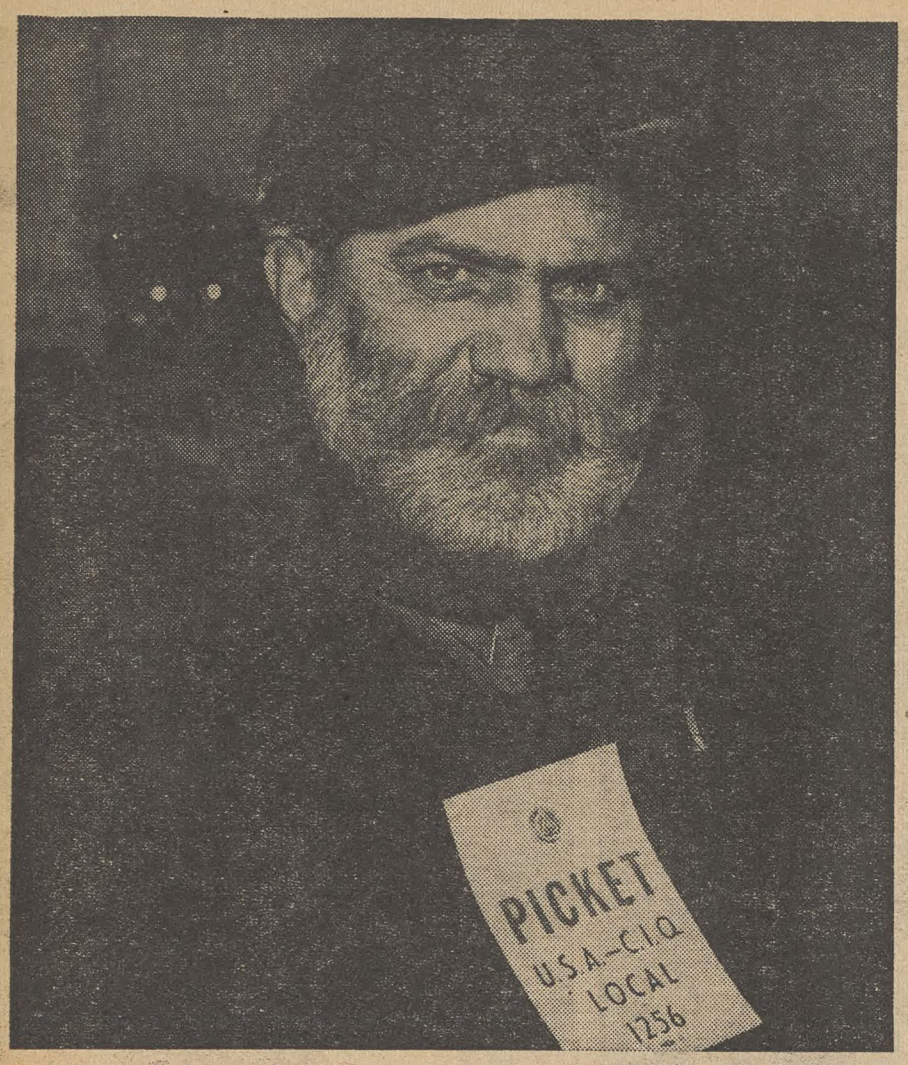
Six days after the battle the Governor sent in the National Guard. The strike lasted several weeks after that, but finally was lost. The industry continued to work a 12-hour day, seven days a week.

Today, there's some difference. A union 800,000 strong instead of only 24,000. And the people—"they think the strike's all right. We'll win it. You see."



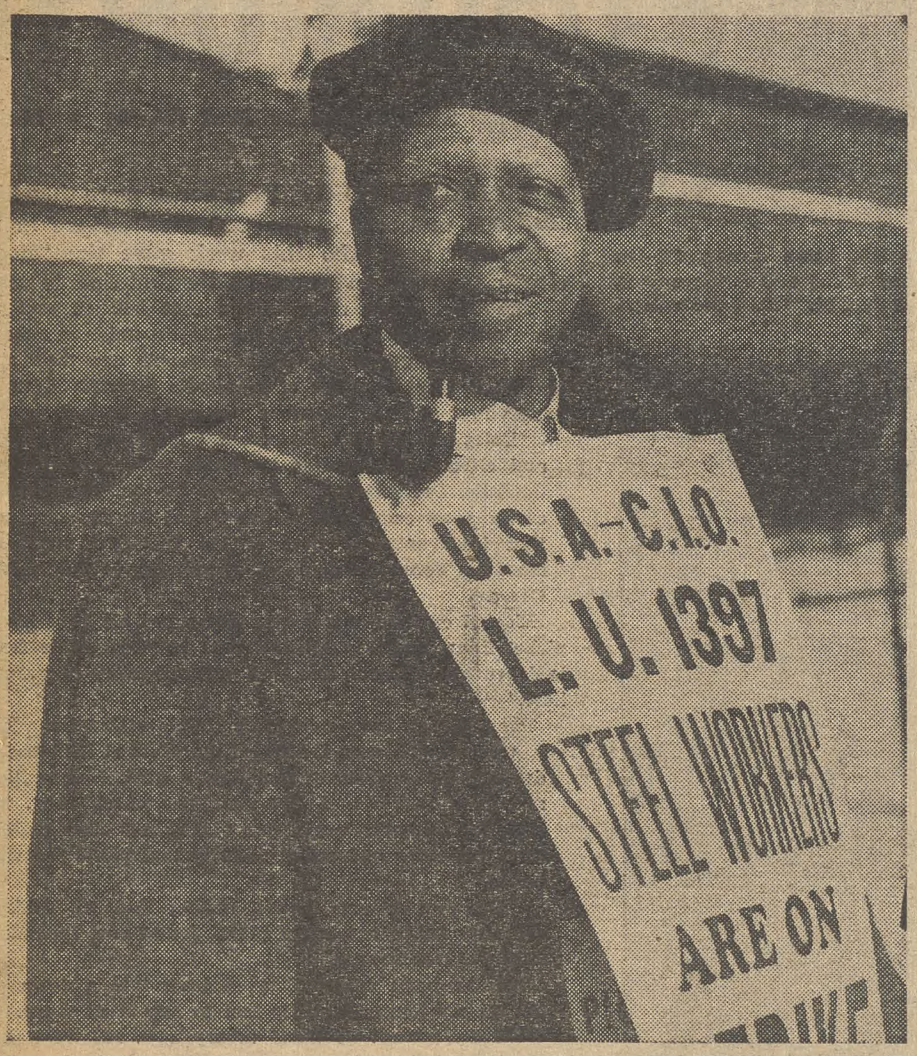
2 Charles Ackerman and family. Henrietta, his wife, with Charles Jr., 7, Bernadette, 5, and Carol Ann, 3. Charles, 38, a first helper in the open hearth for 23 years, would like "40 hours work—no more—with enough pay to get along on. They always say you've got brains before you go into the open hearth, but they get burned out generally in two years."

MEN WHO MAKE STEEL



1 62-year-old Louis Marts has worked "more than 25 years" as a general laborer in U. S. Steel's Duquesne plant, near Pittsburgh. He makes $6.24 a day before deductions. "We worked six days a week before V-J Day, now only five. The day they took off was the only day that counted—time and a half." An 18½c an hour raise would make up for the time cut, but wouldn't compensate for price rises. Marts, single, will "make out," but "it's tough on families."

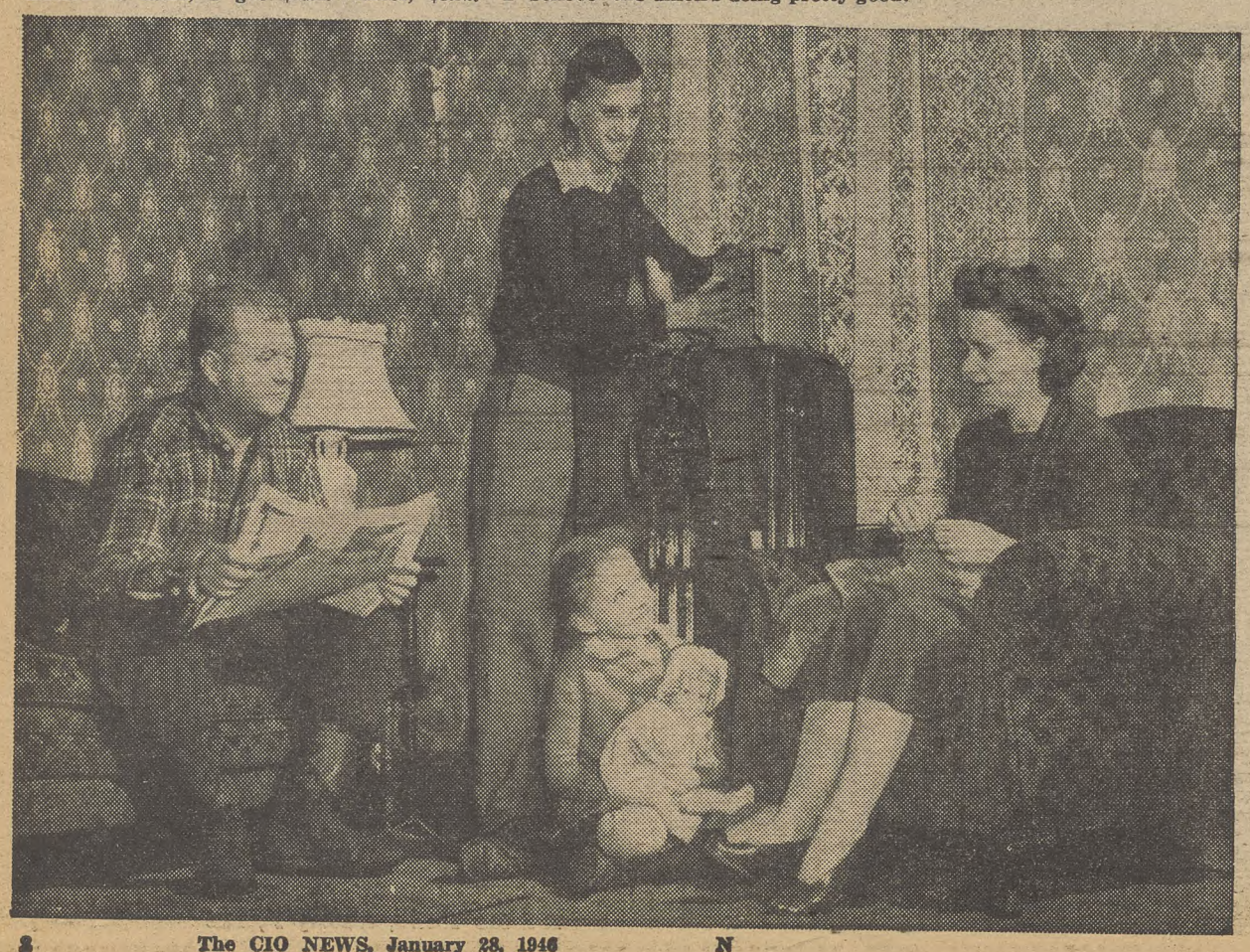
2 25-year-old George Chatlos is a stamper's helper at Duquesne. A former technical sergeant with Patton's 3rd Army, Chatlos earned three battle stars and a combat infantry badge. He grossed $7.50 a day average during November, but "what I make depends on what we roll." His wife, Julia, and 2½-year-old daughter, Judith, don't like waiting five weeks for Pennsylvania unemployment compensation.



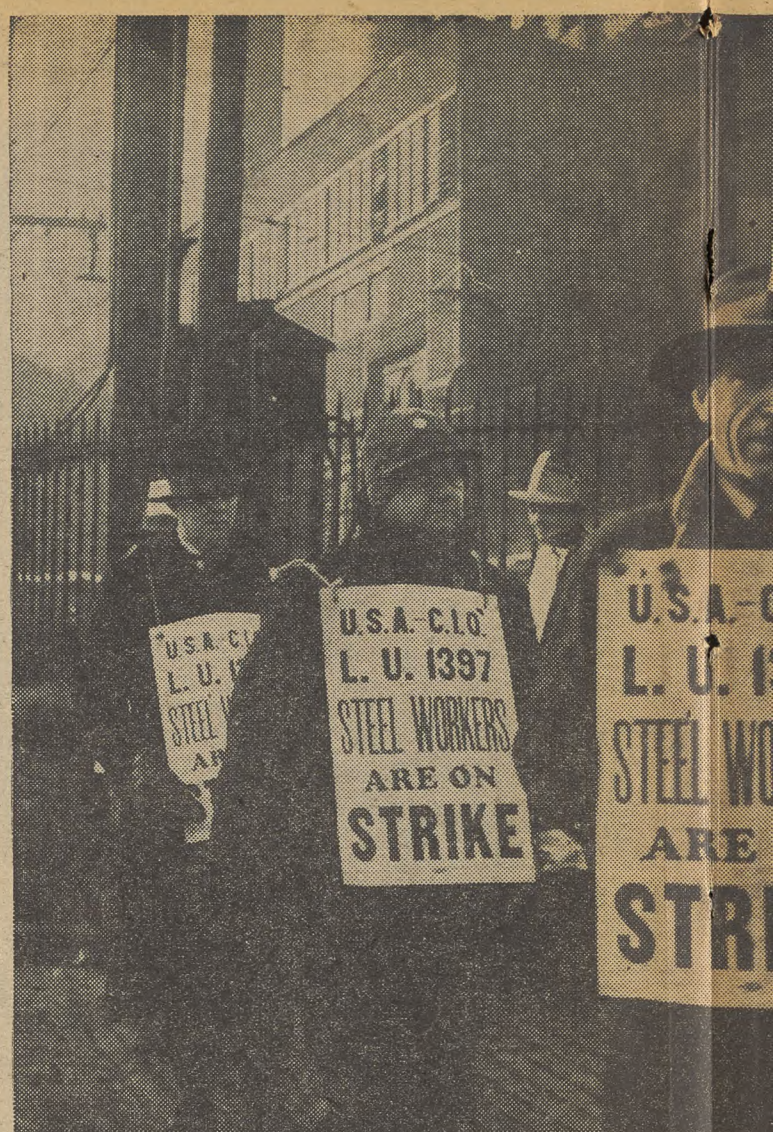
3 51-year-old John Harriston has worked five years at Homestead as a laborer. "I made $6.24 gross in 1942, the same now." Five days' work a week since V-J day adds up to a $36 check for two weeks' work after tax and bond deductions. "I'd have a hell of a time supporting a family. I'm having a hell of a time supporting myself right now." Harriston, a World War I vet, served as a corporal in the 506th Engineering Battalion in France.

4 58-year-old John "Scotty" Hailstones has worked at Homestead 31 years. He was a leveler operator, now he's a picket captain. Two weeks' pay before V-J Day was about $115 net, now it's $53 to $54. "Some weeks we've been working only two or three days. They don't allow cats to catch rats when the mill's down." Scotty has three grandchildren. His son-in-law, Philip Fornaro, is on strike with the CIO Electrical & Radio Workers at Westinghouse.

1 "We're going to hold out until hell freezes over." Thirty-seven-year-old Michael Harkovich, home owner, 125-ton crane man employed by U. S. Steel's Homestead plant for 21 years, and militant member of the CIO Steelworkers, talking. Wrapped in six layers of clothing, he's been picketing daily since the strike started Jan. 21. "Bust the union? Before it came, I got $4.24. After, $8.32. I believe the union's doing pretty good!"



4 Harkovich's wife, Mary, Michael, Jr., 15, and Betty Jane, 9, listen to USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray. "We don't have enough money to fix the big radio, so we're using the small one."



2 Zero weather in Pittsburgh makes tough picketing. The lines are sm in scabs, there's going to be trouble. With two weeks' vacation the dues. The people want that 18½c an hour. If the settlement's good enou good enough for the big guys."

OUT UNTIL V

Steel Stories by Fred d'Avila • Pictures by Associ

MICHAEL HARKOVICH is one of more than 200,000 members of the CIO Steelworkers in the Pittsburgh area who this week gave the "smoky city" clean snow and sunshine, the first time in years.

The three great river valleys that belched soot and flame are clean and silent, as the biggest union in America tests the strength of the working people and their allies against a giant combine of monopoly determined to put profits first and the health of the nation second.

Poles and Swedes, Slavs and Englishmen, Germans and citizens of America by birth, white and Negro, Catholic, Protestant and Jew—all the working people of the steel communities—are united for the struggle that involves more than 800,000 USA-CIO members from the Pennsylvania heart of industry to the Pacific Coast.

Elected officials, merchants, clergymen all have hit the picket lines. The way Michael puts it, "Our whole family is dependent on steel, and that goes for everybody around here."

The 18½c an hour raise? It's simple arthmetic.

"During the war, I doubled up. Worked 16 hours a day, sometimes three or four days a week. Just worked and slept and ate. A two-week pay check, Aug. 25, 1945, for 64 hours work, was $171.21 net after deductions for taxes and social security and $22.78 for war bonds.

"For two 40-hour weeks, ending Dec. 15, 1945, I got only $72.23 net, after $11.85 deductions, including $8.40 for war bonds.

"All the bond money I saved went into a down payment on my house. I either had to buy it or move.

"We don't want no blood money now. All we want is the raise we're entitled to. Forty hours or even less would be enough. We don't want a big house and lot—just a decent standard of living."

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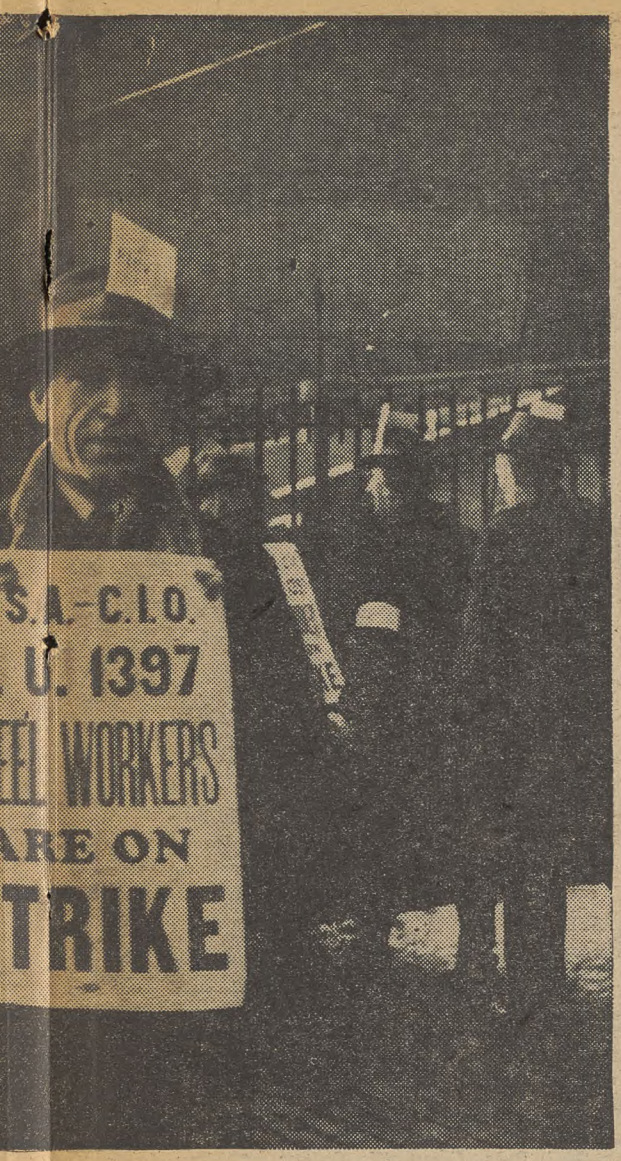


lines are small but "if they try to bust the union by running cation the union got me, it's worth alone the $1 a month s good enough for the President of the U. S., it ought to be

3 Harkovich worked double turns during the war—16 hours a day, sometimes two, three, four days a week. The $485 he saved in bonds went to start payments on a $1,600 home. It has a living room, kitchen, bath, one bedroom. He and his son sleep in one double bed, his wife and their daughter in the other. "It took all my savings. What I make at the mill is what I'm dependent on. That goes for a lot of workers, not only me."

WE WIN!

by Associated Photographers, Pittsburgh

Harkovich's father, Philip, came from Czechoslovakia. He got a job on the "bull gang" at $3.80 a day. He wanted to be a crane man. But he could neither read nor write.

"He went to work when he was six years old. He didn't have a chance to get an education. I went to work when I was 14. But the younger generation isn't going to stand for that.

"I want to give my boy a decent education. He's going to trade school, learning mechanics and welding.

"If the steel companies figure that the young people are going to work for nothing, they're wrong. This young generation is different, not like the people who came across the Pond."

The cost of living?

"We don't keep any exact budget. All we know is that the things we need—milk and meat and bread and clothes —took all that Michael was making," said Mrs. Harkovich.

"During 1931, before the union, we had to live with my father," Michael put in. "We had no milk for the boy —the relief wasn't giving any. I was averaging one or two d[illegible]ay every two weeks, at $4.24 a day. We went to live with my Dad. I wasn't paying no rent, or nothing, because we couldn't afford it.

"We got a letter from Mr. Fairless this week telling how much U. S. Steel has done for us. Mr. Fairless never did anything for the steel workers. They did it all for themselves. My wife was so mad she just took the letter and burned it up.

"The company says we make an average of $1.25 an hour. I make $1.04. The laborers make $6.24 a day—78c an h[illegible]r.

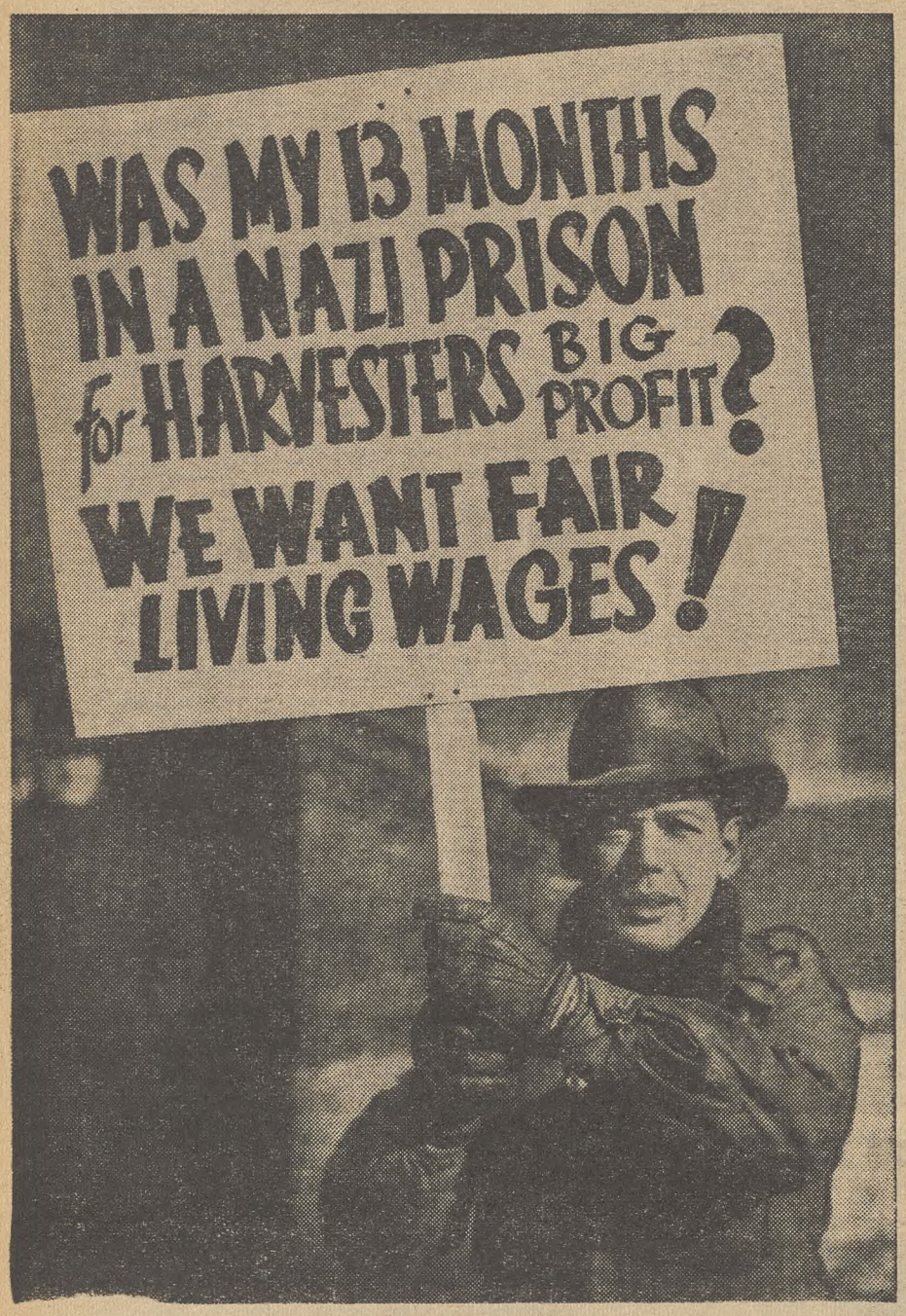
"When they figure the averages, they figure in Fairless' pay and all the supervisors and foremen's pay.

"We hear stories that some people are making $8,000 a we[illegible]. One man making that in a week—that's out of line. Even if he comes from heaven, that's out of line."

→

5 The Harkovich food bill is sizeable—"prices are so high, and Michael works hard." Michael, Jr., was a depression baby—"there was no milk from relief, and only one day's work a week."

30,000 OUT UNTIL HARVESTER SIGNS



By FORREST EMERSON

THIRTY THOUSAND members of CIO Farm Equipment & Metal Workers pulled the pin on exact schedule—10:30 a.m., Jan. 21—and struck 11 plants of the farm machine monopoly, Intl. Harvester Co.

This is the first crippling strike in a century of McCormick-Harvester history, and it brings the firm and family most closely linked with the Haymarket labor murders of 1886 up to date.

The strike took place only after three months of negotiations, and after the company had failed to send representatives to a Washington conference called by the fact-finding panel named for the IHC dispute. Even in last-minute negotiations urged by the panel, the company's best offer was mere lip service to the needs of the Harvester workers.

Issues for which the 30,000 struck include a 30% wage increase to restore take-home pay slashed following V-J Day, a national contract to replace separate contracts which have expired, broad improvements in the wage, job and piece-work structures, union security and other needed benefits.

Plants affected are located in Auburn, N. Y.; Richmond, Ind.; Bettendorf, Ia.; Rock Falls, East Moline and Rock Island, Ill., and five in Chicago, the international center of the Harvester trust.

The IHC octopus is a classic example of trust organization, the firm owning its own iron-ore mines in the Mesabi Range, coal mines in Harlan County, Ky., steel furnaces and mills in South Chicago and rope fiber plantations in Cuba. Foreign production plants are located in Germany, France, Sweden, Australia and Canada.

The firm was struck in 1941 by the same union in four plants, at which time company strike-breaking policies and the use of thugs and police led to bloodshed, particularly in Chicago and in Richmond, Ind. Union recognition and other gains grew out of this strike, and paved the way for further organization.

Harvester is directly linked to U. S. Steel, Armour, Wilson and Morgan interests through interlocking directorates. Fowler McCormick, its president, is scion of the clan which produced both the reaper McCormicks and the Tribune McCormicks.

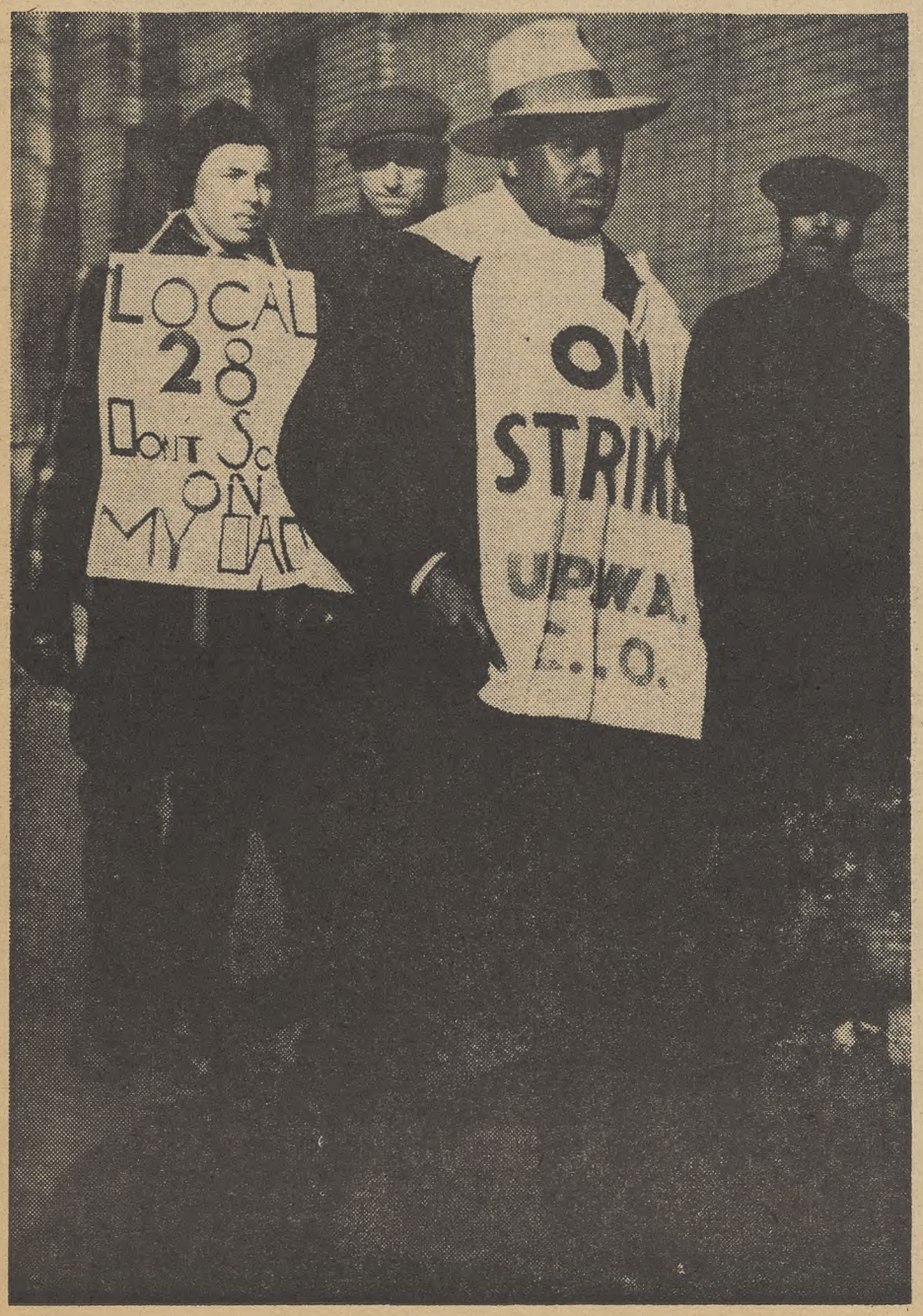
The company earned 15 years' profits during five war years without seriously cutting into its normal production. It has $300,000,000 in profits and was able to feed the McCormick family $8,000,000 annually in dividends alone at war level income, milking workers through low wages and farmers through excessive, controlled prices.

Gerald Fielde, Intl. secretary-treasurer and director of the union's National Harvester Workers Council, said in a message on the 21st: "We now go into the fundamentals of the thing—the great and invincible strength of the workers against the sheer wealth of the owners."

Said Pres. Grant W. Oakes: "Thirty thousand workers are out until the company signs an agreement acceptable to them."

Workers (below) streamed out of the Int. Harvester-McCormick works in Chicago this week as the CIO Farm Equipment Workers strike started, and immediately formed a picket line at the main entrance of the plant. (Above) Art Meyers, employe at the Chicago Tractor Works.

The Wilkes' have six children. Here are four of them at home with their parents. Wilfred Wilkes is holding the youngest, Ada, who is four. "If my wife wasn't working, I wouldn't be earning enough to support the family," he said. Wilkes, a shop steward in CIO Packinghouse Workers Swift Local 28, said he'd been putting in six to 12 hours on the picket line (below). "Sure it's cold, and we aren't asked to spend more than six hours on the line, but once I'm down I figure I might as well stick around."



Packinghouse Family

6 KIDS, $33 A WEEK

Story by Gwyn Roe
Pictures by Frank N. Henderson

PACKINGTOWN stretches for miles across South Chicago, a series of gray, squat buildings behind six-foot board fences that merge with unbroken monotony into the slums of the south side. Dingy, unpainted frame houses face the streets for blocks outside the yards. This is where the CIO packinghouse workers live.

Inside the yards, for the past four years, men and women have been putting in 50 to 70 hours a week, supplying the nation with meat. Their jobs are tough, hazardous, unpleasant. In the freezing departments, men work in temperatures 40 degrees below zero. Others who work in brine have hands grown stiff at the joints and swollen to twice normal size. In the butchering and trimming departments a slip of the hand can mean the loss of a finger.

Today all movement inside the yards has ceased, the machines are still, the cattle trains are stopped. It is very quiet back of the six-foot board fences. Outside the gates that guard the entrances into the yards there are picket lines marching. The weather is below zero and the wind from Lake Michigan cuts like a knife, but the lines are unbroken. Who are some of the packinghouse workers?

In the home of Ernestine and Alfred Wilkes there is a coal stove in the center of the kitchen that gives out the only warmth in the three-room apartment. Wilkes left a tenant farm in 1937 to come to Chicago for a job in the Swift plant, where he operates a drum dyer in the soap works.

His pay is 80½c an hour and with overtime pay he has averaged about $43.20 a week. With the return to the 40-hour week, however, his pay will drop to $33 a week. His wife, Ernestine Wilkes, has just taken a job in a rubber factory at 50c an hour to help out the family income.

The Wilkes' have six children. The youngest, Ada, is 4; the eldest, Dave, 15. The high cost of living takes all they earn. Rent is $15 a month, food about $88, gas and light $2.50, clothes approximately $6 and laundry $10. In addition there are extra expenses.

"My wife has had to take treatments for an ailment lately and these have cost us $5 a week extra. Then we've just paid off a $60 dentist bill, and Mrs. Wilkes—she's got some more dental work to be done that's going to cost $63 more," said Mr. Wilkes.

Concerning the strike: "I hope it will be over soon, but you know," and his words were slow and emphatic, "I wouldn't like to go back for the same pay I walked out on. I wouldn't like that."

Mrs. Wilkes said: "I think it'll be fine if they win. They sure need it."

"The only thing we have to fight with is a union," Mr. Wilkes added.

LABOR'S WORLD

AFL Workers For World Unity

Going back to Samuel Gompers, founder of the AFL, for their inspiration, 6,000 members of the Cigarmakers International Union of Tampa Fla., have petitioned the AFL Executive Council to affiliate to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Gompers "believed and fought for international unity of all workers' organizations," the Tampa workers said in making their request.

"As a final result of the fight waged by Samuel Gompers and other great labor leaders for a period of generations, some 60 million workers representing trade unions of many lands and federations are now united for peace and for economic and social advancement through the new World Federation of Trade Unions."

By not affiliating, the AFL "is isolating itself from the common tasks which it faces along with its brother unions in every country and weakening its fight for better wages and working conditions at home."

Bulgarians Greet CIO Strikes

Greetings to CIO Pres. Philip Murray and expressions of solidarity in current CIO strikes were cabled to the CIO national office by the Central Committee of the General and Professional Workers Union in Bulgaria this week.

"The first congress of the Central Committee of the General and Professional Workers Union called in Sofia Jan. 19 greets you," the message read, "and through you all American workers. We wish you complete success in your struggle for the improvement of conditions. Long live the solidarity of the workers of the world."

The cable was signed by Raiko Damianoff, president of the congress.

Praise French Stand vs. Franco

Pres. R. J. Thomas of the UAW-CIO took time out from strike duties this week to praise the French Constituent Assembly for voting to break off relations with fascist Franco Spain.

"From my own first-hand knowledge of France and its people such a step is not surprising," Thomas said. "That is the nation that today faces in its reconstruction program hard times, little to eat and millions of homeless all due to fascist occupation and destruction of Europe.

"Faced by this, the French people could see that breaking off relations with Franco is real proof that fascism and its supporters are not wanted in Europe. Rather the French people through extending the offer of asylum to Spanish refugees have shown that they are true fighters for democracy.

"Besides congratulating the Assembly, I want also to congratulate the great French trade union movement which has demanded this break with Franco ever since they regained their freedom of organization."

Transport Workers Back WFTU

French transport workers, organized in the Natl. Federation of the Means of Transport and covering municipal and highway transit workers, are on record for speedy absorption of all European transport unions into the WFTU.

In a resolution at their December Congress in Paris they called for early affiliation of the existing Intl. Transportworkers Federation into the WFTU "so that the great family of transport workers may be, without hindrance or reserve, the most active and faithful of the groups belonging to the World Trade Union Federation."

The congress also voted to delete an old clause in their constitution forbidding political activity or holding of political offices by their officials.

Hits Polish War Relief

Sharp criticism of Polish War Relief, Inc., was made in a statement released by Jacob S. Potofsky, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which he accused of delivering to Poland "very little relief from an estimated $8,500,000 it has collected since 1942.

"By its own admission, very little aid has been sent by Polish War Relief to liberated Poland itself," Potofsky said. "In all that time thousands of dollars and tons of material aid have gone to small groups of Poles in New Zealand, Africa, England, France, in fact everywhere but to Poland.

"Except for a recent trickle the only aid which did reach Poland through PWR went, before the war was over, to individuals living in that part of Poland controlled by the Germans, with delivery, therefore, in the hands of the Nazis."

Starvation in Greece

Desperate conditions of Greek workers are described in an Allied Labor News dispatch from London, reporting a press conference of two Greek union leaders recently held there. The leaders, Demetrios Mariolis and George Lascaris, are officers of the Railwaymen's Union and were prominent in the anti-Nazi underground.

Inflation and complete disruption of transport have brought workers' monthly wages down from a value of $12 in October, 1944, when the country was liberated, to about $2 now. This is enough to buy food for five days, while a year's wages are needed to buy a suit.

A prime need of the country, the two men said, is a representative government which "would have to put an end to continuing fascist terrorism and in that way could stimulate the workers to put all their efforts into reconstruction."

Ask WFTU Aid in Costa Rica

The Confederation of Latin American Labor (CTAL) is preparing to call on the World Federation of Trade Unions for aid in a strike involving workers on the British owned Costa Rican Northern Railway Company, CTAL News reports this week.

END TAX GRAB—CIO

In a strong letter to U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson, CIO President Murray this week demanded an end to the gigantic tax steal by the big corporations through the "carry-back" provisions in the current tax law.

Under these provisions, corporations are guaranteed their 1936-39 profit levels through tax refunds — whether they operate or not. This law, he said, helps the corporations, and particularly U. S. Steel, tremendously in their conspiracy "to destroy labor unions and to remain unchallenged in its determined efforts to obtain uncontrolled profits."

"The U. S. Treasury," Murray told Vinson, "is being mulcted for the benefit of a privileged few bent on sinister conspiracy to plunge the country into economic chaos. This intolerable situation cannot continue, if the safety and future of our nation are to be protected."

Text of Murray's letter to Vinson follows, in full:

During the war period several extraordinary tax measures were enacted at the behest of large corporations.

The provisions to which I make special reference were not, at the time of their enactment, discussed or analyzed either in committee reports or on the floor of Congress. Certainly the American people were not made aware of their full meaning.

The result under these laws is that the United States Treasury rebates any losses and guarantees a high level of profits through direct cash payments.

It has been conservatively estimated by one United States Senator that the moneys to be drawn from the public purse to compensate American industry may run to 20 billions of dollars.

This guarantee operates regardless of the reasons or causes for the loss which a business concern may incur.

A direct burden has thus been imposed upon every American taxpayer in order to create special and unjust privileges for the giant industrial corporations.

I shall give you but a few examples drawn from the steel industry as to how present tax laws operate.

REBATE OF $200 MILLIONS

1. The Revenue Act of 1942 provides for a 10 per cent post-war refund of the excess tax liability of any one company since 1942. In spite of the tremendous financial resources exacted by the steel corporations as their price for war production, that industry under this law is entitled to a rebate from the United States Treasury of an amount in excess of 200 million dollars.

2. Under carry-back tax provisions secretly slipped through Congress, American industry is guaranteed that if any particular company either breaks even or loses money it will receive refunds that may result in larger net profits than the particular company averaged in the pre-war years.

Assuming that the steel companies in 1946 break even—that is, do not make any net profits—the United States Treasury will actually pay to the industry 149 million dollars. This represents guaranteed profits that are 29 per cent above the level of pre-war earnings.

Under this provision, the United States Steel Corporation will be repaid $67,340,000 though its average net profit after taxes for the pre-war era was $44,732,000.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation will be rebated $6,028,750, though its average net profit after taxes for the pre-war period was $2,375,000.

3. Under another tax provision, also slipped by without any publicity at all, industrial concerns may change their so-called base period upon which their taxes are computed by maintaining that the standard period of 1936 to 1939 does not represent a fair basis for the particular company or industry.

Representatives of the Bureau of Internal Revenue state that $3,500,000,000 worth of claims for tax refunds have already been filed on the basis of this one provision, and expect claims in excess of $15,000,000,000 worth of tax rebates.

The United States Steel Corporation very piously maintains that it did not pay any excess profits taxes in 1944. This result was accomplished through the use of the provision that I have just described.

4. Under another tax provision, facilities constructed during the war could be amortized over a five-year period rather than the customary 20 years.

In addition, the tax adjustment act of 1945 authorized the President, following the termination of the war, to issue a proclamation following which companies could amortize whatever portion of the emergency facilities which had not as yet been amortized fully.

BETHLEHEM BENEFITS

This special tax relief meant the following for the Bethlehem Steel Company:

The Bethlehem Steel Company reported that for the third quarter of 1945 its total income, before taxes, was $22,676,000. This meant that the company had $22,676,000 in profits subject to Federal income and excess profits taxes. But Bethlehem did not pay any taxes on this income.

Bethlehem took advantage of the provision to which I have referred to write off $49,894,000 for amortization of its wartime facilities. This procedure turned its actual profit of $22,676,000 into a paper "loss" before taxes of $27,218,000.

By using the carry-back provision of the Wartime Revenue Act, the company obtained a cash refund of $34,980,000 from the Treasury.

This cash refund is, of course, tax free. Bethlehem paid no taxes on its net income of $22,676,000. Thus for the third quarter of 1945 the profits of Bethlehem were $57,656,000 — on which the company paid absolutely no taxes.

This amount should be compared with the third quarter of 1944, when Bethlehem's profits after taxes were only $6,622,000, and for the pre-war era, when Bethlehem averaged $15,980,000 a year in profits after taxes.

Under ordinary conditions, the facts which are now being disclosed would arouse the deepest wrath of the American people.

But in addition, the steel industry, as the spokesman for the corporate magnates, and drunk with the fantastic financial resources accumulated during the war, has actually thrown down the gauntlet to the President of the United States.

The steel industry, boldly and arrogantly, has rejected a decision made by the President to settle the current wage dispute with the United Steelworkers of America. The issue is not the payment of an additional 3½ cents an hour.

TREASURY MULCTED

The true design of the steel industry is to destroy labor unions and to remain unchallenged in its determined effort to obtain uncontrolled profits. It is being assisted in this attempt with public funds siphoned from the United States Treasury.

The United States Treasury is being mulcted for the benefit of a privileged few bent in sinister conspiracy to plunge the country into economic chaos. This intolerable situation, if the safety and future of our nation are to be protected, cannot continue.

On behalf of the millions of members of organized labor, and progressive Americans, I am calling upon you as the guardian of the United States Treasury to take immediate steps to terminate this outrageous condition permitted to develop during the war whilst the attention of the American people was fully concentrated upon the defeat of the nation's foreign foes.

'Raves' For CIO Radio

CIO's two outstanding radio network shows (Cross Section-CIO and Labor-USA) rate tops with radio critics on Variety, leading show business weekly. By contrast, shows put on by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers draw a severe panning.

Writing in the Jan. 16 issue, Variety had this to say on Labor-USA, which is aired at 6:45 p.m. EST over the American Broadcasting Co.'s national network every Saturday:

"Labor-USA is warm, ingratiating, human. The exact antonyms characterize the 'business pitch.' You can't balance the voice of ex-NAM prexy Ira Mosher against Tom Glaser accompanying himself on the guitar for a ballad like Bob Russell and Carl Sigman's 'Money in the Pocket' and expect anyone to cheer for the NAM. It just isn't in the cards."

Cross Section-CIO, on the Columbia Broadcasting System network also on Saturdays at 3:45 p.m. EST, draws an equally warm review. Says Variety's critic:

"Here's a smart little show that knows how to apply good special events technique to plug one side of a controversial issue. The side happens to be labor's, more specifically the CIO."

CIO ALL OVER THE DIAL

CIO is all over your radio dial these days, what with the ABC series at 10:30 p.m. EST on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from the Steelworkers, numberless local programs on strike issues, and frequent spot appearances by CIO officials on news hours and on forums, debates, etc.

Matter of fact, CIO on the air is a good antidote for the anti-strike poison you get from the newspapers and from many radio commentators. It pays to listen in.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: American Can Plant, Maywood, Ill., USA-CIO 51, against 19.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, advises: American Transportation Corp., So. St. Paul, USA-CIO 22, no union 2.

Roy Atkinson, CIO Reg. Dir., Seattle, reports: General Machinery Co., Spokane, Wash., (stand-by crew) Aluminum Plants, USA-CIO 71, AFL 47.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, announces: J. A. Bently Lumber Co., Zimmerman, La., CIO 90, against 31; Martin Timber Co., Caster, La., CIO 42, against 3. IWA Org. Claude Welch was in charge. Conners Operations, Biggs City, Mich., CIO 34, against 4.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., W. A. Copeland, Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Egg Case Co., IWA-CIO 22, no union 16. IWA Rep. W. A. Snook was in charge.

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, reports: Montgomery Ward store, Anderson, Ind., CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes 19, against 4. Org. Joseph Romer of the URWDSEA conducted this drive working out of the CIO regional office.

C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., Atlanta, reports: Gulf Atlantic Warehouse, Atlanta, CIO 40, against 0. Intl. Rep. URWDSEA James R. Cochran was in charge.

* * *

The new-born national union, Utility Workers Union of America, came through with flying colors in negotiations with the Consolidated-Edison of New York. The union officers, Brothers Fisher, Pachler, Straub and McGrath, all state that the affiliation of their union with the CIO increased its strength and influence in getting the new agreement negotiated quickly and with the largest increases ever. The wage raises range from 15c to 20c an hour, in addition to about $200,000 in back pay; a total of about $1,000,000 to increase rates of returning veterans, and an over-all gain of about $12,000,000.

The Con-Edison workers are happy to belong to a national union affiliated with the CIO. The writer attended a banquet for Brothers Fisher, Pachler and McGrath this week in New York which all shop stewards and local officers attended. Everyone was enthusiastic in their praise and determination to build their union in the utility field to represent all workers engaged in this important industry.

* * *

The CIO Steelworkers are engaged in the largest single strike in American history. Some 750,000 to 800,000 men are standing solidly behind the USA-CIO officers, executive board and policy committee. Pres. Murray and his associates did everything possible to avoid the strike. Finally Pres. Truman submitted a proposal calling for an increase of 18½c an hour. In the interests of the nation, the officers of the union through Pres. Murray accepted the proposal, only to find that the heads of the steel empire rejected it.

This act by U. S. Steel further proves its deliberate intention to put its selfish interests above the welfare of the people and of the workers who have made their wealth possible. It is an effort to destroy the CIO and to put the nation in the same position as during the Harding regime when the policies of industry in the early '20s finally brought us to the worst panic ever witnessed. The steelworkers have given their answer and are determined to fight it through. Their cause is right and just.

* * *

The UE-CIO is faced with similar resistance to its wage demands, and its members are on the line fighting a good fight. Other CIO unions also are fighting for long overdue wage raises—the Packinghouse Workers, the ACA against Western Union in New York; the Textile Workers; the Farm Equipment Workers against Intl. Harvester. The CIO Glass Workers after a stiff struggle have settled their strike. Congratulations to the officers and members of that organization.

The GM strike continues on. Ford Motor Co., already paying a higher rate than GM, has offered a 17½c-an-hour increase. The union has rejected this offer and negotiations continue. Where is the boast of GM that they want to pay the men the highest wages in the industry? Mr. Henry Kaiser has signed an agreement with USA-CIO providing for 18½c an hour increase. He maintains industry can pay it.

* * *

The steel industry is charging falsely in costly national ads that the union is violating its contract, arguing incorrectly that the wage question cannot be arbitrated as other grievances are. They hope to delude the American people, but they cannot deceive the gallant CIO members who are determined to fight on until their just demands are won. Loud-mouthed enemies of labor in the Congress also continue their onslaughts.

Pres. Murray's broadcast to the nation set forth the issues clearly. This is the people's fight—it is a fight for the nation's well-being. It now rests with the President of the United States. The steel industry has thrown down a challenge to the government. Lines are solid; men are determined, and the wise and courageous leadership of Pres. Murray and associates is being commended everywhere.

TWU Blocks Power Deal

Intervention of the CIO Transport Workers Union this week prevented a fast one being slipped over on the people of New York City when TWU Pres. Michael Quill, who is also a city councilman, revealed that a proposal was under way to sell the city's power plants to the Consolidated Edison Co.

The union's policy committee, was authorized by a meeting of 800 TWU members employed in the city's three power houses to call a stoppage. Mayor O'Dwyer's offer of a referendum on any sale proposal averted the threatened strike of 32,000 transit workers. TWU's demand for a $2 a day increase will be considered later.

UPWA OPPOSES SEIZURE

AS THE CIO NEWS went to press, the policy committee of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, meeting at Chicago, voted that its members would not return to work when the Dept. of Agriculture seizes the strike-bound packing industry.

UPWA Pres. Lewis J. Clark said the union decided to remain on strike because there was no assurance that the "equities of our case will be given consideration and that a substantial wage increase will be put into effect." He indicated if that is done the men will work.

Pres Truman had ordered seizure of the industry by the Dept. of Agriculture effective as of 12:01 a.m., Jan. 26.

Following the announcement of the policy committee's action, Sec. of Agriculture Anderson conferred with Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach and his assistant, John Gibson, former Michigan CIO Council president.

Gayle G. Armstrong, a New Mexico rancher and deputy administrator of the Dept. of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration, was appointed by Sec. of Agriculture Anderson to operate 134 plants of 19 companies whose workers are on strike.

Earlier in the week, the union's strategy committee issued a statement in Chicago declaring: "We feel it is totally unjust to seize the strike-bound packing industry as long as no definite agreement has been reached with the packers, and in view of their continued refusal to bargain realistically on wages.

"In the case of the steel workers, President Truman suggested a settlement of a wage increase of 18½c per hour and U. S. Steel turned it down and the industry was struck. In the case of General Motors a strike was called first and a Fact Finding Committee recommended 19½c per hour wage increase and the company turned it down.

"Nothing similar has, as yet, taken place in packing and seizure will actually be playing into the packers' hands."

The packinghouse workers, one of the lowest paid groups in American industry, have not received a general wage increase since before Pearl Harbor, although prices have soared sky-high.

The union's demand is modest and reasonable—a 25c hourly increase, 17½c now and the balance to be negotiated later when the national wage picture is clearer.

Straight time hourly earnings in the industry average 87c an hour, but two-thirds of the workers make less.

TEXTILE WORKERS GET RAISE

A NEW agreement giving a 17½c hourly increase to 22,000 employes of the American Woolen Co., largest manufacturer of woolen and worsted cloth in the U. S., was announced this week in New York by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union. The increase will give the workers nearly $7,000,000 more pay a year.

The new contract, which covers workers in 20 mills in eight states, provides a general 15c hourly increase, a 75c hourly minimum, time and a half for Saturdays with double time for Sundays and a modified union shop, under which all workers who now belong to the union will remain members and all new workers will join.

Later it was announced that the big mills for Forstmann & Huffman and the Botany Worsted Mills at Passaic, N. J., have settled with the union on a similar basis. These were the two largest mills involved in the bitter and violent textile strike of 1926.

The great majority of some 80 other mills, employing 60,000 workers, under agreement with the CIO Textile Union, are expected to fall in line, as American Woolen usually sets the wage pattern for the entire industry.

Strike votes previously scheduled by American Woolen locals have been called off, but at other woolen and worsted mills which have not yet settled, strike polls will be taken between now and Feb. 1.

GLASS STRIKE SETTLED

The three-month-old strike of 15,000 members of the CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers employed at plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owens-Ford companies has ended with a wage settlement providing a 10.7 cents an hour increase, retroactive to October 2, 1945. An additional 7 cents an hour for some maintenance rates is also included.

A joint statement issued by President Froesh of the union and LOF Vice-President L. G. Bryan announced the settlement which ended the strike called October 19.

Arrest Selly

Neither cold weather, the arrest of their president nor the snide remarks of Western Union officials claiming that employes are "trickling" back to work dimmed the determination of the 7,000 striking members of the CIO American Communication Assn. in New York City to stick until they win their demands for a decent wage scale.

The cases of ACA Pres. Joseph Selly and eight other members of the union who were arrested Jan. 18 on "disorderly conduct" charges were postponed this week until Jan. 30. The unionists were arrested when they walked into one of Western Union's busy offices where three out-of-town scabs were working and gave one of them a telegram which said: "Everyone in this office is a scab."

CONSOLIDATED EDISON PACT UPS PAY 15 TO 20c

WAGE increases totalling nearly $12,000,000 a year for the 22,000 employes of the Consolidated Edison Co. in New York City are provided in a new agreement announced this week by Pres. Joseph A. Fisher of the CIO Utility Workers Union.

The union was certified as sole collective bargaining agency for the workers following a Natl. Labor Relations Board election won overwhelmingly by the CIO union in December.

The new wage scales set in the agrement will provide increases of 20c an hour or $8 for a 40-hour week, for 60% of the employes; 17½c an hour ($7 a week) for 10% of them, and 15c an hour, ($6 a week) for the remainder. In addition each of the 22,000 employes will get a $100 cash settlement in back pay. Some $1,000,000 will go to increase rates for returning veterans, and $100,000 for reclassification.

The increases will raise the average wage rate for 1946 from $1.16 to $1.35 an hour. A wage progression plan provides automatic progression and merit increases.

ANOTHER INCREASE FOR 6,000 LEATHER WORKERS

WAGE increases averaging 15c an hour for 6,000 New England leather workers were won in negotiations just concluded with the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association and the independent plant of Winslow Bros. and Smith, reports the CIO International Fur and Leather Workers. The agreement covers 50% of New England's leather workers.

The increases, which were won after the union conducted a one-day nationwide stoppage of leather workers, raises wages of these workers to an average of 22½c an hour more than they were earning before last May, which means a 23½% increase in eight months.

Some 60,000 members of the union took part in the stoppage last November 15, closing down 250 plants in 62 cities in 16 states. The one-day strike and the negotiations just concluded were part of the union's campaign for a 30% increase to enable the workers to meet the skyrocketing costs of living, the union states.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS By Rose H. Alschuler

WHAT DO WE MEAN "TOLERANT?"

Madame Chiang Kai Chek, Gandhi, Paul Robeson—who are we to presume to "tolerate" them? *Let's be grateful* for these "non-Nordics" who've helped make this a better world. Wouldn't it be dull if we were all alike? Let us remember that variety among people as in all else lends spice to life. By our friendliness and appreciation for those different from ourselves, our children's lives as well as our own will be enriched. Today is the day to start!

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CIO's Own Radio Shows EVERY SATURDAY

Two Full, Weekly 15-Minute Radio Programs, of and for CIO

1. Labor-USA. Dramatic shows. American Broadcasting Co. network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7 P. M., EST.
2. Cross-Section—CIO. On-the-spot interviews of CIO people by William Downs, noted CBS commentator. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4 P. M., EST.

Live Listening!

WOMEN NEED THE LOWDOWN ON STRIKES

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer
CIO Women's Auxiliaries

THE opinion of women will have a great part in determining the speed and completeness of CIO's victory in the present strikes. Women are the shoppers of America. They have to stand in lines when meat is scarce. They are the cooks and housekeepers whose work is doubled without electric kitchen and washing devices. They have a big stake in an early strike settlement.

The corporations realize this. They are addressing much of their advertising to women—trying to convince them that the strikes are pure selfishness, opposed to the public interest.

Many of these women do not understand the basic issues of the present industrial struggle. They don't see that the great corporations, protected as they are by our tax laws against any loss, are out to smash the CIO. They don't see that a victory for the corporations would mean starvation wages, decreasing production and another great depression. No one has ever talked to them about such things.

It is a great pity that our trade union auxiliaries were not built strong long ago. But the same kind of thinking which leads active union men never to discuss the union with their wives, leads them to regard auxiliary organization as a waste of time.

Now we are in a crisis and the opinion of women counts. The employers will try, in traditional Mohawk Valley style, to turn the women folk in union families against the strike. They will try to frighten the wives into urging their husbands to go back.

We don't think they'll succeed; but we do think we should make it easy for the women to recognize the clever propaganda they'll be bombarded with by giving them the straight facts of the union's case and by showing them that the CIO is fighting for jobs and security for the American people.

Such a campaign could carry an understanding of the present crisis into every American home. It could result in overwhelming public support for CIO's campaign for increased wages as the basic first step to full employment, prosperity and security for all of us.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

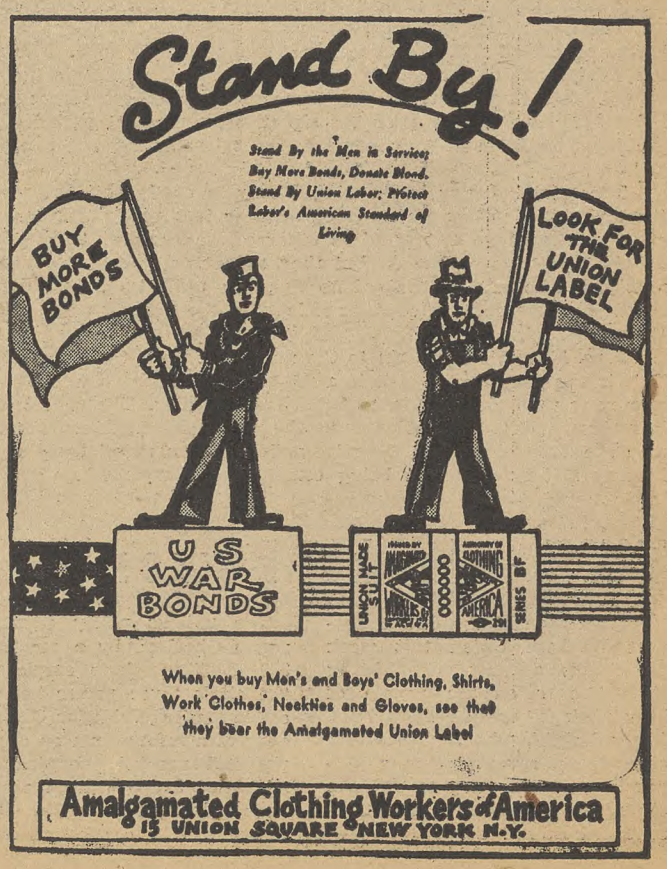
L. J. IMBER CO. QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES



the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story characters, incidents and dialogues appearing here are entirely imaginary and bear no relationship to any living or dead persons.

DANDY'S BAR! HANGOUT FOR THE TOUGHEST MUGS IN TOWN. WONDER WHAT MICKEY'S...

DANDY'S BAR AND GRILL

ANGERED BY **JIM'S** APPARENT SYMPATHY FOR SUSAN, MICKEY STALKS OFF IN A RAGE. JIM DECIDES TO FOLLOW HIS BROTHER--- AND IS STARTLED TO SEE WHERE THE LITTLE GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK LEADS!

HIYA, KID? A LITTLE LATE, AREN'T YOU?

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, PUG. LET'S GRAB A LITTLE PRIVACY.

I STARTED THIS CHASE... AND I'M GONNA FINISH IT-- NO MATTER WHERE IT LEADS!.

IF I CAN JUST SLIP INTO THE NEXT BOOTH, WITHOUT MICKEY'S SEEING ME...

WELL, KID-- TONIGHT'S A BIG NIGHT FOR US.

OKAY, PUG. NEVER MIND THE BUILD-UP. WHAT'S ON?

RARIN' TO GO, AREN'T YA, KID? RELAX AN' HAVE A DRINK FIRST... WAITER!

THE BEST YA GOT-- FOR THE SMARTEST KID I MET IN YEARS.

NEVER MIND THE SIZZLE WATER, PUG. GIVE IT TO ME ***STRAIGHT***. WHAT'S ON TONIGHT?

TONIGHT, YOUSE IS GOING TO MEET DA GUY FROM ROTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY-- DA GUY WHAT GIVES US ORDERS. DAT UNION'S ON ITS LAST LEGS RIGHT NOW!

GOOD. THE SOONER THE BETTER.

THE VET UNION-BUSTER-- IT... ***IT'S MICKEY!***

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

Break The Union Busters

One of the main props of the anti-strike, union-busting conspiracy of big business will be knocked out from under the corporations when the voters rally behind a bill just introduced to repeal the "carry-back" section of the tax law now in effect.

Under this section, corporations are paid by the taxpayers for not doing business. Here's how it works: Through excess profits tax refunds, corporations that lose money or break even as compared to war yeare are given enough of the taxpayers' cash to bring them up to and beyond prewar profit levels.

In other words, the corporations can't lose no matter how much money they "lose" by not producing.

Its the neatest trick of the century for every corporation with a strike provided by refusal to bargain or by any other means.

It means that the corporation can simply sit back, keep its plants closed till hell freezes over—and make money at pre-war rates and better, all at a cost of billions to us.

At the same time, striking workers in many states and veterans are denied even the miserable unemployment compensation due them under state laws.

As Philip Murray put it in the letter to Treasury Secretary Vinson that touched off the repealer drive (see text, Page 12):

"The true design of the steel industry is to destroy labor unions and to remain unchallenged in its determined effort to obtain uncontrolled profits.

"It is being assisted in this attempt with public funds siphoned from the U. S. Treasury.

"The U. S. Treasury is being mulcted for the benefit of a privileged few bent on sinister conspiracy to plunge the country into economic chaos."

The history of how this carry-back clause got into the tax law is simple—it was sneaked in when not enough people were looking.

The people who weren't looking were the taxpayers, the voters and the members of the CIO—or if they were looking they weren't writing enough letters to their Congressmen.

President Murray pointed out to Congress the evils of the "carry-back" when it was first introduced. He warned them of precisely what is happening now—the fact that the corporations are enormously strengthened in their fight against the American people by this scandalous, legalized form of stealing.

It's up to us now to take this prop out from under the big business plot against the nation by pressing for repeal of the carry-back sections of the tax law.

(Note: At time of writing, the bill has not been numbered or referred to committee. Watch next week's Guide for details.)

America's Shame

The southern polltax filibuster against the FEPC bill (S 101) is a national scandal that must be ended with a vote on the merits of the bill and a gag on such race hate artists as Bilbo, Eastland, Russell, Ellender et al.

Writing to both Democratic and GOP Senate leaders, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan told them:

"A wilful half dozen of the most reactionary men in America are defying the will of the majority of the U. S. Senate and of the people . . .

"These men represent less than 10% of the people in their home states. By their conduct, they are showing the utmost contempt for the democratic institutions of our country and for the whole principle of majority rule.

"How much longer is the majority of the Senate going to permit this outright defiance of the principle of majority rule to continue?

"How much longer must the American people wait until these men are brought up short in their shameful performance on the Senate floor?

"We urge that the Senate insist on bringing the bill to a vote and that it keep the bill before the Senate until a vote can be taken."

Technically, the parliamentary situation is this: the polltax gang is insisting on "reading the journal" and amending it. The journal is never ordinarily read.

By this device, the Senate is prevented from getting down to business on FEPC, or anything else for that matter.

So far, the filibuster gang has been having its fun discussing the chaplain's prayer. This procedure is one of the most blasphemous spectacles in Congressional history. Every minister in the country should protest the foul abuse these men are heaping on the use of prayer.

But perhaps the lowest exhibition was put on by Senator Millard Tydings (D. Md.), who got off this Hitleresque outburst the other day:

Sen. Taylor (D. Idaho): "May I ask, is not democracy predicated upon the rule of the majority?"

Sen. Tydings: "The rule of the majority. The rules of votes. Majority to Hades. The rule of petty political preference. The rule of the majority. **The rule that has brought more bloodshed and turmoil and cruelty on this earth than anything I know of.** Of course, it is necessary to have it as a yardstick in order to do business, **but let us not fool ourselves that majorities are always right."**

Straight out of Mein Kampf!

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
"Carry-back" repeal. HR 5180 HR 5232	Present tax law gives industry guaranteed profits at 1936-39 levels through tax refunds from Treasury. This bill repeals "carry-back" section.	Carryback now allows industry to defy unions, government, consumers because under it they can't lose money. You pay industry for not operating and for provoking strikes. To House Ways and Means.	Write, wire Representative and Senators to push for repeal. Every day the law stays on the books costs **you** money.
Anti-strike S 1661 HR 4908	Truman's bill to prohibit strikes by enforced "cooling-off," and "fact finding."	Reported out of House Labor Committee without subpena power for fact finding or compulsory cooling off.	Keep telling your Representative and Senators to oppose.
May-Arends HR 3937	Outlaws union political action; sets jail, fines for strikes "in violation of contract."	Can come on House floor any time; introduction threatened by House Military Committee.	Tell Representative to oppose even if he did vote against it (CIO News Dec. 24).
FEPC S 101	Makes FEPC permanent U. S. agency.	Polltaxers now filibustering. Cloture vote needed to gag them.	Insist on vote on merits of bill; no "deals."
65c wage S 1349, HR 3914	Ups present 40c wage to 65, then 75c; extends coverage.	Senate Labor Committee report expected this week; vote later.	Keep urging vote for 65c level; no "compromise" at 55c.

DROP HIM A LINE FROM THE PICKET LINE!

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

INVESTIGATION: Senate liberals are planning to ask for an investigation into the causes of strikes, and are reported ready to put a resolution on the floor to that effect when the polltax filibuster against the FEPC is defeated.

The resolution calls for a study of "the causes of current and threatened labor disputes, the economic and other factors, and government policies affecting such disputes" and for a report back to the Senate "as soon as practicable."

It was proposed by Sens. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), Morse (R., Ore.), and Tunnell (D., Del.) and will be backed by other liberals. Poll taxers and many Republicans will fight it, since it can be expected to expose the conspiracy of big business against the nation first denounced by CIO President Murray.

"FACT-FINDING": Here's the minority statement from the House Labor Committee on the Norton-Ellender fact-finding and cooling-off bill (HR 4908, S 1661):

"The bill drafted by the House Labor Committee offers no solution to the grave crisis facing the country.

"The rejection by the steel industry of President Truman's compromise solution of its wage dispute and the refusal of General Motors to accept the recommendation of the President's fact finding board plainly shows that the solution is not a fact finding board as provided in the bill (HR 4908) reported out today.

"The refusal has given rise to charges that a concerted plan exists to destroy labor and endanger the welfare of the American people.

"We who are interested in bringing about a workable solution of labor-management difficulties feel that a more sensible and reasonable approach would be an impartial inquiry into the field of labor-management relations to secure full and first hand knowledge for Congress and the people of the U. S. of the real causes underlying industrial strife."

It was signed by Reps. Green, Kelly (D., Pa.); Geelan (D., Conn.); Hook, Lesinski (D., Mich.); Patterson (D., Cal.); Welch (R., Cal.) and Powell (D., N. Y.).

GUIDEPOSTS: CIO supports the bill (HR 3370) for a $50,000,000 permanent school lunch program . . . it's out of Rules and on the way to the House floor . . . likewise a bill to give GI's terminal leave with pay the way officers get it, now in Military Affairs . . . and fights the phony "Equal Rights" amendment just reported favorably by Senate Judiciary . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
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February 4, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Something old, something new: UE-CIO pickets at East Pittsburgh's big Westinghouse plant take to the horse and wagon days for an effective demonstration of their case for a $2 a day raise to restore cuts in take-home pay. See Pages 6-7.

Associated Photographers, Pittsburgh

TRY STEEL PRICE GRAB AS TRUMAN SCANS PROFITS

THE nation's largest single strike in history wound up a fortnight of relative inactivity this weekend. There were rumors of possible U. S. seizure of U. S. Defense Plant Corp facilities operated by the steel industry, if it fails to accept the 18½c an hour raise recommended by President Truman as well as government proffers of a price increase reported at about $4 a ton.

U. S. Steel officials, however, have said that they need "more than $6.25 a ton increase" to meet the 18½c demand. The OPA has estimated that $2.50 more a ton would be sufficient, and the highest estimate from sources close to Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion Snyder has been about $4.

At the White House late this week, President Truman was conferring with other high government officials regarding steel profits and pricing policy, with news expected from here if any develops over the weekend.

Meanwhile, as U. S. Steel's Carnegie-Illinois management at Homestead, Pa., sought to limit picketing by court injunction, Pres. Philip Murray of CIO and the United Steelworkers rallied nearly 200,000 striking members of his union with the battle warning:

"You are fighting for women and children, for bread and butter and medicine and clothing and education and culture.

"All that we need to win is for you to make up your minds that this industry is not going to make one pound of steel."

The Homestead injunction action, opposed by the USA-CIO, was brought after a disagreement about the number of supervisors necessary to supervise 125 maintenance workers, with the corporation holding out for the "right" to bring in as many men as it deemed necessary.

The importance of the case, which was being heard as the CIO NEWS went to press, was its possible influence in other picketing situations. Should the management be able to restrict severely the number of pickets, moves to bring in scabs might be successful at least temporarily if the strike turned out to be of long duration.

Picketing so far has been 99.44% peaceful, with virtually no incidents reported, since management has refrained from reverting to the 1919-1937 strikes' pattern, when hired gunmen and local law officers slugged and murdered pickets.

A sidelight of the bargaining fight—which went on for months before the strike was called Jan. 21—was the statement of an "association of steel fabricating concerns" which complained that the union had not bargained with them.

Murray made public a list of 29 steel firms, small like the fabricators, which had signed with the USA-CIO, and in a letter to the association, declared:

"As you well know, most of the companies of whom you have spoken have in the past repeatedly advised the representatives of our union that they could not negotiate regarding the union's wage demand until the basic steel industry has consummated a final agreement with the union.

"It has been this position of the steel fabricating companies, to which you have referred, which has made impossible any effective collective bargaining between such companies and our union."

Why Don't You Cool Off?

SCAB HERDERS IN WIRE STRIKE

Efforts to get scabs through the picket line of the month-old strike of the CIO American Communications Assn. against Western Union in New York City continued this week as the company sought an injunction in the N. Y. Supreme Court against mass picketing.

Two more strikers were arrested and a striker and sympathizer were fined. A number of other strikers including ACA Pres. Joseph P. Selly had been arrested earlier.

But that was not enough for Supreme Court Justice Levy who was presiding on the company's request for an injunction. His order to the police that they open the way for scabs into the company's Hudson St. building caused Pres. Joseph Curran of the Greater N. Y. CIO Council and of the Natl. Maritime Union to assert that the judge had disqualified himself from sitting on the case.

When union attorneys told Levy that he had disqualified himself, he ordered ACA Counsel Neiberger before the bar to be dealt with after the case was concluded.

ACA and company representatives were brought together this week for resumption of negotiations by Federal Conciliator Mandelbaum. The strike was called after the Natl. War Labor Board rejected a N. Y. regional WLB decision granting wage increases to Western Union.

GM SETTLEMENT STILL STALLED

HOPES of early settlement of the ten-weeks-old General Motors strike which followed announcement of wage agreements with Ford and Chrysler dimmed this week when the CIO Auto Workers charged that GM was not bargaining in good faith in sessions before Federal Mediator James F. Dewey.

UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas and GM Pres. Charles E. Wilson both promised that they would attend negotiating sessions this week. Thomas kept his promise, but Wilson reneged. Thomas later announced:

"I will not go into negotiations again until there is some indication that General Motors wants to settle the strike. They are not negotiating."

The strike against GM was intensified this week when all GM tool and die work being done by UAW members in jobbing shops in the Detroit area ceased as the UAW Strike Strategy Committee had warned.

Secondary issues were being considered at the negotiations. The UAW wanted seniority to be applied to plant advancement, but GM asked that "merit" be the sole consideration.

Violating a request by Federal Mediator Dewey that it issue no statements to the press, GM asserted that it would not boost its offer of an increase of 13½c an hour and that it would not sign any contract providing for maintenance of membership.

Thereupon UAW Vice Pres. Walter Reuther, head of the union's GM dept., declared that President Truman had recommended that the old contract containing the maintenance clause be reinstated, adding:

"The corporation's renewal of the 13½c offer in the face of the recommendation of 19½c by President Truman and in the face of greater increases agreed to by other major auto companies is another indication that the corporation is not acting in good faith.

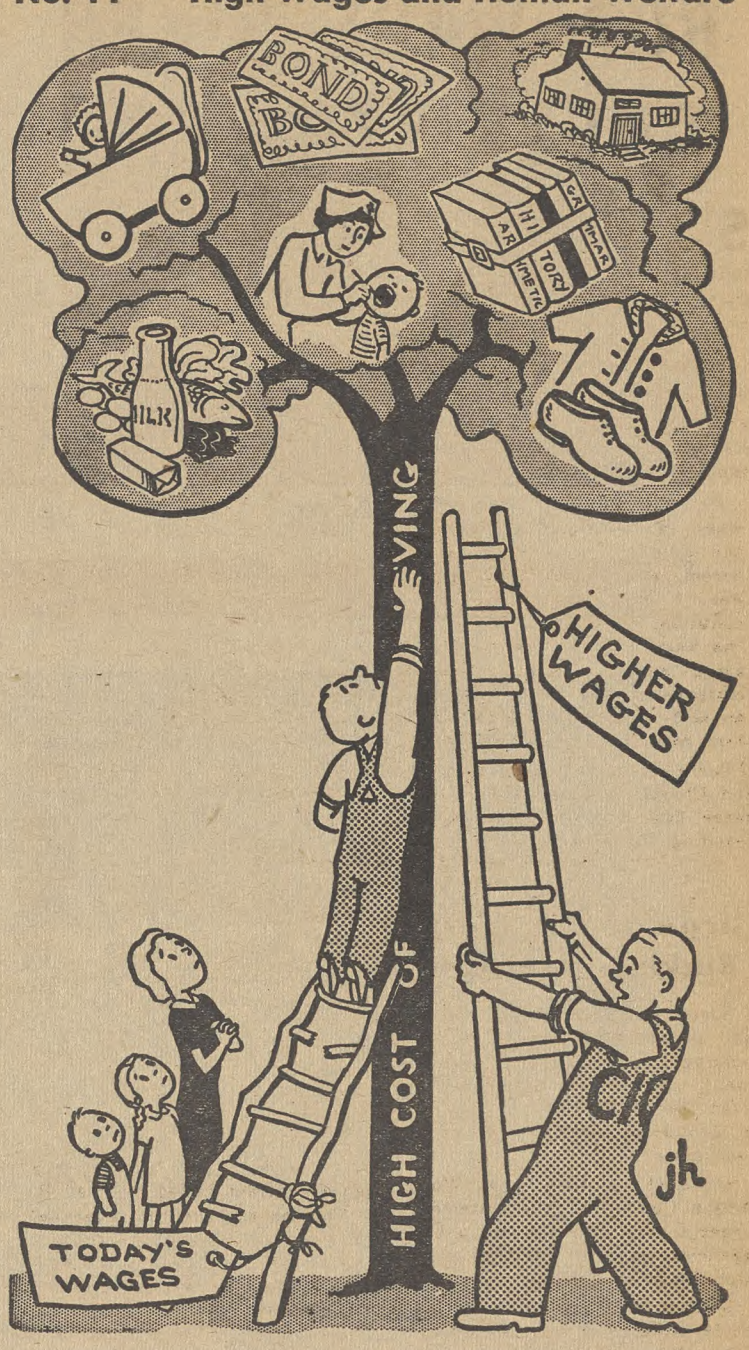
"The strike will continue until the corporation meets its public responsibilities, and bargains in good faith to carry out the recommendations of the President of the U. S."

Support for the strike continued to grow with Dr. John W. Ruskin of Mt. Vernon Pl. Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., appealing to the ministry to contribute to the Committee to Aid the Family of GM Strikers. Chairman Leon Henderson of the Washington branch of the committee announced that $2,500 had been sent for the relief of GM families in Baltimore and Atlanta.

PAC CONTRIBUTION AT WORK

WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

No. 11 High Wages and Human Welfare



The average manufacturing employe, on present wage rates, is more than $20 a week short of the necessary income to provide for a health and decency standard of living. (This standard would require $57.97 a week, according to the Heller budget.) *With a 30% pay raise he would still be 20% below such a standard.* Workers today are demanding, not luxuries, but milk and shoes for their children, medical care, decent homes, a chance to save.

'IF THE UNIONS WIN, WE ALL WIN' -- PITTSBURGH, '46

As the biggest steel strike in history ended ts second week, spirit of the steelworkers was heightened with mounting proof of community support for their wage increase demand.

Merchants on Pittsburgh's South Side, where the Jones & Laughlin steel plants are located, are solidly behind the strike. Almost every store window carries a sign indorsing the CIO Steelworkers fight and the storekeepers are generously keeping pickets well-fed with sandwiches, doughnuts and soft drinks.

"They treat us like brothers," said Henry Hoffnagel, a picket captain and veteran worker for 29 years at J & L. Bearing out his words, up came Nick Stojanovich, a merchant on Carson St., his arms filled with containers of coffee, bread and cigarettes.

"Sure, we're supporting the unions," Nick, an ex-serviceman, said. "If the unions win, all of us will win. If the unions lose, all the people will lose. The only ones who might gain are the large corporations."

Out at the J & L plant in Hazlewood the Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion posts are also helping the strikers. "We're 100% behind the union," Commander William H. McDonald of VFW Post 247 said. "We've offered our kitchen facilities to the union and we're always ready to give the strikers money donations."

FORD, CHRYSLER, RCA WAGE HIKES CHEER STRIKERS

STRIKES against other companies bore fruit this week in wake agreements bringing substantial increases for members of the CIO Auto Workers at Ford and Chrysler, and of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the RCA plant at Camden, N. J.

The increases, which will add scores of millions yearly to the workers' pay envelopes, were 18c an hour at Ford, 18½c at Chrysler, and 17½c at RCA. They will cover 120,000 workers at Ford, 65,000 at Chrysler and 8,000 at RCA.

At Ford, where the basic wage rate was the highest in the industry, the new rate will become effective not later than Feb. 1 and negotiations will continue on other matters with the union and the company issuing a joint and confident statement that "there will be an early termination to all matters remaining to be settled."

There was a race between Ford and Chrysler to see which would agree first with the union, both reaching agreements on Jan. 25 with Ford nosing out Chrysler by 35 minutes.

The Chrysler agreement included a new contract, replacing the one which expired Dec. 4, 1945, and continuing until Jan. 26, 1947. The contract will boost minimum wages to $1.07 in the Detroit area plants of the corporation, the present minimum being 89c an hour. The 18½c increase will apply to all in each of the wage classifications from the minimum upward.

A joint statement by Norman Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler dept., and Robert W. Conder, director of labor relations of the corporation, declared the settlement was the "best the union and the company ever negotiated," that it was mutually agreed that both labor and management are interested in high production.

These two agreements are not the first new ones negotiated by the UAW, the new Kaiser-Frazier Corp. having signed three weeks ago a contract hailed by Pres. R. J. Thomas as "the best ever negotiated with the auto industry and as the first break in the dike of the industry's resistance to the demands of the UAW."

The new UE-RCA contract, which like the three UAW agreements was negotiated without a strike, also brings settlement of a War Labor Board case with the result that the Camden employes will receive six days paid vacation annually and an additional $150,000.

"We're Workers, Too—Treat Us as Such" was the theme of these veterans, all members of the striking CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, as they demonstrated at the Pennsylvania Capitol at Harrisburg. They asked first that Gov. Edward Martin (R.) call a special session of the legislature to change the state unemployment compensation act so that they, like other strikers, would receive unemployment compensation. Other demands were that the special session grant them a bonus and that Congress change the GI Bill of Rights which now bars striking veterans from adjustment allowances of $20 a week for 52 weeks.

Urge Social Work Backing for Strikes

Social workers have a "special and paramount concern" in supporting the current strike movement, declares a statement issued this week in N. Y. City by a group of well-known social workers.

Initiated by the Social Work Action Committee, the statement urges that all private and public agencies give full assistance to strikers in need.

Signers of the statement include Antoinette Cannon, chairman of the Social Work Action Committee and well-known social worker; Evelyn Adler, Josephine Brown, Albert Deutsch, Dorothy Kahn, Clarence King, Philip Klein, Harry Lurie, Malcolm Nichols, Bertha Nichols and Sadie Shapiro.

SUPER-SENIORITY OUTLAWED

MAJ. GEN. Lewis B. Hershey, head of Selective Service, and his "super-seniority" theories were outlawed by two Federal court judges this week in the first court rulings directly on the question.

Following the first decision by Federal Judge Briggle in the Southern District of Illinois, Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee said that the ruling of the judge on the four cases involved had definitely answered "no" to the question as to whether a returned veteran can displace a non-veteran of greater seniority.

The judge points out that a veteran who was a temporary employe is not covered by the Selective Service Act and that a permanent employe "is not entitled to advance beyond the seniority status he would have attained had he not entered military service but remained on the job."

Bernstein recommended that the management be shown the decision, copies of which are obtainable from the CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., that CIO unions request reinstatement of all employes with greater seniority who were fired to make room for veterans, and that if the company refuses, individual grievances be filed in each case under the contract.

Judge Briggle referred to two Federal court decisions in which the question of seniority was indirectly involved and then continued:

"The Director of Selective Service, charged with the duty of administering the act, has said, 'A returning veteran is entitled to reinstatement in his former position or one of like seniority, status and pay, even though the reinstatement necessitates the discharge of the non-veteran with greater seniority.' These expressions are all entitled to great respect, but I am unable to accept the reasoning of any of them.

"It should also be observed that the Director in the same memorandum speaks as follows: 'In the administration of the act, the Selective Service System takes the position that the seniority of a person in the service accumulates during such service **to the same extent and in the same manner as if such person had remained in continuous employment.** (My emphasis.)"

A similar decision also was handed down this week by Federal Judge Lederle in Detroit.

CIO's Own Radio Shows EVERY SATURDAY

Two Full, Weekly 15-Minute Radio Programs, of and for CIO

1. Labor-USA. Dramatic shows. American Broadcasting Co. network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7 P. M., EST.

2. Cross-Section—CIO. On-the-spot interviews of CIO people by William Downs, noted CBS commentator. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4 P. M., EST.

Live Listening!

EQUALITY ASKED FOR STRIKING VETS

THE CIO Legislative Dept. and the CIO Veterans Committee have launched a determined effort to have the GI Bill of Rights altered so that striking veterans may obtain unemployment compensation —"readjustment allowances."

The law provides that jobless veterans may get $20 a week for 52 weeks, but bars strikers from receiving the benefits. The injustice of the law has been highlighted by the protests of CIO veterans on strike.

Several bills to change the law have been introduced, and the CIO is pressing for hearings on them before the House Veterans Committee. Opposition is expected from the chairman of the committee, Representative Rankin (Miss. polltaxer), who, aided by other reactionaries in Congress, slipped the present provision on unemployment compensation into the law. A number of Congressmen have stated that it was not the intention of Congress to bar striking veterans from the benefits of the law.

The Veterans' Committee of District 9, Steelworkers, Bethlehem, Pa., who with other workers are on strike against the Bethlehem Steel Corp., this week visited a number of Representatives and Senators and received from most promises that they would support the proposed change.

There have been numerous protests against the GI Bill bar to veterans unemployment compensation payments, including one last week at Harrisburg, Pa., when 600 veterans belonging to the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers arrived from struck Westinghouse and General Electrical plants throughout the state to stage a demonstration at the capitol.

Meyer Bernstein, of the CIO Veterans Committee, this week pointed out that the GI Bill of Rights is inequitable because in five states — Iowa, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York and Rhode Island — other striking workers receive benefits after waiting periods varying from three to eight weeks.

In those states, the striking veterans are barred from the payments mostly because they were in the services during the period on which payments are based.

White Collar Aid For Wage Fight

The Natl. Council of Scientific Professional, Art and White Collar Workers this week issued a statement supporting labor's fight for higher wages and placing the major blame for the continued struggle upon the companies.

The statement was signed by representatives of a dozen organizations as individuals including Pres. Lewis Merrill and Evelyn Adler of the CIO Office & Professional Workers, and Sara Walsh, executive director of the National Teachers Division of the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers.

NEW DAY A'DAWNING

The fact that many corporations are now signing agreements with CIO unions granting substantially higher wages throws into sharp relief the attitude of those big-business die-hards who provoked the present strikes.

It proves there is nothing unreasonable in CIO wage demands, nothing that cannot be peacefully settled around the collective bargaining table.

If Kaiser, Ford, Chrysler, RCA and other large employers can grant wage increases satisfactory to the CIO unions, why cannot other steel, auto, electrical, meat packing, farm equipment concerns do likewise?

Why do they persist in refusing real collective bargaining, in rejecting government awards and in holding up production?

The only answer is that they have ulterior motives which go beyond the mere matter of wage bargaining; that they are engaged in a conspiracy to break the unions and to hold up the public for unreasonable price increases and outrageous profits.

But the 100% effectiveness of CIO's strikes, and the widespread public sympathy and support for labor, demonstrate that union-busting is not so simple today as it was during the open shop drive after the first World War.

So more and more intelligent employers are refusing to join the die-hards' conspiracy, leaving them in increasing isolation in their defiance of the public interest.

The newly signed agreements are the first rays of a new day of higher wages and greater national prosperity which must soon banish the dark shades of wage-cutting and union-busting conspiracy.

BILL TO BREAK LABOR

The conspiracy of big business to keep down wages and destroy labor unions has spread to the floor of Congress.

In secret and conspiratorial fashion the worst labor-baiters among the polltax Democrats have combined with reactionary Republicans to force on to the floor of the House a new and unheard bill to destroy labor's rights.

The Case bill (HR. 5262) is an open declaration of war on organized labor and the democratic rights of all the people.

It is designed to destroy the basic right to strike, and its prohibitions against assistance to strikes would condemn free speech, picketing, pro-labor community action and many other constitutional rights of the American people.

It would revive the anti-labor injunction, which was outlawed by the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

It would deprive supervisory employes and large groups of clerical employes of the protection of the Wagner Act, and transform this Act from labor's Magna Carta into an instrument to destroy labor organizations.

The one-sided anti-labor character of this act is particularly outrageous at a time when big corporations have provoked all the current shutdowns by their conspiracy to reject collective bargaining, defy the government, break the unions and profiteer from low wages and high prices.

Congressmen who are interested in promoting industrial peace will vote against this and all other strife-provoking anti-labor bills, and instead will demand drastic legislative measures against the anti-union corporations which are using public money (through tax refund privileges) to defy the government and to provoke and continue the present industrial strife.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE CIO is winning the battle of America. The higher-wage agreements with Henry Kaiser, Ford, Chrysler, RCA bring final victory in sight.

The battle still goes on with many of the biggest corporations. But the end result is not in doubt.

Thanks to the leadership of the CIO, the militancy and strength of its organization, the fortitude and determination of its membership, America will go forward through higher wages and higher living standards to greater prosperity for all its people.

★ ★ ★

While CIO pickets braved ice and snow, fighting the battle of all American labor, newspaper headlines related that, "AFL Chiefs in Miami Ponder CIO Strikes."

If they did any pondering, in between their sunbathing on the golden sands and their visits to the Hialeah race tracks, they must have pondered, like many other Florida idlers, how nice it is to profit from other people's efforts.

For ever since its inception, the CIO has borne the brunt of the battle, while AFL chiefs have clipped the coupons of unearned income and supped on the fruits of CIO's victories.

★ ★ ★

It was the CIO that broke the back of open shop anti-unionism in America, by organizing the great basic industries of steel, autos, rubber, electrical manufacturing, etc.

In doing so, the CIO not only added millions to the ranks of its own great movement, but it also built a strong wall of defense around the older unions of the AFL. It made it easy for them to follow in the wake of CIO's organizing campaigns and add new members to their own ranks.

Time and again, the CIO has led the fight for higher wages for all American workers, and AFL unions have profited from its victories.

Now history is repeating itself. The CIO is winning substantial wage increases in those basic industries which set the pattern of conditions in countless other related and subsidiary industries.

So the AFL chiefs may continue to disport themselves in Miami and other favored resorts, secure in the knowledge that CIO organization holds the biggest union-busters at bay; that CIO legislative and political activity leads the fight against anti-labor reaction; and that CIO unions are winning the battle for higher wages for all American workers.

★ ★ ★

Rejoining the ranks of those whom he used to accuse of "burying their heads in the golden sands of Florida," was a former CIO leader who has heaped more scorn on AFL slothfulness and "free-riding" than any other living man.

It was John L. Lewis, during CIO's early battles, who used to charge AFL leaders with avoiding the heat of the battle and sitting in the shade of a tent on the hillside "with the women."

Now he sits in the shade of Florida palms with these same slackers, while the CIO bears the brunt of the battle.

But he does not sit "with the women." For the women today are in the thick of CIO's battles, on the picket lines, in the strike kitchens, feeling the pinch in their homes and bolstering the morale of their menfolk to stand firm for a decent wage.

★ ★ ★

The Kaiser, Ford, Chrysler, RCA and other wage agreements now being won by CIO unions testify to the value of genuine collective bargaining and to the obvious fact that the CIO does not seek or desire strikes.

Other great corporations find their plants closed down solely because they have rejected collective bargaining, refused to negotiate reasonable wage agreements and joined in a conspiracy against the unions.

But at the same time, the present situation reveals the vital importance of labor's last resort, its right to strike, if proper adjustment is to be made of its wage and other grievances.

For unquestionably it is the demonstration of CIO's strength and determination, through the strikes it has called, that has convinced reasonable employers of the wisdom of settling, and that will eventually bring to reason those who are still holding out.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-President

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

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LAW A FAILURE

MINNESOTA PUTS COOL-OFF ON ICE

Cool-off and fact-finding "solutions" to employer-worker problems have been tested —and found wanting—in the State of Minnesota. What's wrong with the Minnesota Labor Relations Act, adopted in 1939 at the suggestion of then Governor Harold G. Stassen, is told by an on-the-spot observer.

By DOUGLAS HALL

General Counsel, Minnesota CIO Council

MINNESOTA has a record of maintaining war production uninterrupted by labor disputes which is unexcelled. In addition, the record in Minnesota of settling labor disputes after V-J Day without work stoppages has been considerably above other manufacturing areas in the country.

Recently, publicity has been given to the claim that the Minnesota Labor Relations Act is responsible for this record. The ten-day and 30-day waiting periods required by the Act are given as the reasons for these fine records. The facts, however, present an entirely different picture.

The experience under the Minnesota Labor Relations Act immediately prior to the entry of this country into war does not show that the Minnesota Act or the Minnesota Labor Conciliator made a contribution to the settlement of serious labor disputes. This is shown by three important cases, all of which occurred in 1941.

In the case of Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co., a leading manufacturer in Minneapolis, proceedings were held under the Minnesota Labor Relations Act in both the ten and 30-day waiting periods. The commission appointed to make findings of fact and recommendations for settlement during the 30-day period recommended a small wage increase and certain other benefits for the union.

The union accepted the recommendations, but the company rejected them. Instead of calling an immediate strike, the union agreed to submit the dispute to the voluntary procedures set up by the federal government.

Although the parties went to Washington to meet with federal authorities, a final settlement was reached between the parties themselves.

This settlement provided for an increase in wages which was just double the amount recommended by the state commission. The union secured other advantages through the final settlement which far exceeded the recommendation of the state commission.

In a dispute involving the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., the largest metal working plant in the state, and the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in 1941, the procedures under the state law were likewise exhausted. The union rejected the commission recommendation and this dispute was also submitted to the voluntary federal procedures. The final settlement between the union and the company in Washington gave the union considerable gains which had been denied them by the state commission.

This same pattern was reflected in a third dispute involving a smaller employer in a rural area.

Although the compulsory procedures under the Minnesota law failed completely in bringing a settlement of these three major disputes, and the disputes themselves were settled through federal agencies on a voluntary basis, the spokesmen for the State Conciliation Service have included these disputes in their statistics on situations settled, thereby claiming credit for settlements they did not contribute to.

Despite the exaggerated claims made for the Minnesota Labor Relations Law, it is based on a completely false premise.

In order to secure any real benefit from state conciliation, a strike notice must be filed first. This means that a union must act in the atmosphere of a strike before it can enter into procedures under the state law for conciliation. This is hardly a proper atmosphere in which to conduct conciliation meetings.

In addition, employers know that there can be no strike at least until after the expiration of the ten-day period and not until the expiration of an additional 30 days if the dispute affects public interest.

Many employers, therefore, do not bargain realistically and in good faith until a strike notice is filed and at the end of the mandatory waiting period approaches.

Such an employer figures that there is no necessity to make proposals in the early stages of negotiations when he is safe in waiting until near the end of the mandatory period. Such an attitude naturally arouses the resentment of his workers and makes a final settlement of the dispute much more difficult.

The Minnesota law purports to set up unfair labor practices for both employers and unions. But it fails to establish any administrative procedure for the enforcement of the provisions and unfair labor practices against employers. Such enforcement can be secured only through the courts, but this involves expensive and protracted litigation.

The inadequacy of the law on unfair labor practices is clearly shown by the fact that not more than one or two such cases against employers for unfair labor practices have been brought under this law since its enactment in 1939.

In cases involving firms in interstate commerce, a remedy for unfair labor practices is sought through the Natl. Labor Relations Board. In cases involving intrastate commerce, the unions have ignored the Minnesota law and have sought their remedy in strike action.

VET LEADER LAUDS CIO

Chairman Charles G. Bolte of the American Veterans Committee this week wrote CIO Pres. Philip Murray a letter congratulating him in behalf of the AVC for the prompt acceptance by CIO unions of the recommendations of fact-finding boards in labor disputes.

Bolte pointed out that because veterans are interested in the early achievement of full production with jobs for all at decent wages, "your willingness to agree to a fair compromise in these disagreements brings that time nearer." Bolte also wrote President Truman:

"Despite the disavowals of a 'conspiracy,' it has become too apparent that the managements of General Motors and of the organized steel industry have selected a strategically advantageous moment for a test of strength with labor."

Army Heeds CIO Protest Against Sign

Protest by the CIO News has caused the Army to remove an anti-union recruiting sign on the Separation Center of the Air Corps at Westover Field, Mass. The sign said in part:

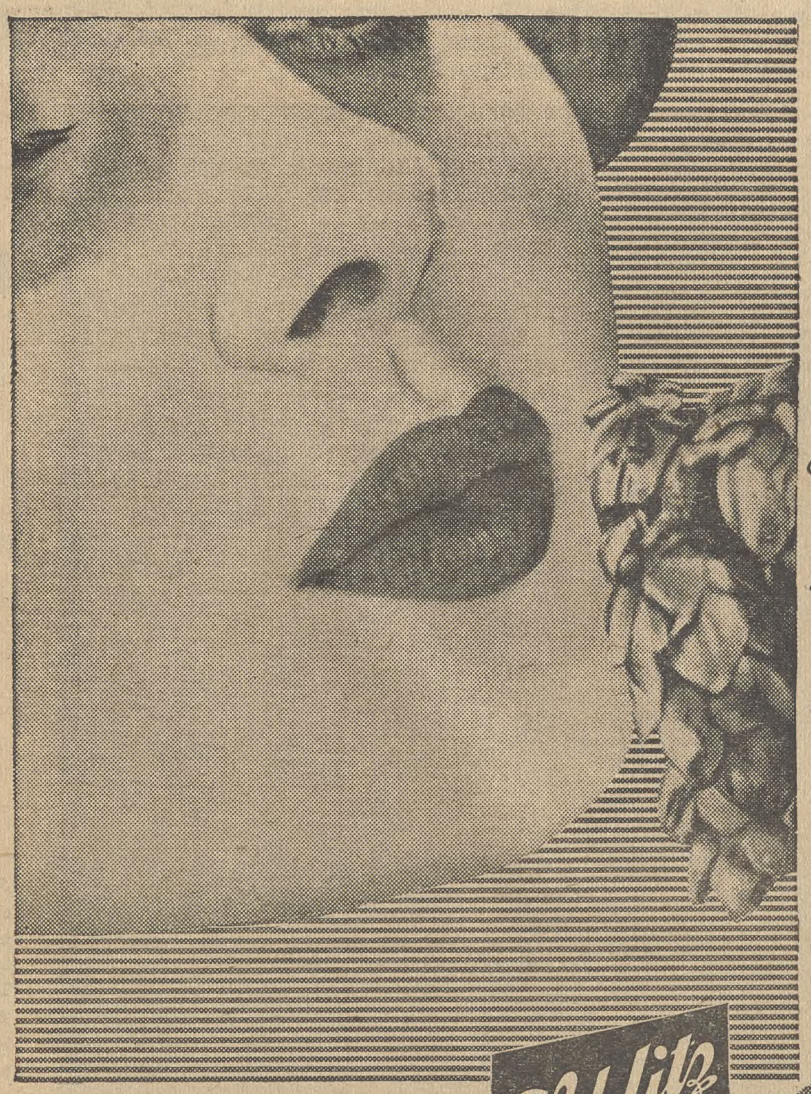
"Since strikes, civilian jobs are scarce—the take-home pay with deductions for income tax, social security, union dues, blue cross, etc., do not compare with Army salaries and huge retirement benefits."

When the sign was called to the attention of the War Department in Washington, an investigation was promised. This week the department reported that the sign had been removed.

Any further instances of anti-union propaganda used to induce GIs or Gobs to reenlist should be reported at once to CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington 6, D. C.

Just the KISS *of the hops*

That famous flavor found only in Schlitz brings you the bewitching aroma and fine savor of the hops, free from the harsh bitterness natural to the hop flower.



America's Most Distinguished Beer

Schlitz

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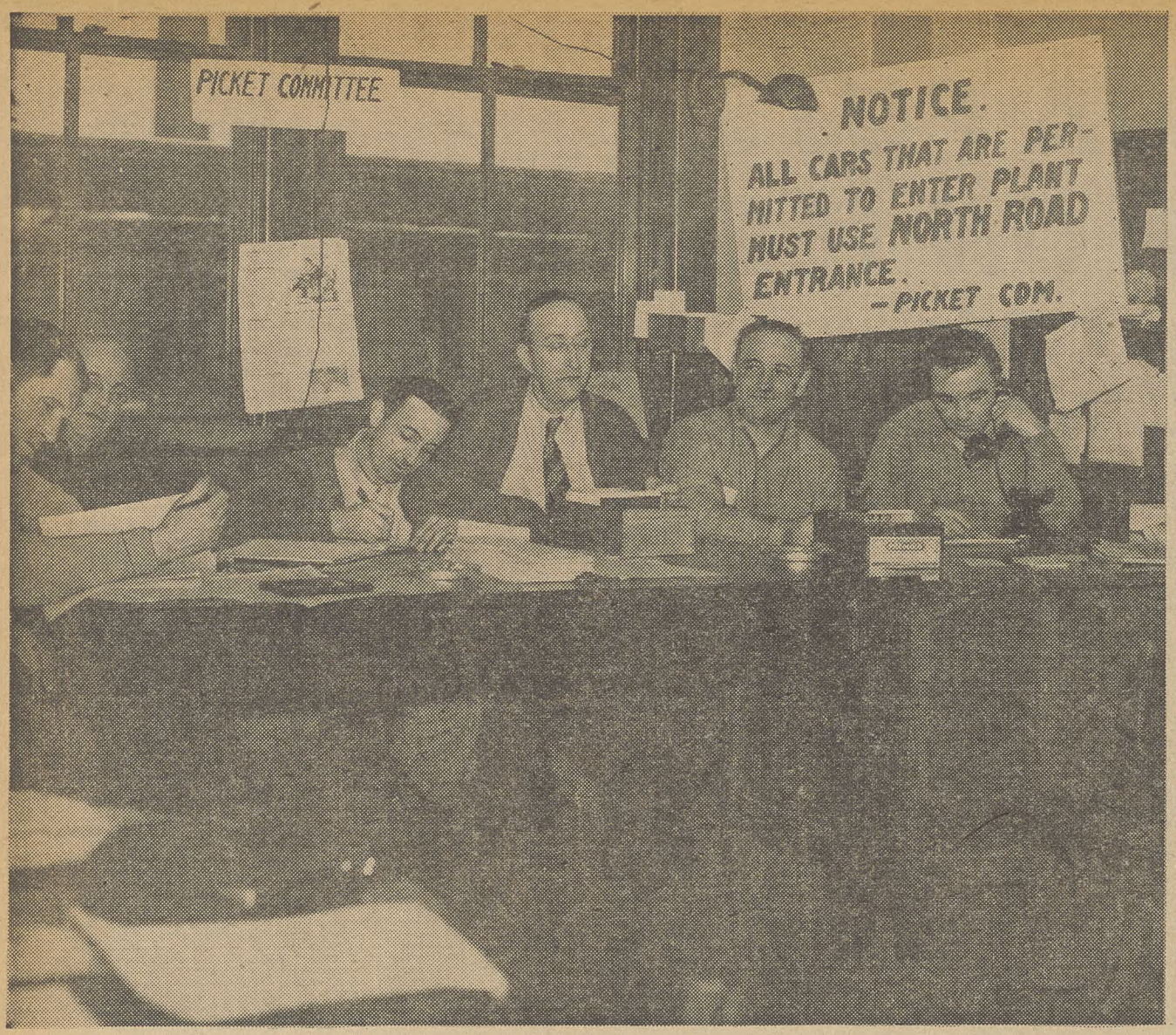
THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS



1 It takes organization to keep a picketline running. The Picket Committee of Local 301, UE-CIO, checks reports from the General Electric lines in Schenectady, N. Y. Chairman is Bill Mastrianni, on the telephone. 301 has 16,000 pickets to call on and local leaders see that every one has a turn on the line.

2 And it takes hot food, plenty of it, to thaw out pickets wh wind. Mrs. Grace Best and Mrs. Josephine Welch, both u Ferris, back from Europe three days before, is on the line.

4 Farmers of surrounding Schoharie County know the score. These members of the Natl. Farmers Union presented Local 301 with an 800-pound heifer, appropriately labelled. NFU chairman Alfred Mead (at bossy's left) said he knew farmers' income depends on industrial workers' take-home pay. Pay cuts for workers cut incomes for farmers.

WORK—KEY T

Story by C. W. Fowler • Pictu

IT'S cold on the UE picketline in Schenectady, bitter cold when the wind sweeps down the Mohawk River valley from Canada and bites into the workers walking the line in front of General Electric's sprawling plants.

One day in the first week of the strike, an old man came walking toward the line with a big bundle in his arms. In the bundle were fur coats, four of them, and they were the old man's gift to the strikers.

The old man was a retired GE worker, scratching a living on a chicken farm. Twenty years ago, GE laid him off—just two weeks before he became entitled to a pension.

Picketing is hungry work. You get a great fondness for hot soup and coffee and thick sandwiches. When the picketline is 1,000 strong, which it is every weekday, you need a lot of hot food. The merchants of Schenectady supply it—not all of it, but enough to be a big help to the union.

Pickets need a place on the line where they can duck in to warm hands and stamp a little of the cold out of their feet. First day of the strike, Local 301 chartered an old street car and parked it down by the main gates with a wood stove going inside it. The head of the transit company, riding back in a warm parlor car from an important meeting with his holding company in New York, saw the trolley standing there and ordered it taken away.

UE Local 301 went to the transit union—a local of CIO's Transport Workers Union—and two hours later the trolley car was back on the line with the wood stove roaring again.

Schenectady sits in a valley surrounded by some of the best dairy farms in the state. Many of the farmers belong to the National Farmers Union. One day early in the strike, two big fa beside 301's headquarters. One with 30 roasting chickens, six onions, turnips. The other had and she had a sign on her say the cows come home—if necessa

Bossy and the other produc of the Schoharie County local ion whose leader, Alfred M "We recognize that the streng market depends on the take worker in industry."

People come in from outside and USA-CIO strikes, recognizin key point in the counter-offensi on the living standards of all

A famous American artist—a boot—Rockwell Kent, came d Forks in the Adirondacks to wa was photographed in a gag dressed as an Eskimo. That eve the strike to faculty and stude Union College, met with local at a Lithuanian Society's party, day coach to get back home.

But strikes aren't won on lic support alone. They are w and hard, disciplined work no ers but by every member of and his wife.

Smack alongside the N. Y. Ce where trains pound by all day a Local 301 has headquarters in a ing that gives them a big meet a dozen smaller offices.

The organizing work back o on in this building. Here the Pic

pickets when they come in from six hours in a 10 below zero
h, both union wives, work in the strike kitchen. Sgt. Michael
the line. He knows the raw deal GE hands out.

3 Strikers take their case to the public via radio on CIO's network show "Cross-Section—CIO" (Saturdays, 3:45 p.m. E.S.T.) Bill Downs interviews three UE veterans—Mrs. Edna Miller, former WAC, Foster Campbell, ex-Army, and Bill Roth, ex-Navy. Says Mrs. Miller: "My take-home was cut to $18. That's what the strike is about."

TO VICTORY

• Pictures by Courtney Wright

two big farm trucks pulled up
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other had an 800-pound heifer
on her saying: "We're out till
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Alfred Mead, told strikers:
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n artist—and a CIO member to
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ork back of the picketline goes
ere the Picket Committee, head-
ed by Bill Mastrianni, keeps tabs on the marshals, the captains and the rank and file pickets, with phones open for emergency calls.

Pickets work six hours a day, under the slogan: "The longer the line, the shorter the strike." In another part of the room, strikers' wives keep the 16,000-name card index file up to date, check off who's done his turn on the line, who hasn't.

At the other end of the building union wives operate the strike kitchen. To get your soup, coffee and sandwiches you have to show your picket card punched up to date.

Everybody goes on the picketline. GE's electrical plant is shut tight by Local 301, UE-CIO, and American Locomotive's plant is shut equally tight by USA-CIO's Local 2074.

The town supports the strike, for the strikers are the town. Even though reactionary Republicans —and they don't come much more reactionary than the upstate New York variety—run the city government, the town is on the side of the strikers because it has to be.

Some signs of political action among the union members are evident, but not many. Pickets are urged to send postcards to their Congressman—Republican Rep. Kearny—asking him to support repeal of the carry-back tax law—but the two unions, UE and USA, seem unaware of their potential political strength.

Perhaps out of the strike will come a realization of the part the union can play in the life of the city, and through it, in the life of the state and the nation.

When that realization comes, Schenectady, where 80% of the working population belongs to the CIO, will take its place with the most progressive communities of the nation.

5 It gets cold in the Mohawk River Valley, as the Eskimo-clad picket demonstrates. The figure bent into the wind and carrying the sign is Rockwell Kent, American artist and a member of the CIO himself. Kent came down to Schenectady to walk on the line, show an artist's solidarity with the strikers. They're picketing GE's big radio station, WGY.

FRIENDLY ADVICE

TAKE A LETTER FROM A FARMER

This is a "must" letter for all CIO NEWS readers in or near farm communities. For what CIO nationally thinks about the problem, read "Letters to Dad"—24 pp., 10c a copy; order from CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Wash., D. C.

I am a farmer. But more than that I am an organized farmer who makes a study of farm problems. I know that the best market for beef, pork, mutton, wheat and other food products is the stomach of the working man.

However, most farmers are not organized into farm organizations that really make a study of economics, and as a consequence they are under the influence of the newspapers and magazines which are very much anti-labor.

Take for example the Pew-owned **Farm Journal** and **Pathfinder**. These papers go to hundreds of thousands of farmers each month or week and infect them with the ideas that Joe Pew wants them to have. And these ideas are anti-labor ideas of the first magnitude. And as a result such men as Harlan Bushfield are elected to the U. S. Senate.

Pew and duPonts contributed, along with others, $51,700 to insure the election of this reactionary lawyer on whom they can always depend.

What is labor doing to counteract the poison propaganda of the owners of the big corporations that pours over the countryside each day for the purpose of alienating labor's natural allies?

The situation is serious. When a farmer goes into an implement store for binder repairs, for example, he always asks the dealer how it comes that prices are so terribly high when he looks at the price tag. The dealer invariably tells him it is because of the high wages paid in the cities nowadays due to the unions. The dealer might be honest in his opinion, just a victim of the traveling salesman who peddles political propaganda for the company.

There are some farmers, especially those in the Farmers Union, who are good supporters of labor. They bring resolutions of support into their meetings and make them public in the local and state papers. They fight labor's battles in the countryside against heavy odds and would like to have some help. They think that labor has been overlooking one of their allies.

They believe that the leaders of labor should make it their business to study farm problems, to study the convention proceedings of the different farm organizations, and above all to get some facts out to the farmers showing the amount of labor involved in the production of the different commodities that farmers buy. In a word, labor must figure out ways and means of telling the farmers their side of the story.

During the war farmers have, for one of the first times in history, received somewhere near the value of their produce. They have paid debts and are getting on their feet. They don't want to slip back into the poverty they experienced in the 1930's.

There are different categories of farmers. Some are corporation farmers and farm for other farmers. But most of them are family-type farmers who should be good allies of labor . . .

Labor should take the lead in explaining to the people that the problems of the small farmers are tied up with the problems of labor and that wages cuts in the cities will be followed by drops in farm income.

Speaking as a farmer to labor I would like to see labor make a real effort to win farmer support. I am sure the farmers will respond. They are honest and on the whole pretty good fellows.

HOMER AYRES,
S. D. Delegate to the Natl. Farmers Union Con., Zeona, S. D.

Murray Hails Work Of OPA Boards

CIO Pes. Philip Murray wrote an open letter to "all CIO members of OPA Price Control Boards" on the fourth anniversary of the boards this month thanking them for carrying on "this important and trying wartime assignment" but warning that "the battle is not yet over."

"Effective price control NOW is one of the foundation stones of a stabilized postwar economy, and ceiling prices are the day-by-day protection so vital in a period of strong inflationary pressures," Murray continued. "I urge all CIO members who have been serving on these local OPA boards to continue their excellent work, until the battle of the home front is won."

RACIAL WORK HONORED

THE CIO this week honored five men and two women for meritorious service in the field of race relations during 1945. Included were:

Joseph Curran, president, CIO Natl. Maritime Union.

Harold J. Gibbons, director, St. Louis Joint Board, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes.

John Green, president, CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

Anna Arnold Hedgeman, executive secretary, Natl. Council for a Permanent FEPC.

The Most Rev. Bernard J. Shiel, D.D., Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago.

Frank Sinatra, singer and actor.

Lillian Smith, author and playwright.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, chairman of the Natl. CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, said the awards are made annually as an expression of the CIO's esteem for those who have distinguished themselves in fighting for human rights and furthering the cause of economic and political democracy in the field of race relations.

ARE YOU UNFAIR to the Union Label?

PLAIN OR TIPPED

Union people who do not boost union label goods are unfair to their union and unfair to themselves . . . *because union-made means well-made!*

Raleigh Cigarettes are the most widely distributed union label product in the world . . . every time you say "A pack of Raleighs" you boost *your* union label!

Be fair to your label . . . be fair to yourself . . .

SMOKE Raleigh

THROAT PROTECTION ★ BETTER TASTE ★ LASTING FRESHNESS

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

This past week has been a momentous one in the history of the CIO in the struggle to maintain the standard of living to which the workers are entitled.

The UAW-CIO Ford Dept., led by Richard Leonard, signed with the Ford Motor Co. for an 18c per hour wage increase. Pres. R. J. Thomas announced the signing of the Chrysler Corp. contract for an 18½c wage increase. The Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers came through with a victory on the wage question. The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers joined the march by signing with RCA in Camden, N. J., for a 17½c per hour wage increase.

General Motors has entered negotiations with the Union again. Conciliator James Dewey, who in the early days of the UAW-CIO played an important role, has been assigned to this task by the U. S. Conciliation Service.

The settlements previously announced leave GM in an awkward position. There is nothing left to do but settle with the Union.

The Steel strike is solid. This is the first time in the history of our Nation that steel has been struck so effectively.

CIO IS MARCHING ON!

★ ★ ★

CIO Reg. Dir. Pugh, Richmond, Va., reports: Jobbers Pants Co., Martinsville, Va. (three plants), Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO 688, No Union 319. The campaign was conducted by Intl. Rep. John McMahon, assisted by Intl. Reps. Ben Hundley and Nellie Wilkins.

CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson advises: Union Carbide, Niagara Falls, N. Y., CIO 1077, District 50 362, No Union 319. UGCCWA Intl. Bd. Member Charles Doyle was in charge.

Robert C. Edwards, director, Organizing Committee, PJ&NW-CIO, reports: CIO won recognition at the following plants: Lafayette Co., N. Y. City, involving 20 employes. Organized by the N. Y. Organizing staff under direction of Assist. Org. Dir. L. T. Koletka; Kelman Pot Cleaners Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., involving 50 employes; LeLaune Jewelry Co., New York, N. Y., involving 30 employes. Edward N. Cook Plate Co., Providence, R. I., CIO 43, No Union 20. Rep. Alfred Bregnard was in charge under direction of CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: H & C Table Co., CIO Furniture Workers 42, No Union 16. Rep. W. L. Carson was in charge. Owens Bros., CIO Packinghouse Workers 16, No Union 2. UPWA Rep. G. E. Boone handled this campaign.

CIO Field Rep. Wm. DeBerry, Carolinas, advises: Purina Co., CIO 31, Against 18.

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, reports: Indianapolis Star (janitors), CIO Newspaper Guild 16, Against 1. The editorial department at the STAR has been under CIO contract for some time.

Frank Grasso, Director, Un. Paperworkers of America, reports: Smith-Lee Co., Inc., Piqua, Ohio. Rep. Elzie Bush was in charge; Manifold Supplies Co., with 60 employes; Chaspec Manufacturing Corp., with 25 employes; K-Poster with 30 employes; Pacific Display Co. with 15 employes. Rep. Carl Monaco was in charge.

FAMILY AIDS HARVESTER FIGHT: The CIO Farm Equipment & Metal Workers got real support this week in Chicago from Mrs. Emily Cavarso and her five-year-old daughter, Ruth.

REPORT DUE ON PACKING

By NORMAN DOLNICK

FINAL hearings on the meat packing dispute were held last Thursday by the fact finding board named to investigate and report on the matter, with the big packers still not coming any closer toward meeting the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union demand for a wage increase. A report is expected during the week of Feb. 4.

The hearings had lasted an entire week in Chicago and the closing day of arguments was held in Washington. Intl. Pres. Lewis J. Clark, Genl. Counsel Ralph Helstein and Research Dir. Lyle Cooper represented the CIO union.

On Jan. 26, the Packinghouse Workers, through delegates from every local, unanimously voted to return to work after Secy. of Agriculture Anderson assured them that he would seek approval of any wage increase recommended by the fact finding board. At a meeting held the day before, the delegates unanimously voted not to return to work without any such assurances.

However, Clark pointed out that the return to work does not mean that the strike had been called off. In a public statement Clark said that in urging the membership to return to work the union is "attempting to cooperate with the government with the understanding that the government will cooperate with them."

The statement continued: "The Packinghouse Workers regard these assurances from the government of the U. S. as a recognition that workers are entitled, at least, to equality of treatment with big business. It is regrettable that the government saw fit to take the seizure action . . ."

600 NEW VOTERS!

PICKET LINE POLITICS PAY OFF PLENTY!

"WHOEVER says political action has no place in the strike picture is just plumb crazy. Who passed those tax laws which give the corporations plenty of gravy even though the plants aren't working? It was the big business clique in Congress!"

That's the way Ed Helkamp, UAW official, thought as he watched 1,600 pickets marching 'round and 'round the Chevrolet-Fisher body plant in the Cincinnati suburb of Norwood, O. But his thinking didn't stop there. He figured that to match strike action, political action must be pushed to change the complexion of a Congress which has bowed to the corporations' every wish.

Recognizing that the first step to replace anti-labor congressmen was registration of all eligible voters, Helkamp checked the pickets and found to his amazement that 40% were not registered.

The Hamilton County PAC was contacted and PAC machinery began to operate. Cars were provided and the pickets were taken to the registration offices. The result? Six hundred new voters were signed up.

The idea caught fire, and it is being carried out in UE and USA-struck plants in the area. PAC officials report that at least 6,000 or 7,000 new voters will be on the rolls for the spring primaries and fall elections.

In commenting on the drive, Helkamp said: "The workers are showing more and more sympathy with political action. Now they can see what they're up against politically. They are finding out who their friends are, and how they can get action."

Pounding away at the theme that economic and political action are individuals, PAC newsletters have informed all PAC workers that "The roots of political action, registration and presentation of information to CIO workers must not wait. It must be carried on and encouraged as part of the strike.

"Registration should cover more than the strikers. It should cover their families, too. With workers spending more time at home, PAC registrars must stress the importance of getting every eligible member of the family to register."

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR OUT

THE largest local of the CIO Farm Equipment & Metal Workers Union this week struck the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., bringing to 48,000 the total number out on picket lines in support of the union's wage fight.

According to Pres. Grant W. Oakes, 16,000 production workers are involved at Caterpillar. They voted to strike only after negotiations, which lasted several months, had broken down, he said.

Demands include: a new contract; 30% pay hike; and settlement of wage inequities and accumulated grievances.

Meanwhile, the union's strike against the largest farm equipment monopoly, Intl. Harvester, was reported near possible settlement, with only 2½c an hour said to be separating negotiators representing the company and its 30,000 workers.

The company has said that it will not raise its top offer of a straight 17c an hour. Harvester plants all are shut.

The union is involved in two other strikes—at La Plant-Choate, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with 800 workers out 11 weeks, and at the Oliver Corp., South Bend, Ind., with 1,200 workers out 13 weeks.

CIO ASKS TEXTILE SLOWDOWN PROBE

CHARGES that cotton textile manufacturers have been "deliberately withholding" the production of critically short cotton textile fabrics have been laid before the Small Business Committee of the U. S. Senate by the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Cotton mills are refusing to run third shifts because of a 5c an hour premium pay, failing to engage in production drives, and refusing to settle strikes called to enforce War Labor Board orders, Textile Pres. Emil Rieve told U. S. Sen. James Murray, chairman of the committee. Rieve asked for a congressional investigation.

In a letter to Senator Murray, Rieve declared that production allocation, the juggling of profit margins, and other matters already examined by the Murray committee have failed to get to the root of the cotton fabric shortage.

"Discussion of yardage distribution and price incentives will not create additional textiles," Rieve told Murray. "In fact, it has diverted public attention from the primary problem of getting more goods."

The best method of tackling the cotton textile shortage, Rieve said, is to provide more and more textile fabrics.

"A greater abundance of fabrics," Rieve wrote, "will almost automatically resolve the issue. Upgrading of garments will tend to stop and quality will return. Already, in the case of some types of children's underwear, high-priced substitutes introduced by new manufacturers have disappeared with the appearance of a competitive supply of regular merchandise."

Declaring that the industry needs 60,000 additional workers, the TWUA president told Senator Murray that this manpower dilemma can be solved by higher wages in the cotton textile industry. He quoted Price Administrator Chester Bowles, in a recent article in Collier's Magazine, as saying that the problem "is largely due to the fact that workers who left the textile mills for war plants have hesitated to return to low wages which are still general throughout the cotton textile industry."

Tomorrow's Citizens — By Rose H. Alschuler

WHAT HAS A NURSERY SCHOOL TO OFFER?

Nursery schools are not concerned with book learning, but they are concerned with developing happy well adjusted children with healthy bodies and staunch characters. Well trained nursery teachers give helpful advice to parents about the everyday problems of the everyday child. Music, stories, play with blocks and nature materials are daily experiences.

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PNEUMONIA, KILLER, CAN BE STOPPED

By LILLIAN DE MUTH, M.D.
Member of the Council, the Physicians Forum

THE history of medicine affords few examples of progress as rapid and dramatic as that which has taken place in recent years with regard to the cure of pneumonia.

Eight or ten years ago, death claimed from 30 to 40 percent of those who fell ill with this disease. Today, with proper medical care, the proportion of deaths is only about 3 percent. In the Army, deaths have been reduced to 0.7 percent. This very low rate is partly due, of course, to the fact that soldiers are a select group; but the ready availability of good medical care in the Army is also a factor.

HOW VICTORY WAS WON

The serum treatment was the first great victory in the fight against pneumonia. This treatment came into general use in the middle and late 1930's, but it was expensive, and many people who needed it could not afford it. Subsequent use of the sulfa drugs and penicillin have rendered treatment simpler, cheaper, and more effective.

Pneumonia is still a costly disease, and far too many people who have it die because life-saving treatment is not available to them. Ten years ago, the average annual number of deaths from pneumonia, including influenza (which can usually be counted as a pneumonia death), was 132,000. By 1943, the number had fallen only to 90,000—not a sufficient decrease in view of the much more effective weapons we now have for coping with the disease.

Let us consider the sequence of events in a typical case of pneumonia. First of all, if the patient is the breadwinner, family income is cut off. Since careful medical and nursing attention are all-important in determining the outcome of the case, the patient should go to a hospital. If sulfa drugs are administered, their effects must be observed and checked by means of laboratory tests to protect the patient from possible harm. If penicillin is injected, a doctor or other trained person must do it. In a severe case oxygen or other forms of special and expensive treatment may be needed.

Should complications arise such as empyema, that is, pus within the chest cavity, the situation will require the services of a specialist or surgeon. After the cure a period of convalescence is necessary.

The cost to the patient may vary from $50—if he is lucky—to $500 or more, not counting the loss of wages. Consequently, unless a person accepts charity in a hospital ward, pneumonia usually means a financial catastrophe for the family.

Many communities are not equipped to give good treatment for pneumonia either on a pay or charity basis. The patient remains at home, the doctor looks in on him now and then, and the family does the best it can for him with its limited facilities. Under such circumstances, a severe or complicated case is much more likely to prove fatal than in a hospital.

I have heard some people say, "I don't have to worry if I get sick, because I have Blue Cross hospitalization insurance."

Blue Cross insurance is all right—as far as it goes. But it doesn't go very far. All it covers is the hospital bill. Only a small part of the population can afford to pay the $24 per family a year which this limited type of protection usually costs.

What is needed is a much more comprehensive kind of insurance—insurance which would cover all needed services and still be within the ability of the average person to pay. That is exactly what the new Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill (S. 1606) proposes.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

SNYDER AND SMALL ARE SABOTAGING OPA

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

THE bill to extend price control for another year after June 30 has been introduced and the House Banking and Currency Committee will start hearings the week of February 3.

That's very important news to every American housewife. President Truman made clear what is at stake in his State of the Union speech:

"The inflationary pressures on prices and rents, with relatively few exceptions, are now at an all-time peak. Unless the Price Control Act is renewed there will be no limit to which our price levels would soar. Our country would face national disaster."

Most Americans agree with Mr. Truman on the vital importance of price control. They are aroused to the urgency of the situation as never before.

They should know that passage of the bill to extend price and rent control is not the only job to be done. It is not even the most pressing. The first job is to oust the enemies of price control from top administration posts.

Take John D. Small, for instance, head of the Civilian Production Administration. He does not believe in holding the line. He wants a 10% increase in prices to consumers to stimulate production. He held a press conference the very day the price control extension bill was introduced to tell this to the public.

Reconversion Director John W. Snyder holds the same general views, though he has never been quite so frank about them. He decided last September to remove all federal controls on housing construction in order to stimulate production. Results were a real estate boom and failure to build homes under $8000 needed by our veterans.

It isn't hard to prove that price increases don't necessarily mean more production. There have been five price increases on lumber since 1941, prices are now up 75% and production has declined continuously. And yet Small, in his press conference pointed to lumber as an industry which must have a price increase to boost production.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
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EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

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FOR
UNION DUES — MEMBERSHIP — EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS — ADVERTISING — LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, New York, N. Y., 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, Detroit, Mich., 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7818

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

JIM TRAILS HIS KID BROTHER TO DANDY'S BAR, HANGOUT OF THE TOWN'S MOST NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL ELEMENT -- TO LEARN THAT MICKEY HAS A RENDEZVOUS WITH PUG PERKINS -- CROOK AND PROFESSIONAL STRIKE-BREAKER! EAVES-DROPPING ON THEIR CONVERSATION. JIM IS STUNNED TO DISCOVER...

OKAY, KID, WIT' YOU LEADIN' US, DAT UNION'S GONNA BE SMASHED -- BUT GOOD!

THE VET LEADER.. IT... IT'S MICKEY!

WELL, THE BOY'S ASKED ME TO FIND OUT WHO WAS LEADING THIS UNION-SMASHING DRIVE, AND.. GUESS I'VE FOUND OUT... BUT, I.... I'LL HAVE TO THINK THIS THING THROUGH.

POOR GUY -- HE'S PASSED OUT.

DON'T WASTE NO SYMPATHY ON THAT STUMBLEBUM. GUYS LIKE HIM GET TANKED UP, AN' DEN DA WORLD IS THEIRS.

GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT, PUG -- BUT IT'S A TOUGH WORLD WHERE A GUY'S GOTTA PASS OUT BEFORE HE CAN FEEL GOOD.

SURE, IT'S A TOUGH WORLD -- BUT YA GOTTA LOOK OUT FOR NUMBER **ONE**! LIKE YOU -- ONCE WE BUST DAT UNION, YOU'LL BE RIDIN' HIGH -- YOU'LL BE TOP MAN IN DA SHOP, KID.

HOURS PASS SLOWLY FOR JIM,.. LEADEN PACED HOURS ... FILLED WITH PAIN AND INDECISION.

LOOK -- JIM! I'VE JUST JOINED THE UNION!

UNION NEWS

THAT'S THE GREATEST BLESSING IN MY LIFE, BOYS -- YOUR REAL FRIENDSHIP.

KEEP YA NOSE OUTTA MY AFFAIRS, JIM.

DAT'S RIGHT, KID. YA GOTTA LOOK OUT FOR NUMBER ONE!

SORRY, BUD. THE JOINT IS CLOSING. GUESS YOU'LL HAVE TO WALK THIS ONE OFF.

I'M NOT DRUNK, BARTENDER. JUST.. JUST TIRED.

AFTER HOURS OF WALKING...

GUESS IT'S ONLY HUMAN TO MAKE MISTAKES. AND MAYBE I'M MAKING ONE TOO. ...BUT I KNOW WHAT I'M GOING TO DO!

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

Stop The Case Bill

BULLETIN: By a better than two to one vote, the House this week gave a green light to the anti-labor Case bill (HR 5262), which outlaws strikes, sets fines, jail sentences for strikes "in violation of contract," imposes compulsory arbitration and in effect repeals the Wagner Act.

The vote was 258 to 114, with 152 Republicans and 106 Democrats voting for the bill and 16 Republicans and 96 Democrats voting against it.

The bill will now go on the House floor to be voted on as an amendment or substitute for the Truman anti-strike bill (HR 4908).

Next week's CIO News will carry the rollcall votes on the Case bill.

Meantime, rush demands to your two Senators to vote against the Case bill or anything resembling it when it comes before them.

And don't forget to include the Truman anti-strike bill (HR 4908, S 1661) in your demands for opposition to any and all anti-strike, anti-union legislation.

The following analysis, prepared by the CIO Legal Department, tells what the Case bill (HR 5262) is all about and why we must block it:

HR 5262 is a vindictive attack on the rights of labor and on the democratic rights of all the people.

It provides:

That for a period which may be as high as 35 days, a strike by a labor organization is illegal.

Any form of assistance to a strike is illegal.

At any time, not merely during the 35-day cooling-off period, picketing by so-called "force and violence" is made illegal.

Boycotts now recognized as legal in the states are condemned as illegal.

The hated labor injunction, ousted from the law after years of bitter struggle, is restored to full force and effect and the Norris-LaGuardia Act is repealed.

Workers engaged in the types of picketing condemned by the bill lose their rights under the Wagner Act and workers engaged in intimidation or violence in connection with a labor dispute or in connection with organizational activities are denied reinstatement and back pay under the Wagner Act.

Large groups not only of supervisory employes but also of clerical employes are denied the protection of the Wagner Act.

The federal courts are open not only for the purpose of injunction but for the purpose of assessing damages against labor organizations which violate contracts.

The grave evils which the bill presents are as follows:

It is a vicious and thoroughly undemocratic interference with the exercise of the right to strike.

Its prohibitions upon assistance to strikes during the cooling-off period will condemn free speech, free picketing, community action in sympathy with strikes and many forms of democratic and constitutionally protected activities.

The irresponsible attacks upon picketing under the pretext of preventing force are merely a device to invite the courts to destroy picketing as a form of protected concerted activity in American industrial relations.

All lawyers familiar with the field know that a court can find that all forms of picketing constitute force. Indeed, the widespread injunction abuses resulted from judicial expansion of the concept of force.

The bill revives the hated labor injunction ousted from the law by the Norris-LaGuardia Act after years of bitter struggle and makes of the federal courts a star-chamber for the repression of the liberties of American workers.

The bill is sharply onesided and is exclusively directed as a punitive expedition against labor and leaves untounched notorious employer misconduct in present-day labor relations.

The bill, for example, although it purports to deal with violence in labor disputes, says nothing about the use of tear gas by employers to break strikes, about the resort to terror by employers, about the notorious Mohawk Valley Formula, etc.

Although it purports to deal with the improper use of economic sanctions by labor organizations, it is strangely silent concerning the conspiracy of American industry to defy the government of the United States and its laws.

Similarly, the bill exposes labor organizations to the novel sanction of suits in the federal courts for breach of contract, but says nothing about the widespread flouting of War Labor Board directives by employers which today has resulted in the denial to workers of back pay awards of over $20 million.

The bill, in stripping not only supervisory employes but large groups of clerical employes of the protections of the Wagner Act, will encourage discrimination against employes who are entitled to the protection of the Wagner Act and will encourage these employes to strike in order to obtain those rights which this bill denies them.

The bill removes from the cognizance of local courts problems of violence and boycotts which are now adequately regulated by local law and substitutes for them a centralized federal Gestapo.

The bill also punishes employes for name-calling and minor scuffling on the picket line by denying them protections of the Wagner Act. The Wagner Act now, as interpreted by the National Labor Relations Board, contains adequate limitations on the rights of those strikers who engage in true violence.

The bill transforms the Wagner Act from one which protects the rights of workers into a weapon in the hands of employers to destroy labor organizations.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Case HR 5262	Imposes cooling-off, forced arbitration, fines, penalties for strikes, etc.	Rushed to House floor by GOP-poll-taxer gang in Rules Committee.	Wire Representative to defeat.
Bailey HR 5180	Repeals "carryback" section of tax law that gives industry refunds to guarantee profits at 1936-39 levels and better.	House Ways and Means Committee. Present tax law gives corporations ammunition to fight unions.	Urge early passage to save taxpayers billions, help unions win wage demands.
Norton-Ellender HR 4908 S 1661	Truman's bill to probibit strikes by cool-off and "fact finding."	Out of House Labor Committee. HR 5262 (see above) is substitute.	Tell Congressmen we oppose both Truman's and Case's bills.
FEPC S 101	Makes FEPC permanent U. S. agency.	Senate filibuster still on. 2/3rds cloture vote needed to gag the polltaxers.	Insist on Senate vote on merits of FEPC; no "deals" for quick burial.
65c wage S 1349 HR 3914	Ups present 40c wage minimum to 65 then 75c; extends coverage.	To Senate floor for early vote.	Urge Senators to vote full 65c and full coverage.
Polltax repeal HR 7	Allows Southern voters to get rid of Bilbos, Rankins and other vermin.	Passed House, now waiting Senate action. Filibuster expected.	Urge Senators to vote cloture; accept no compromise.

DROP HIM A LINE FROM THE PICKET LINE!

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Ask Action Vs. Corporations

Thirty-nine Representatives have signed the following statement opposing current "fact finding" and other anti-union legislation and calling for an "immediate investigation" of corporations like GM, U. S. Steel and others now defying the government and seeking to break CIO unions in their industries.

Look for your Representative's name in the list. If he hasn't signed, send him a copy of the statement and ask him if he agrees with it.

"The rejection by General Motors Corporation of the recommendations of the President's fact-finding board and the refusal of the United States Steel Corporation to accept the President's compromise settlement have precipitated the greatest industrial crisis in the history of our economy. The actions of these corporations indicate that fact-finding boards will not solve this crisis.

"The unions have accepted the compromise proposals and have charged that the refusal of these corporations is part of a concerted plan to destroy labor unions and endanger the welfare of the American people.

"To solve this crisis:

"We call upon General Motors and the United States Steel Corporation to accept the government's proposal for settlement of the disputes.

"We call upon the House Labor Committee to make an immediate investigation of the labor policies of these corporations and the whole field of labor management relations to determine the real causes underlying existing industrial strife.

"We call upon the House to reject any attempt to bring about reconsideration of the May-Arends Bill, and any similar anti-labor legislation.

"We call upon the House to defeat the fact-finding bill reported by the House Labor Committee."

Marcantonio, N. Y.; Rabin, N. Y.; Biemiller, Wis.; Kelley, Pa.; Powell, N. Y.; O'Toole, N. Y.; Celler, N. Y.; Eberharter, N. Y.; Torrens, N. Y.; Gordon, Ill.; Price, Ill.; Link, Ill.; Hook, Mich.; Geelan, Conn.; Sabath, Ill.; O'Brien, Ill.; Rogers, N. Y.; Bailey, W. Va.; Granahan, Pa.; Morgan, Pa.; Rooney, N. Y.; Rafiel, N. Y.; Dawson, Ill.; Havenner, Cal.; Welch, Cal.; Miller, Cal.; Outland, Cal.; Healy, Cal.; Douglas, Cal.; Patterson, Cal.; King, Cal.; Gallagher, Minn.; DeLacey, Wash.; Savage, Wash.; Coffee, Wash.; Lesinski, Mich.; Sadowski, Mich.; O'Brien, Mich.; Rabaut, Mich.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

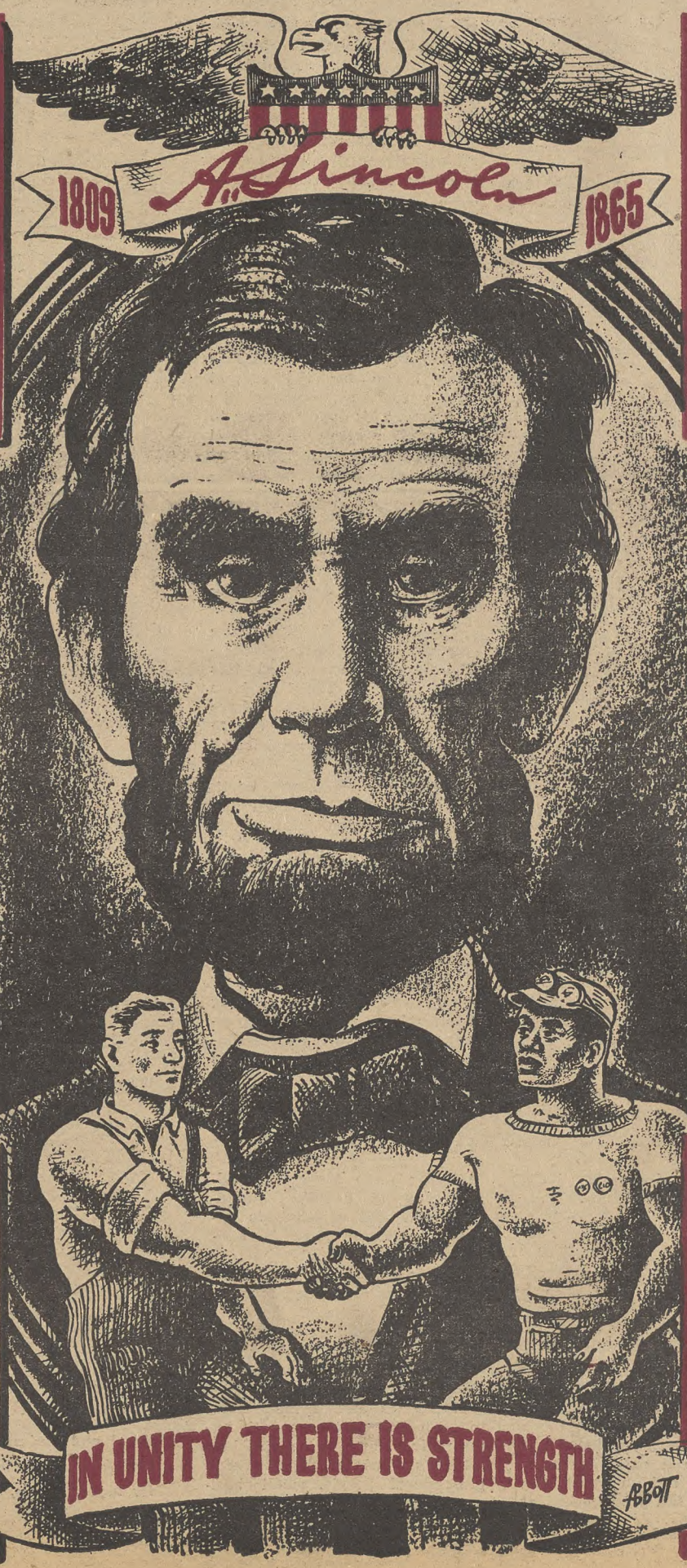
THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND

"The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds."

Abraham Lincoln, 1864.

THE PEOPLE'S ENEMIES

"I wish there was some filibuster that I could inaugurate that would . . . destroy the so-called Southern Conference for Human Welfare . . . that has no other purpose . . . except to bring about social equality between the white and black races . . . "—Sen. Bilbo (D. Miss.), filibustering against the FEPC bill.



"True democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin, or place of nativity, or any other similar circumstances of condition. I regard, therefore, the exclusion of the colored people as a body as incompatible with true democratic principles."

Abraham Lincoln, 1842.

"The rule of the majority. The rule of votes. Majority to Hades . . . The rule that has brought more bloodshed and turmoil and cruelty on this earth than anything I know of. Of course, it is necessary to have it as a yardstick in order to do business, but let us not fool ourselves that majorities are always right."—Sen. Tydings (D. Md.), filibustering against FEPC bill.

"I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them or not. I like a system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail elsewhere. One of the reasons why I am opposed to slavery is just here."

Abraham Lincoln, 1860.

"Unfortunately most of the big labor leaders are opposing what is known as the Case bill now under consideration. . . . The best friends of labor in the long run in this House are the ones who are considering the Case bill and other substitute bills which will be offered on the floor in an attempt to bring about industrial peace."—Rep. Vursell (R. Ill.), supporting the Case anti-strike bill.

CIO's Own Radio Shows EVERY SATURDAY

Two Full, Weekly 15-Minute Radio Programs, of and for CIO

1. Labor-USA. Dramatic shows. American Broadcasting Co. network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7 P. M., EST.

2. Cross-Section—CIO. On-the-spot interviews of CIO people by William Downs, noted CBS commentator. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4 P. M., EST.

Live Listening!

INDUSTRY PLOT SEEN BY GUFFEY; HITS U.S. STEEL

A PLANNED "campaign on the part of the greatest and wealthiest corporations in America to hold up the American people for exorbitant price increases or to destroy American labor" was seen by Sen. Joseph F. Guffey (D., Pa.) in a speech this week sharply criticizing the U. S. Steel Corp. for its stubborn refusal to compromise with its striking workers. He called for a Congressional investigation.

Meanwhile, there was no official word from Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO United Steelworkers as to progress in settlement of the strike, involving nearly 800,000 workers, which has shut down the industry since Jan. 21.

The criticism of U. S. Steel's refusal to grant the 18½c an hour increases recommended by President Truman came from Senator Guffey during the filibuster by Southern Senators against passage of Fair Employment Practices legislation.

The Pennsylvanian, who has been a good friend of organized labor throughout his long period of service, charged that "the blame for the present strike rests squarely on the company. This does not seem to be merely a case of U. S. Steel setting a pattern and the rest of the industry following suit—but rather a planned campaign on the part of the greatest and wealthiest corporations in America to hold up the American people for exorbitant price increases, or to destroy American labor.

"I have grave doubt that the passage of fact-finding legislation would have solved this strike problem. The facts have been found—the workers have cooled off for far more than 30 days, without the compulsion of law.

"The proper committees of the House and Senate should look into this apparent joint activity on the part of large corporations and the monied interests and lay bare all the facts—not only as to industry's ability to pay higher wages, that has been demonstrated—but as to its program for America.

"I also hope that serious attention will be given to revising our tax laws so that the American people will not be subsidizing corporations in their efforts to break the organizations of their workers."

Meanwhile, at Pittsburgh U. S. Steel's Homestead plant, management obtained a temporary injunction limiting pickets to 10 to a gate, 10 feet apart, after an agreement regarding entrance of maintenance workers had broken down. Jones & Laughlin in Pittsburgh has asked for a similar injunction.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has agreed to hear union arguments against the Homestead injunction on Feb. 11. According to Lee Pressman, general counsel for CIO and the Steelworkers, the temporary injunction was granted without testimony and opportunity for examination of witnesses.

He described the injunction as "a serious departure from basic principles of law and fairness" and said that it is exactly the kind of evil which the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Pennsylvania anti-injunction act were designed to prevent.

360 Dozen Eggs A Week to Strikers

"Your fight is our fight," farmers in the Federated Egg Producers Cooperated of Tom River, N. J., told CIO Auto Workers strikers this week, backing up their statement with a pledge to send strikers 360 dozen eggs a week.

"If your incomes are cut, our markets will be cut too, and if your unions are weakened, our co-ops will be weakened too," said the group, which is affiliated with the Natl. Farmers Union.

BRIGGS AND CHAMPION PACTS HIKE WAGES 18-26c AN HOUR

BRIGGS Mfg. Co. and Champion Spark Plug signed contracts with the CIO Auto Workers this week, bringing to five the automotive concerns that have agreed to increase wages 18c an hour or more. Meanwhile, the GM strike will be 12 weeks old Feb. 13.

Wages will be boosted 18½c an hour in the new contract with Briggs for approximately 12,000 workers in its six plants in Detroit. Like the new Chrysler pact, vacation pay at Briggs will be raised from $45 to $52.50 for workers with one year's seniority and from $90 to $104.80 for those with five years' seniority.

A few hours earlier a new contract was signed by UAW with Champion Spark Plug, granting wage boosts of 18 to 26c an hour for its 800 employes.

Thomas this week issued an analysis of the Chrysler contract which he said contains provisions which should make for better labor-management relations, including:

$32.50 per month increase by all salaried workers, seniority to veterans equivalent to their length of time in service after a 30-day probation period, reduction of probationary period of new employes from six months to 90 days, streamlined grievance procedure, and full recognition of the principle of arbitration by the company.

Thousands of dollars this week continued to pour into the offices of the Committee to Aid the Families of GM Strikers, as the following additions were made to the national committee: Henry R. Luce of Time, Life and Fortune; Capt. Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota; Sens. Morse, Pepper and Glenn Taylor.

Flowing into the union's strike fund were voluntary assessments from members of Chrysler Local 490 and Ford Local 600.

CIO ASKS PAY TALKS

The CIO should have a chance to present suggestions about any new national wage-price policy before it finally is put into effect, CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week advised federal officials.

In a letter to OPA Administrator Bowles, OWMR Director Snyder and OES Director Collet, Murray said:

"There have been repeated newspaper reports to the effect that there is in the process of formulation a new national wage-price policy.

"Any such policy is of course of the utmost importance to the millions of members of the CIO.

"I do believe that this organization should be afforded the opportunity, and do hereby make such a request, to present its views or to make suggestions on this all-embracing problem before final and definitive action is taken."

MINISTERS BACK PAY FIGHT

THE wage demands of CIO unions are "fully justified" and "the whole American economy will prosper if the workers now on strike win their demands," said 23 Protestant ministers this week in a two-column ad published in the Chicago Sun.

The ad, sponsored by the Chicago Regional Action Committee of The Protestant, said:

"We are firmly convinced that prosperity can exist in America only if a high purchasing power and full employment at a living wage are maintained.

"To avoid deflation, unemployment and catastrophic depression, wages must be substantially increased."

Listing CIO unions that are on strike or are negotiating for wage increases, the ad said that their demands "are fully justified and must be met . . . "

"We support the demands of these unions," the ad continued, "because we believe their effort to keep wages abreast with rising living costs is in the best interests of white collar workers, professional people, small business men and the farmer."

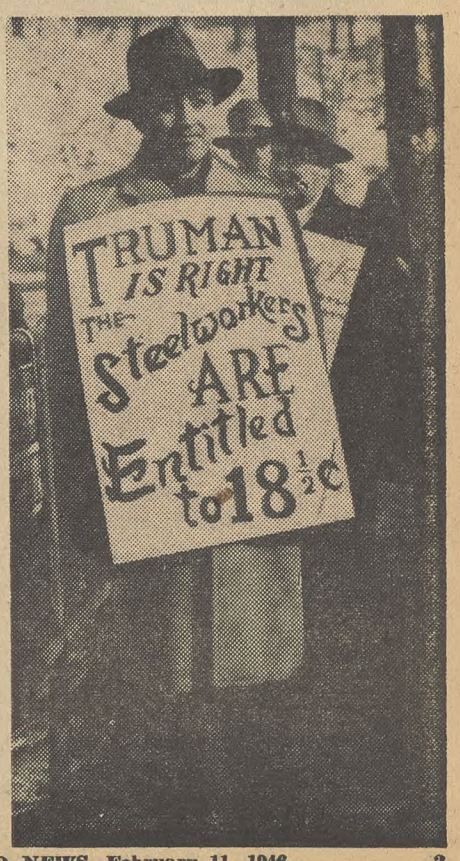
WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

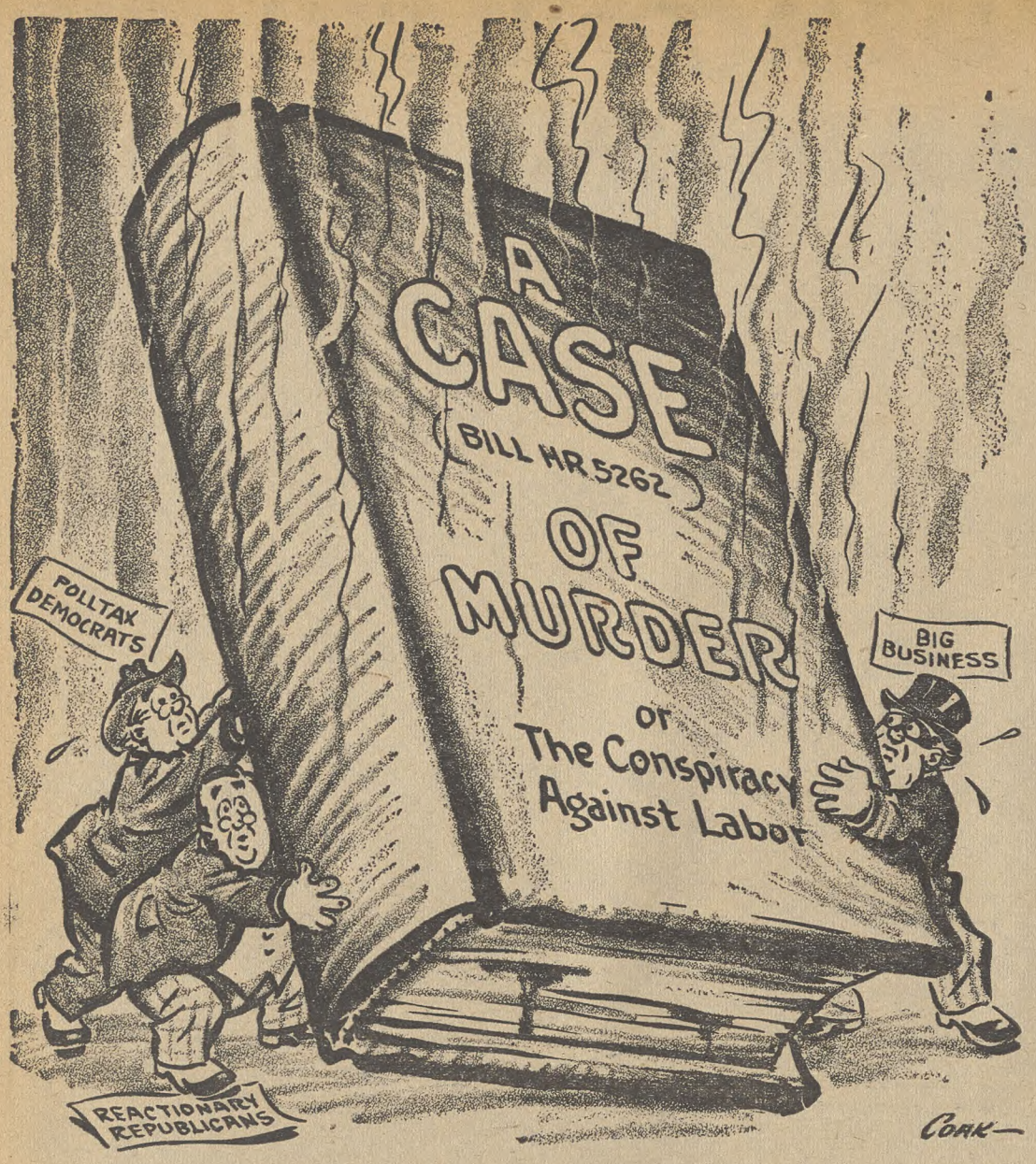
12. High Wages and the National Welfare.

Mass purchasing power is the key to national prosperity. If high levels of purchasing power are not maintained, we are headed for dwindling markets, cuts in production, unemployment and eventual depression. High wages are the key to mass purchasing power. That is why the welfare of wage earners, salaried employes, professional and business people, farmers, veterans and industry itself requires the immediate grant of substantial pay increases. By fighting for higher wages, the CIO serves the welfare of all America.

THE PEOPLE MARCH WITH CIO

Striking CIO workers are receiving unprecedented community support. Here's a sample in steel. (Top) Penn, Temple and Swarthmore students on the USA-CIO line at Baldwin Locomotive, Eddystone, Pa. (L., below) South Chicago Citizens' Committee representatives at Carnegie-Illinois. L. to r.: Attorney John P. Krall, Mrs. Ira Silbar, Paul J. Folind, United Church of South Chicago, Attorney Ira Silbar. (R., below) Braddock, Pa., borough officials picket U. S. Steel's Edgar Thompson Works. Four councilmen and three school board members on one shift! Clairton, Pa.'s, city council voted to borrow $50,000 for relief. Rankin, Pa., OK'd a similar plan. Carnegie and Homestead, Pa., held big community parades. Seattle AFL metal trades representatives pledged their backing. Pueblo, Colo., merchants bought a two-page ad to tell their community that they believe the "steelworkers are justified in asking for an increase in wages." These are but a few of many cases showing support for CIO's fight.





A 'BEST SMELLER'

The story of the Case bill reads like a cheap murder mystery—full of secret conniving and plotting with lots of obvious suspects.

Its passage by the House is a crime against labor and the people. It is a murderous assault on union rights and the workers' liberties.

The plot has been long in the hatching by a little clique of Congressional labor-baiters, who have consistently stooged for union-busting employers and who have watched for every possible opportunity to drive the knife into labor.

These polltax Democrats, like Congressmen Smith and Cox, can only succeed in their dirty work through an unholy alliance with reactionary Republicans—which alliance achieved its most notable anti-labor victory with the passage of the Case bill.

The introduction of the Norton-Ellender anti-strike "cooling-off" bill gave the conspirators their opportunity. A rule was slipped through to make the Case bill the only substitute that could be offered to the Truman proposal.

No hearings were ever held on the Case bill, and its terms were not even known outside the conspirators' own circle until it was introduced on the floor.

The House was asked to buy a "pig in a poke," and a majority voted promptly in a labor-baiting orgy to purchase the smelly package without further examination.

Now that the House has acted, it rests with the Senate to undo the grievous wrong done to American labor and to protect our democratic rights.

In contacting your Senators to stop the Case bill, remember that the tactics of the conspirators were to make the bill as vicious as possible in the hope that proclaimed friends of labor might concentrate simply on removing the most extreme features and thus let a "watered-down" version get passed.

The Case bill is rotten through and through and any amount of watering down would still leave it a vicious anti-union measure. Urge your Senators to vote down every feature of this and any other allegedly "milder" anti-labor legislation that may be introduced.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONGRESS

The members of CIO unions have made a magnificent showing of solidarity and determination in the current strikes.

Never before has there been such wholehearted unity and solid organization on such a widespread scale. Picket lines have held uniformly firm. There has been no weakening in the ranks, and all strikebreaking efforts have failed miserably.

As a result, the workers' wage demands have already been won in many instances and victory all along the line is in sight.

In one place only has there been an anti-labor breakthrough, and that is not on the picket line. It is in Congress, where the House has passed a bill designed to break future strikes, to destroy the unions, and thus to rob the workers of the wage and other advances won through union organization.

This should serve as the sharpest reminder to all union members that the fight to better their conditions and defend their organizations must be carried on politically as well as on the picket line.

So let's keep our eyes on Congress as well as on the picket line. Let's increase our political activity for the primaries and this year's elections, to mobilize support for those who fight labor's battles in Congress and to defeat those who betray the people's interests.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

MANY of the bobbysoxers who swoon at Van Johnson or Frank Sinatra deliberately work themselves into this condition, to "create an impression" or for similar reasons, according to some psychologists.

Great as is the charm of these young men, it is not sufficient to create a mass hysteria without considerable cooperation on the part of their devotees.

The Congressmen who voted the Case bill through the House lack the youth and good looks of the bobbysox brigade. But when it comes to self-induced hysteria they can beat any teen-ager.

★ ★ ★

There have been past periods when Congress might claim that in passing crazy spite legislation it was merely responding to outside hysteria—if by that it meant hysterical anti-labor propaganda campaigns of wide extent.

But today, no reliable opinion-indicators reveal any degree of anti-labor hysteria among the American people—and efforts to whip it up have been weak and futile.

On the contrary, there has been more widespread community support for labor's wage demands than at any time in the past.

This is not to say that there is not a considerable demand that "something be done" to get production rolling without delay.

But this demand comes from labor as much as from anyone else, and in no sense can it be called a demand to punish labor by destroying union rights and liberties, as the Case bill would do.

★ ★ ★

To justify his support of this union-busting legislation, Rep. Pace (polltaxer, Georgia) claimed he was afraid of "a terrible feeling of restlessness among farmers," who might "go on strike" if Congress did not pass a stiff anti-labor law.

But contrast his imagination with the actual results of an opinion poll conducted among farmers affiliated with the Ohio Farm Bureau.

This poll showed the farmers voting by 2,634 to 605 that the farmer's interest is more closely bound to that of the wage earner than to that of the employer; and a similarly large majority voting that "labor is justified in its efforts to keep its income from falling."

Most of the farmers (1,709 to 1,215) refused to believe that "the manufacturers are more right on the current wage issue than the unions."

It is true that a majority of the same farmers differed from labor on price questions and favored "government action" to prevent strikes.

But in view of the pro-labor attitudes expressed in other answers, it is inconceivable they would want a one-sided anti-union measure like the Case bill, designed to destroy the Wagner Act, to revive the hated anti-labor injunction, and to do away with many democratic rights.

★ ★ ★

One of the most encouraging aspects of the current industrial crisis is the relatively small degree of anti-labor violence and hysterical propaganda as compared with the past, and the actively friendly attitude of non-labor groups who realize their own prosperity depends on adequate labor purchasing power.

Even the daily press (employer-minded as most of it is) has shown a tendency to assign more blame to corporations like U. S. Steel and General Motors than to labor.

These results are due partly to intelligent CIO leadership and public relations, but chiefly to the movement's greatly increased strength and the impact its millions of members make on the community.

In the early days of the CIO, lying anti-labor propaganda might make some headway among people to whom the CIO was only a name. But today it falls flat in every community which numbers many CIO members among its best citizens and has for years seen at first-hand the constructive achievements of CIO unions.

In short, the anti-labor hysteria responsible for House passage of the Case bill would seem to be largely confined to Congress.

It is induced by the fear of Congressional tories that, if they can't cripple the unions and check their growing strength and prestige, they themselves will be swept out of office by increasingly effective progressive political activity.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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CIO solidarity: Washington, D. C., CIO members picket offices of the Federal Communications Commission in protest against use of the mails to deliver Western Union telegrams in the N. Y. City area, where members of the American Communications Assn. are on strike. FCC promised two weeks ago to "investigate."

FORM ONE BIG CIO MARITIME UNION

By C. W. FOWLER

FIRST organizational steps to set up one big maritime union comprising all marine and waterfront workers were taken in Washington this week with the successful ending of a three-day conference of six CIO marine unions and one unaffiliated union.

The seven unions, representing over 200,000 workers already organized, voted unanimously on a program to set up "a national organization empowered to promote national agreements, complete the full organization of the industry, coordinate economic action, establish national research and political action departments, and publish a national newspaper for maritime workers."

Each of the unions—the American Communications Assn., Inland Boatmen, Longshoremen & Warehousemen, Marine Cooks & Stewards, Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers (unaffiliated) and the Natl. Maritime Union—agreed to call a special convention May 6 to work out the program in detail.

"This unity of dock and seagoing workers, of licensed officers and unlicensed seamen of affiliated and independent unions on all coasts, the Great Lakes and the inland waterways, is being forged by a common recognition of the need for undivided strength if the welfare of maritime workers and the interests of the merchant marine are to be advanced," the conference said.

The May 6 convention, to be held in San Francisco, will decide on the name and structure of the new union. These decisions will be subject to ratification by the membership of the respective unions.

Speaking to newsmen at a press conference following the meeting, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran pointed out that the new union will aim at "organizing the unorganized and unifying those already in unions. This is the fundamental purpose of the new unity move, as it is of the national CIO to which six of our seven participating unions are affiliated."

Leaders of the conference also stressed the point that invitations will be issued to other maritime and waterfront workers' unions, both AFL and independent.

"Our plan is not to conduct any sort of raiding drive against any legitimate union," a spokesman said, "but to unite all maritime workers and to strengthen the unions that already exist. This is the objective of all worthwhile organizations, and of the national CIO itself."

To carry on the preliminary work before the May 6 convention, the conference elected the following "National Maritime Program and Action Committee:" Jack Winocur and Harry Morgan, for ACA; Hugh Bryson, for Marine Cooks & Stewards; Ralph Goldsmith, for Inland Boatmen; Samuel J. Hogan, for Marine Engineers; Harry Bridges, for ILWU; V. J. Malone, for Marine Firemen, and Joseph Curran for Natl. Maritime Union.

AT CIO MARITIME PARLEY: Presidents Joseph Curran (l.) of the Natl. Maritime Union and Harry Bridges of the Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

SPEED RELIEF AID FOR WIRE STRIKERS

ARRANGEMENTS were made this week by the CIO American Communications Assn. with N. Y. City authorities to speed up payment of relief to members of the union, one month on strike against Western Union in N. Y. City.

Tens of thousands of persons are expected to attend a mass rally of CIO members in N. Y. City at 5 p.m. Feb. 11, a block from the Western Union offices, in support of the ACA and other CIO strikers, an earlier plan to stop work for two hours having been abandoned.

ACA Pres. Joseph P. Selly said that strikers will be able to obtain rent money, food allowances and car fare within 10 to 48 hours after they have applied to the union's welfare committee for relief, instead of waiting one to three weeks. To put the plan in practice it was arranged to have a city welfare department representative at the union's headquarters.

At a strike rally last week-end it was voted also to grant $7 a week to needy strikers out of strike fund contributions, which aggregated $58,000.

A more spectacular but not important development occurred on Feb. 7, when a rumor that there would be mass picketing brought to Western Union offices a record strike detail of 750 policemen, who outnumbered a regular force of pickets 25-1.

LACK OF JOB SECURITY THREAT TO FAMILIES, SAYS MURRAY

SIXTY million jobs with guaranteed annual wages are needed to provide family security — the base of the American way of life, CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week told the third National Family Life Conference held in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference.

The lack of secure jobs at good wages causes postponement of "the time of marriage until later in life, with the result that when the parties do feel sufficiently secure to marry, one or both of them have acquired fixed and selfish habits that have made them less fit for marriage," Murray declared in his speech which was presented by Harry Read of the national CIO staff.

The CIO President struck out against those who advocate that both man and wife work to earn enough to keep them by saying that the proponents of this theory "fail completely to recognize that the full-time job of raising a family of children is in itself a great social contribution."

Murray quoted from the encyclical of Pope Pius XI on Christian Marriage which pointed out that when there is no secure economic base for family life, men "having nothing they fear to lose, are emboldened to hope for chance advantage from the upheaval of the state and established order."

CASE BILL IS GAS ON FLAMES—NEELY

PASSING the Case bill is like "pouring gasoline on a fire" in the opinion of Rep. Neely (D., W. Va.), in a speech made on the House floor against the bill this week.

"The average earnings of the steel workers in 1945, prior to the surrender of Japan, were $56.32 a week," Neely said. "Before the steel workers began their strike, their average weekly earnings, on the basis of the standard 40-hour week, were only $42.70.

"Not as a matter of choice, but as a matter of self-preservation, workers of GM, of the steel industry and others are now conducting strikes, and they are apparently determined to suffer unlimited hardships, if necessary, to obtain an equitable response to their demands.

"Mr. Ripley embellished one of his 'Believe It Or Not' cartoons with a picture of a man bearing a burden much larger than himself. Besides the picture these words appeared: 'In 503 A.D. a laborer's wages in Constantinople were frozen at 2c a day. The freeze lasted 1,400 years.'

"During this period, what a glorious Shangri-La Turkey would have been for Sewell Avery, who is one of the ring leaders of the whole wolf-pack of would-be destroyers of organized labor, and for President Wilson of GM and the tycoons of the steel industry who, because of their refusal to add a few pennies per hour to the wages of their employes, are wrecking the entire program of reconversion to peacetime production."

HAIL CIO'S BOND AID

A citation for service in behalf of the war finance program was awarded this week to CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey by Secretary of the Treasury Vinson.

In a letter to Murray accompanying the award, Vinson wrote:

"In reviewing the War Bond program of the Treasury I am deeply conscious of the fact that we could not have reached the high degree of success actually attained without the distinguished help which you have given us so generously and wholeheart[illegible]y."

Veterans of World War I and II lead the parade of CIO Auto Workers on strike at the General Motors plant at Kansas City on the way to file claims for state unemployment compensation at the U. S. Employment Service office. Congress and Kansas have denied them benefits.

FROM FRONT LINE TO PICKET LINE

THE CIO strikes for decent wages have solidified the workers and the veterans.

The veterans walk the picket lines, for they know that the boss-inspired stories they read in the newspapers about the $100-a-week jobs simply are not true.

They used to "sweat it out" in fox holes. Now they almost freeze on the picket lines along with their fellow steel workers, auto workers and electrical workers. They carry such signs as:

"We sweated it out for our country. We'll sweat it out for our families."

"We served on the front line, and now on the picket line."

"All together—Veterans and Labor."

The bosses simply missed the boat when they figured that they would use the veterans as strike breakers.

While still in uniform, the servicemen saw the mountains of supplies and ammunition, and they realized that they could not be produced by striking workers.

They returned to the steel mills to find that the basic labor wage is only 78c an hour, which does not go very far with rents sky high and the cost of food and clothing soaring.

Determined not to be "pushed around" in civies as many of them felt they were as GIs, they not only went out when their buddies in overalls left the production line, but became strike leaders, proudly marching on the picket lines in their uniforms, ready to fight it out with the cops if that became necessary, willingly doing any of the hundreds of tasks necessary to win the strike and decent wages.

The companies did not give up easily. GM, for example, during the early days of the strike, tried to use the veterans to start a back to work movement at Flint, but only a handful of ex-servicemen showed up, and the whole business blew out when the attempt was exposed by the Auto Workers.

The vets are finding that their faith in the unions is justified.

They heartily backed the efforts of the CIO, the Natl. Maritime Union and other CIO affiliates to use all available shipping to bring home all troops not needed in occupied countries.

They applauded the efforts of the CIO to liberalize the GI Bill of Rights.

Just this week in Pennsylvania, they saw the efforts of unions in their behalf bear fruit when the reactionary Republican administration gave them equality with other striking veterans in the payment of unemployment compensation.

Under the decision—which was announced while a test case started several weeks ago by the CIO Steelworkers and the CIO Veterans Committee was pending—veterans who established work credits before entering the services shall receive unemployment compensation. Veterans who had built up work credits since their discharge were getting compensation.

This decision is important because a striking veteran is unable to get unemployment compensation—"adjustable allowance"—under the GI Bill of Rights.

Veterans lead the picket line of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at the General Motors plant at Philadelphia.

LABOR'S WORLD

ENDING a prolonged argument in which the U. S. delegation played the most reactionary role, the United Nations Organization this week decided to extend "advisory" recognition to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The WFTU had demanded recognition on the UNO council with voting power, and was supported by the Soviet government delegation. Chief U. S. opposition came from Senator Connally, co-author of the Smith-Connally Act, who put on a full-dress, old-style stump oration against the idea of labor having a voice in world affairs.

Connally also saw fit to defend the war record of the AFL, although no one had attacked it. AFL leaders such as Robert J. Watt and William Green, who consistently attempt to smear the WFTU, did not seem embarrassed by Connally's joining their offensive against world labor.

Watt, whose AFL has broken its last ties with world labor, demanded equal representation with anything granted the WFTU. This was also supported by Connally. Republican Senator Vandenberg, who was active behind the scenes in opposing WFTU representation at the San Francisco UNO meeting last year, played the same role this time again, leaving the vocal part of the anti-labor job to Connally.

SUPPORT CIO STRIKES

Messages of support for CIO strikes continue to come into CIO headquarters from all parts of world labor. Louis Saillant, general secretary of the WFTU, cabled the following to President Murray this week:

"Please convey to the workers on strike in steel and other industries struggling for better living conditions fraternal greetings and solidarity from the WFTU and our best wishes for success."

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the four-million-strong Latin American Confederation of Labor (CTAL), sent this cable to Murray:

"Latin-American labor is following with deepest interest CIO's gallant defense of the workers' rights in your great American nation. In line with the sincere, fraternal relationship linking Pan-American labor, the CTAL offers the CIO full solidarity and asks you to keep us continually informed of CIO's defense of the legitimate interests of U. S. labor so that all Latin-American trade unions will be enabled to orient their nations regarding CIO's struggle for better working conidtions."

And from Oscar Carerras, president of the Uruguyan Federation of Meat Workers:

"The cold storage workers of Uruguay, organized in the Autonomous Federation of Meat Workers, salute the valient struggle for justice of our United States comrades."

WORLD STARVATION

Millions of our allies—men, women and children—will die in Europe and Asia this year from hunger, unless we in America demand that our government take effective steps to send food to the liberated countries.

According to President Truman, wheat is the principal need. Americans are asked by Truman to forego white bread for a few months in order to help ease this crisis. That's all.

It was the present Administration that dropped rationing many months ago. Rationing stretches available supplies. Without it, people in shortage areas go hungry.

Incidentally, you need shed few tears for "starving Germans." They're still feeding better than our allies. GI's coming back from occupation duty all tell the same story—the Germans are being well fed now by the American and British authorities and they have years of fat from the rape of Europe to fall back on. It's our allies that are allowed to starve, not our enemies.

FACTS ON ARGENTINA

"The Argentine Regime," just published by the CIO Committee on Latin American Affairs, brings together the evidence and proof of the fascist nature of the Argentine government.

The book is a compilation of documents, news stories, verbatim excerpts from United Nations meetings, including Molotov's protest against admitting Argentina to the UNO, and similar material.

It was prepared as "facts and recommendations to the United Nations Organization" by Jacob S. Potofsky of the Latin American Committee and by George Michanowsky, the committee's executive secretary. It can be obtained free by writing Michanowsky at 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

From Allied Labor News in London comes a report that the book "shocked many who were uninformed about internal conditions in Argentina" at the UNO meeting there.

"One Scandinavian delegate told this correspondent that no information about Argentina was available in his country and that on his return he intended to publish sections of the dossiers," the ALN dispatch from London said.

"Other delegates agreed that the UNO should take notice of the Argentine situation, but said this was a matter for the great powers to raise, especially the U. S. and Britain." As a result, the issue will most likely not be raised in UNO.

CAN'T EAT PROMISES: Between turns on the picket line, George DePaul, lately of the Army Air Forces but now on strike with the CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers against Westinghouse at Bloomfield, N. J., drops into a strike kitchen for a cup of coffee. "We have to go on strike to get what we were promised overseas," DePaul says.

—Photo by Marion Hille

DO NOT CROSS PICKET LINES--ARMY ORDER

THE ARMY'S policy is not to act as a strike breaker, Col. Foster L. Furphy, director of the Industrial Personnel Division of the Army Service Forces, told the House Military Affairs Committee recently when called on to explain why the Army was respecting picket lines.

The Army had issued an order stopping Army trucks from crossing picket lines during the strike of the CIO Packinghouse Workers at Memphis, Tenn.

"The Army was not established as a domestic police force for indiscriminate use in local domestic affairs or to provide the means for the forcible attainment of the War Dept.'s civilian mission of procurement," Col. Furphy declared. "The Constitution was drafted to prevent just such interference."

Any cases where the Army crosses or otherwise interferes with a picket line should be reported immediately to the CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Order Reported On Strikers In Uniform

The War Dept. is reported about to issue orders that it is lawful for veterans to wear their uniforms while picketing provided that the discharge emblem is visible, it was learned from a reliable source this week.

It is understood that the Navy, which recently arrested two men wearing Navy uniforms while picketing in Newark, N. J., sought to have the Army take similar action, but the War Dept. turned thumbs down on the request.

Any cases of men being arrested on picket duty while wearing uniforms bearing the discharge emblem should be reported immediately to the CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

BRADLEY DOING GOOD JOB—CIO

THE CIO Veterans Committee this week commended General Omar Bradley for the splendid job he has done thus far in revitalizing, streamlining, and liberalizing the Veterans Administration. The committee said:

"The CIO has observed his work carefully because almost one and one-half million of our membership have entered the armed forces during the war and are now in the process of demobilization. The way the Veterans Administration functions is of vital concern to each of them —as it is to all veterans.

"General Bradley has set aside musty rules and outworn procedures in a warm-hearted effort to serve the former serviceman in the most sympathetic and expeditious manner possible to one who has had to endure the irksome and onerous delays of the past, General Bradley's achievements are most gratifying.

"Of course, in the process he has stepped on many toes, including some of influential and important people. But we do not believe that the vested interests of these few individuals or of a single organization should be a bar to the greater welfare of veterans as a whole.

"The CIO Veterans Committee supports General Bradley, and wishes him well in the great work to which he has dedicated himself."

SUPER SENORITY NAILED DOWN

EXAMINATION of the decision of Judge Lederle in Federal District Court, Detroit, shows that Selective Service Director Hershey's "super seniority" theory should be decently interred.

Judge Lederle ruled that even during the year that an employe is guaranteed employment under the Selective Service Act following his discharge he could not call on the "super seniority" theory to prevent his discharge or lay-off under the seniority clauses of a union contract.

"A veteran is re-hired in accordance with his seniority, and continues to work in accordance with his seniority," the CIO Veterans Committee pointed out in interpreting Judge Lederle's ruling. "Seniority under union contract is the controlling factor, and if operations are curtailed the veteran may be laid off in line of seniority just as any other worker."

A few days before the issuance of Judge Lederle's decision, Federal Judge Briggle of the Southern District of Illinois had ruled a veteran erred in claiming that a company had to re-hire him even if it meant discharging a man with greater seniority.

Copies of Judge Lederle's decision may be obtained from the CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, NW, Washington 6, D. C.

D. C. AVC ASKS GI BILL CHANGE

The Washington, D. C., chapter of the American Veterans Committee this week asked Congress to amend the GI Bill of Rights to provide that striking veterans be paid unemployment compensation —"readjustment allowances."

The present law states that unemployed veterans be paid $20 a week for 52 weeks, but bars the benefits to strikers, and for several weeks the CIO Legislative Dept. and the CIO Veterans Committee have been seeking a change.

Showing its alertness to what is happening on the labor front, the chapter at a meeting attended by 300 members, went on record as asking Congress to amend the "carry back" tax law, to prevent corporations receiving tax refunds from the government while their workers are on strike.

The chapter has opened a campaign to raise $1000 to aid families of GM strikers, $230 being collected at the meeting.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, reports: National Supply Co., Logan, Ohio, USA-CIO 17, against 13. USA Rep. Al Marsh was in charge.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., Minnesota, advises: Superior Metal Products Corporation plant, St. Paul, USA-CIO 100, AFL 58. The AFL had previously held contracts here for seven years.

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, reports: Stewart-Warner plant, Indianapolis, USA-CIO, 410, against 139. USA Dist. Dir. James Robb was in charge.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Topeka, Kansas, CIO Rubber Workers 351, AFL 57. The campaign was conducted by Intl. Reps. URWA Ernest Payne and Roy Reasoner, assisted by CIO Regional Office and staff and members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Cudahy Branch, CIO Packinghouse Workers 36, AFL 1. UPWA Rep. G. E. Boone was in charge.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir., Carolinas, announces: At Tower Hosiery Mill, Burlington, N. C., AFHW-CIO won by 70%. Work was under direction of Regional Director John McCoy. Johnson Cotton Co., Wilmington, N. C., IUMSWA-CIO 44, no union 0; Acme Fertilizer Co., IUMSWA-CIO 55, no union 13. IUMSWA Reps. Elijah Jackson and B. E. Davis were in charge. Cozier Wood Package Co., Cheraw, S. C., CIO Furniture Workers 127, no union 20.

* * *

Morris Muster, Intl. Pres. Un. Furniture Workers, reports: West Branch Novelty Works, Milton, Pa., CIO 49, no union 33; Tell City Desk Co., Tell City, Ind., CIO 54, no union 35; Tell City Furn. Co., Tell City, Ind., CIO 189, no union 46; Jasper Novelty Co., Jasper, Ind., CIO 26, no union 14.

James Ritchie, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Louis, Mo., reports: Mines Equipment Co., St. Louis, UERMWA-CIO 51, against 8; Landis Machine Co., St. Louis, USA-CIO 119, against 112.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, Newark, N. J., reports bargaining rights won at Maas & Waldstein, Newark, N. J., by card check involving 60 employes; Manufacturers Chemical Co., Berkeley Heights, N. J., by card check involving 45 employes; Essex Electronics Co., Berkeley Heights, N. J., by card check involving 85 employes; Montrose Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., by card check involving 45 employes. UGCCWA Reps. William Ross, Jerry Mullica and David Elliot had charge of these campaigns.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender, Maryland, reports: Central Chemical Co., Hagerstown, Md., CIO 67, against 6. CIO Field Rep. Robert Brylke was in charge.

Robert C. Edwards, director, Organizing Committee, PJNWA-CIO, reports CIO won recognition at the following plants: Jewel Crest Co., New York, N. Y., involving 35 employes; Enel Company, New York, N. Y., involving 55 employes; organized by the New York Organizing Staff under the direction of Asst. Org. Dir. L. T. Koletka.

* * *

The CIO Utility Workers Union was successful in concluding an agreement with the Ohio Edison Co. at Akron, Ohio, providing for 15c an hour across-the-board increase, plus approximately 3c per hour covering the pay for six holidays. The same agreement applies also to the Dayton Power & Light Co. in respect to the 15c an hour across-the-board increase. The workers here already enjoy six paid holidays. The Ohio Power Co. also agreed to 15c an hour across-the-board, in addition to back pay amounting to a considrable sum and six paid holidays. Congratulations to the UWUA International Officers and all participating in these fine achievements.

CIO NEWS IN BRIEF

Rail Union Asks Poll

A petition for a second election among some 45,000 non-operating employes in four craft groups in the Maintenance of Equipment Dept. of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been filed with the U. S. Railway Mediation Board, announces Director A. B. Martin of the CIO United Railroad Workers.

In an election held on the PRR system last Sept. the CIO union won three crafts—boilermakers, molders and powerhouse employes, and railway shop laborers. The Brotherhood of Shop Craft Employes, so-called independent union, charged by the CIO union with being company-dominated, carried five crafts in the election, in most cases by narrow margins.

On the basis of the thousands of new members signed up since the election, including many who formerly voted for the Brotherhood, but now wish to change their affiliation, the CIO Railroad union has petitioned for another election. Director Martin said he was confident the next election would bring all the crafts into the CIO.

Erwin Strike

Representatives of the CIO Textile Workers Union and the management of the Erwin chain of mills in North Carolina conferred this week in Washington with U. S. Conciliation Service officials on settlement of the strike which has kept three of the company's mills employing 4,500 workers, closed down since last October.

The joint union-management conference called by Government conciliators has been sought by the union for many weeks. Results of the conference had not been announced at press time.

Scabs trying to break through a CIO picket line at the strike-bound plant of the American Tobacco Co. in Philadelphia meet some opposition from members of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Allied Workers. The strike against American Tobacco plants in Philadelphia, Trenton, N. J., and Charleston, S. C., started last Oct. to back up the union's demands for a 25c hourly increase, a 65c minimum and a no-discrimination clause in the contract.

TOBACCO STRIKERS ASK LIVING WAGE

POLICE violence, back-to-work committees and attempts to divide the three striking locals, all have failed to break the four-month-old strike of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Allied Workers against plants of the American Tobacco Co. in Philadelphia, Trenton, N. J., and Charleston, S. C.

The union workers are holding firm in their struggle to win their demands for a 25c hourly pay increase, a 65c minimum, and a no-discrimination clause in the contract.

The union's joint strike committee turned down an offer made by the U. S. Conciliation Service for a conference between the company and the Philadelphia strikers, voting unanimously to hold out until the concern agreed to meet with committees of Trenton, Philadelphia and Charleston strikers together.

Strikers are receiving strong support from CIO members throughout the country in their campaign to have Lucky Strike and Pall Mall cigarettes and other American Tobacco products put on the unfair list.

Members of the Natl. Maritime Union in Charleston have thrown their full support behind the 1,200 striking members of FTA Local 15, 99% of whom are women, 900 of them Negroes and 300 whites.

An attempt by local police to stop the NMU members who joined the picket lines from singing and talking was challenged as a violation of civil liberties. Anthony Lucio, NMU port agent, said the case would be taken to court and an injunction sought to prevent police from interfering with such peaceable practices.

One of the pickets aiding the tobacco strikers was Navy Lt. Richard J. Wethemer, just returned from duty in the Pacific. His father is a big stockholder in American Tobacco. Lt. Wethemer said he was picketing because the workers didn't get enough to support their families.

Charges against Pres. Reuel Stanfield of the striking Charleston FTA local, who was arrested during a fracas on the picket line, provoked by the strike-breaking activities of the police, were later dropped, following protests sent to the mayor and police chief from all over the country.

IWA's New Officers

The CIO Woodworkers Union announces that its new officers elected by referendum vote are: Pres. James E. Fadling; First Vice-Pres. Karley Larsen; Second Vice-Pres. William Botkin; Sec. J. E. Laux, and Intl. Trustee Jack Greenall.

Fadling, former IWA 1st vice-president, was elected without opposition to succeed the late Worth Lowery, who died in office. 1st Vice-Pres. Claude Ballard filled Lowery's post until election of Fadling.

MEAT PANEL RECOMMENDS 16c AN HOUR INCREASE

A 16c an hour general pay increase for some 90,000 packinghouse workers employed by the five major meatpackers was recommended this week by the government fact-finding panel appointed by Pres. Truman to inquire into the current wage dispute.

The CIO Packinghouse Workers, whose members make up the great part of the workers involved in the panel's decision, will take up the question of acceptance or rejection of the wage recomemndation at a wage policy conference to be held in Chicago this coming week. The union had demanded a 25c increase, 17½c immediately and the balance to be negotiated later.

The panel recommended that 5c of the 16c increase be met by the industry without a price increase, with the remaining 11c to be paid through a price increase or subsidy.

Companies covered by the decision are Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morrell and Wilson, whose plants were seized by the Government Jan. 26, following a strike which started Jan. 16. The strikers returned to work after the seizure order, under which Sec. of Agriculture Anderson was delegated to take over operation of the plants.

Anderson was requested by the panel promptly to ask the National Wage Stabilization Board to approve the 16c increase. "We wish to make plain that we have only authority to recommend the above-mentioned wage increase of 16c per hour," the panel stated, "and that such increase can only be authorized by the wage stabilization authorities."

The 16c wage raise recommended would increase total costs a little less than 2%, the panel reported, with the portion which the packers are expected to absorb amounting to slightly more than 1% of the sales dollar.

Members of the panel are Edwin E. Witt, chairman; Clark Kerr and Raymond W. Starr.

Full time on CIO strikers' problems is the schedule that the Chicago CIO Community Services Committee is carrying. Discussing machinery for speeding aid are, l. to r.: Kenneth Kramer, CSC regional director; Ed Miller, chief counsellor, UAW Local 719, and Myrna Siegendorf, CIO liaison with the Council of Social Agencies.

SO THAT STRIKERS WON'T GO HUNGRY

BEHIND the lines of pickets, behind the strike committees, the local officers, the picket captains, stand the families of the CIO workers.

Supporting their men and women in the fight for industrial democracy, they stand by them through the thin times of no pay checks, no money for rent, food or coal. CIO unions step into the gap by securing all available assistance for their members. Two sources of assistance are the public and private agencies to whose services every citizen has a right.

Through the program of the National CIO Community Services Committee, local and city CSCs are working with public and private agencies for quick and effective aid to all in need . . . regardless of the cause.

Aided and advised by regional directors of CIO-CSC, special techniques for handling the great mass of problems arising in troubled times are worked out by the CSCs and the welfare agencies. Every effort is made to bring speedy and effective aid in solving problems of rent, food, installment payments, doctors' and hospital bills. In troubled times, red tape must be cut and delays avoided wherever possible.

CIO members gave for welfare and relief during the war years. Now, when many of them need assistance, the CIO-CSC program helps make available community resources to meet their need.

Rent payments are a bugaboo for families of strikers like this member of Local 664, CIO Auto Workers, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Two members of the local's welfare committee help to arrange for public aid.

HOUSE VOTE ON CASE BILL

HERE is the vote on the worst anti-union bill in Congressional history—the Case bill (HR 5262) that passed the House by 258 to 155 on Feb. 7.

The bill imposes cooling-off periods, compulsory arbitration, and sets heavy fines and severe jail sentences for strikers and strike sympathizers. It prohibits strikers from trying to secure public support for their strikes. It deprives unions and workers of the protection of the Wagner Act.

In short, the bill is an attempt to impose the methods of the Nazi German Labor Front on the workers of this country. It was voted by the House in an atmosphere of lynch-hatred against unions, incited by the Republicans and the Southern polltax Democrats.

Study the voting record carefully. Keep it by you during the election campaign. Take it out and give it a good, long look early in the morning of next November 5, just before you go into your polling booth.

The bill now goes to the Senate. Wire your Senators to vote against HR 5262, no matter how amended, and against S 1661, President Truman's anti-strike bill.

"R" indicates a right vote, against HR 5262. **"W"** indicates a wrong vote, for HR 5262. **"NV"** means that the Representative did not vote.

ALABAMA

Boykin (D)	W
Grant (D)	W
Andrews (D)	W
Hobbs (D)	W
Rains (D)	W
Jarman (D)	W
Manasco (D)	W
Sparkman (D)	W
Patrick (D)	R

ARIZONA

Harless (D)	R
Murdock (D)	R

ARKANSAS

Gathings (D)	W
Mills (D)	W
Trimble (D)	W
Cravens (D)	W
Hays (D)	W
Norrell (D)	W
Harris, Oren (D)	R

CALIFORNIA

Lea (D)	W
Engle (D)	R
Johnson, Leroy (R)	R
Havenner (D)	R
Welch (R)	NV
Miller (D)	R
Tolan (D)	R
Anderson (R)	W
Gearhart (R)	W
Elliott (D)	R
Outland (D)	R
Voorhis (D)	R
Healy (D)	R
Douglas (D)	R
McDonough (R)	R
Patterson (D)	R
King (D)	NV
Doyle (D)	R
Holifield (D)	R
Hinshaw (R)	W
Sheppard (D)	R
Phillips (R)	W
Izac (D)	R

COLORADO

Gillespie (R)	W
Hill (R)	W
Chenoweth (R)	R
Rockwell (R)	W

CONNECTICUT

Ryter (D)	R
Kopplemann (D)	R
Woodhouse (D)	R
Geelan (D)	R
Luce (R)	R
Talbot (R)	W

DELAWARE

Traynor (D)	R

FLORIDA

Peterson, J. Hardin (D)	W
Price (D)	W
Sikes (D)	W
Cannon, Pat (D)	NV
Hendricks (D)	W
Rogers (D)	W

GEORGIA

Peterson, Hugh (D)	W
Cox (D)	W
Pace (D)	W
Camp (D)	W
Vinson (D)	W
Tarver (D)	W
Gibson (D)	W
Wood (D)	W
Brown (D)	W

IDAHO

White (D)	R
Dworshak (R)	W

ILLINOIS

Douglas (D)	R
Dawson (D)	R
Rowan (D)	R
Kelly (D)	R
Gorski (D)	R
Sabath (D)	R
O'Brien (D)	R
Link (D)	R
Gordon (D)	R
Resa (D)	R
Church (R)	W
Reed, Chauncey W. (R)	W
Mason (R)	W
Allen (R)	W
Johnson, Anton J. (R)	NV
Chiperfield (R)	W
Dirksen (R)	W

ILLINOIS—Continued

Arends (R)	W
Sumner (R)	W
McMillen (R)	W
Simpson, Sid (R)	W
Howell (R)	R
Price (D)	R
Vursell (R)	W
Clippinger (R)	W
Bishop (R)	R

INDIANA

Madden (D)	R
Halleck (R)	W
Grant (R)	W
Gillie (R)	W
Harness (R)	W
Johnson, Noble J. (R)	W
Landis (R)	W
LaFollette (R)	R
Wilson (R)	NV
Springer (R)	W
Ludlow (D)	R

IOWA

Martin, Thomas E. (R)	W
Talle (R)	W
Gwynne (R)	W
LeCompte (R)	W
Cunningham (R)	W
Dolliver (R)	W
Jensen (R)	W
Hoeven (R)	W

KANSAS

Cole (R)	W
Scrivner (R)	W
Winter (R)	W
Rees (R)	W
Hope (R)	W
Carlson (R)	W

KENTUCKY

Gregory (D)	W
Clements (D)	R
O'Neal (D)	R
Chelf (D)	W
Spence (D)	R
Chapman (D)	W
May (D)	W
Bates (D)	R
Robsion (R)	W

LOUISIANA

Hebert (D)	W
Maloney (D)	W
Domengeaux (D)	W
Brooks (D)	W
McKenzie (D)	W
Morrison (D)	R
Larcade (D)	R
Allen (D)	W

MAINE

Hale (R)	W
Smith, Margaret Chase (R)	R
Fellows (R)	W

MARYLAND

Roe (D)	W
Baldwin (D)	W
D'Alesandro (D)	R
Fallon (D)	W
Sasscer (D)	W
Beall (R)	R

MASSACHUSETTS

Heselton (R)	W
Clason (R)	W
Philbin (D)	R
Holmes, Pehr G. (R)	W
Rogers, Edith Nourse (R)	W
Bates (R)	W
Lane (D)	R
Goodwin (R)	W
Gifford (R)	W
Herter (R)	W
Curley (D)	NV
McCormack (D)	R
Wigglesworth (R)	W
Martin, Joseph W. (R)	W

MICHIGAN

Sadowski (D)	R
Michener (R)	W
Shafer (R)	W
Hoffman (R)	R
Jonkman (R)	W
Blackney (R)	W
Wolcott (R)	W
Crawford (R)	W
Engel (R)	R
Woodruff (R)	W
Bradley (R)	NV
Hook (D)	R
O'Brien (D)	R
Rabaut (D)	R
Dingell (D)	NV
Lesinski (D)	R
Dondero (R)	W

MINNESOTA

Andresen, August H. (R)	W
O'Hara (R)	W
Gallagher (D)	R
Starkey (D)	R
Judd (R)	W
Knutson (R)	NV
Andersen (R)	W
Pittenger (R)	R
Hagen (R)	R

***MISSISSIPPI**

Rankin (D)	W
Whitten (D)	W
Whittington (D)	W
Abernethy (D)	W
Winstead (D)	W
Colmer (D)	W
McGehee (D)	W

MISSOURI

Arnold (R)	NV
Schwabe (R)	W
Cole, William C. (R)	R
Bell (D)	R
Slaughter (D)	W
Bennett (R)	W
Short (R)	W
Carnahan (D)	R
Cannon, Clarence (D)	R
Zimmerman (D)	W
Sullivan (D)	R
Ploeser (R)	W
Cochran (D)	R

MONTANA

Mansfield, Mike (D)	R
O'Ewart (R)	R

NEBRASKA

Curtis (R)	W
Buffett (R)	W
Stefan (R)	W
Miller, A. L. (R)	W

NEVADA

Bunker (D)	R

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Merrow (R)	W
Adams (R)	W

NEW JERSEY

Wolverton (R)	R
Hand (R)	W
Auchincloss (R)	W
Mathews (R)	W
Eaton (R)	W
Case (R)	R
Thomas, J. Parnell (R)	W
Canfield (R)	R
Towe (R)	W
Hartley (R)	W
Sundstrom (R)	W
Kean (R)	W
Norton (D)	NV
Hart (D)	R

NEW MEXICO

Fernandez (D)	W

NEW YORK

Sharp (R)	W
Hall, Edwin (R)	R
Latham (R)	R
Barry (D)	R
Roe (D)	R
Delaney, James (D)	R
Delaney, John, (D)	R
Pfeifer (D)	R
Keogh (D)	R
Somers (D)	R
Heffernan (D)	R
Rooney (D)	R
O'Toole (D)	R
Rayfiel (D)	R
Celler (D)	R
Buck (R)	W
Baldwin (R)	R
Marcantonio (ALP)	R
Bloom (D)	NV
Torrens (D)	R
Powell (D)	R
Lynch (D)	R
Rabin (D)	R
Buckley (D)	R
Quinn (D)	R
Gwinn (R)	W
Gamble (R)	W
Bennet (D)	NV
LeFevre (R)	W
Kearney (R)	R
Byrne (D)	R
Taylor (R)	W
Kilburn (R)	W
Fuller (R)	W
Hancock (R)	W
Hall, Leonard (R)	W
Taber (R)	W
Cole, W. Sterling (R)	W
Rogers (D)	R
Wadsworth (R)	W
Andrews (R)	W
Elsaesser (R)	R
Butler (R)	R
Reed, Daniel A. (R)	NV

NORTH CAROLINA

Bonner (D)	W
Kerr (D)	W
Barden (D)	W
Cooley (D)	W
Folger (D)	W
Durham (D)	W
Clark (D)	W
Burgin (D)	W
Doughton (D)	W
Ervin (D)	W
Bulwinkle (D)	W
Weaver (D)	W

NORTH DAKOTA

Lemke (R)	R
Robertson (R)	W

OHIO

Bender (R)	R
Elston (R)	W
Hess (R)	W
Gardner (D)	W
Jones (R)	R
Clevenger (R)	W
McCowen (R)	W
Brown (R)	W
Smith, Frederick (R)	W
Ramey (R)	W
Jenkins (R)	W
Brehm (R)	W
Vorys (R)	W
Weichel (R)	W
Huber (D)	W
Griffiths (R)	W
Thom (D)	R

OHIO—Continued

McGregor (R)	W
Lewis (R)	R
Kirwin (D)	R
Feighan (D)	R
Crosser (D)	NV
Bolton (R)	W

OKLAHOMA

Schwabe (R)	W
Stigler (D)	W
Stewart (D)	W
Boren (D)	W
Monroney (D)	W
Johnson (D)	W
Wickersham (D)	W

OREGON

Norblad (R)	W
Stockman (R)	W
Angell (R)	R
Ellsworth (R)	W

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett (D)	R
Granahan (D)	R
Bradley (D)	R
Sheridan (D)	R
Green (D)	R
McGlinchey (D)	R
Wolfenden (R)	W
Gerlach (R)	W
Kinzer (R)	W
Murphy (D)	R
Flood (D)	R
Fenton (R)	R
Hoch (D)	R
Gillette (R)	W
Rich (R)	W
McConnell (R)	W
Simpson, Richard M. (R)	W
Kunkel (R)	R
Gavin (R)	W
Walter (D)	R
Gross (R)	W
Brumbaugh (R)	W
Snyder (D)	R
Morgan (D)	R
Graham (R)	W
Tibbott (R)	W
Kelley (D)	R
Rodgers (R)	W
Campbell (R)	W
Corbett (R)	R
Fulton (R)	NV
Eberharter (D)	R

RHODE ISLAND

Forand (D)	R
Fogarty (D)	R

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rivers (D)	W
Riley (D)	W
Hare (D)	W
Bryson (D)	W
Richards (D)	W
McMillan (D)	W

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mundt (R)	W
Case (R)	W

TENNESSEE

Reece (R)	W
Jennings (R)	W
Kefauver (D)	R
Gore (D)	W
Earthman (D)	W
Priest (D)	W
Courtney (D)	W
Murray (D)	W
Cooper (D)	W
Davis (D)	R

TEXAS

Patman (D)	W
Combs (D)	R
Beckworth (D)	W
Rayburn (D)	SPKR.
Sumners (D)	W
Johnson, Luther (D)	W
Pickett (D)	W
Thomas, Albert (D)	R
Mansfield, Joseph J. (D)	W
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	W
Poage (D)	W
Lanham (D)	W
Gossett (D)	W
Lyle (D)	W
West (D)	W
Thomason (D)	W
Russell (D)	W
Worley (D)	W
Mahon (D)	W
Kilday (D)	W
Fisher (D)	NV

UTAH

Granger (D)	R
Robinson (D)	R

VERMONT

Plumley (R)	W

VIRGINIA

Bland (D)	W
Daughton (D)	W
Gary (D)	W
Drewry (D)	W
Burch (D)	W
Almond (D)	W
Robertson (D)	W
Smith, Howard (D)	W
Flannagan (D)	R

WASHINGTON

DeLacey (D)	R
Jackson (D)	R
Savage (D)	R
Holmes, Hal (R)	W
Horan (R)	W
Coffee (D)	R

WEST VIRGINIA

Neely (D)	R
Randolph (D)	R
Bailey (D)	R
Ellis (R)	W
Kee (D)	R
Hedrick (D)	R

WISCONSIN

Smith, Lawrence (R)	W
Henry (R)	W
Stevenson (R)	W
Wasielewski (D)	R
Biemiller (D)	R
Keefe (R)	W
Murray (R)	R
Byrnes (R)	W
Hull (Prog)	R
O'Konski (R)	R

WYOMING

Barrett (R)	W

UE CHARGES PLOT IN CONGRESS

THE accusation was made this week that "a shamefully large number of Congressmen are trying to hurry through anti-labor legislation as part of the conspiracy of big business to destroy labor unions and lower wage standards" by Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak, of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The statement was made in letters sent to majority and minority party leaders in the House of Representatives, Congressmen John McCormack and Joseph W. Martin.

Emspak, whose union is now conducting a strike of 200,000 employes of the General Electric Co., Westinghouse Corp., and General Motors Corp. (electrical division) for $2-a-day wage increases, wrote:

"By their vote to hurry through the Case anti-labor bill, 258 members of Congress —whether knowingly or not— have joined the conspiracy of big business against the welfare of the American people.

"Our union, the UE-CIO, is now on strike against three corporations who are participating in this conspiracy. General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors and the steel industry have taken the leadership in a long-planned and carefully devised strategy designed to wreck the labor movement in America and squeeze multi-millions of profits from the American people.

"The pattern of this conspiracy is clear. On Monday there was a meeting of representatives of these corporations. On Tuesday, Irving S. Olds, chairman of U. S. Steel board of directors, demanded that the U. S. Government surrender to big business and grant totally unwarranted price increases. On Wednesday, the Case anti-labor bill was rushed before Congress by Congressmen who had not even had the time to read the measure. On Thursday, Congressmen, led by poll-tax Southern Democrats and Republicans, tied horn, hoof and hide to big business, gave this anti-labor bill a green light.

"Our union, representing 750,000 men and women—200,000 of whom are today on picket lines throughout America demanding a living wage—condemns this bill as part of the conspiracy of industry to wreck labor unions and force down wage standards. Furthermore, we condemn the undignified haste with which 258 members of Congress rushed to do the bidding of the big business interests.

"UE-CIO urges you to lend your influence to block passage of this legislation. We call upon you to instruct the House Committee on un-American Activities to immediately launch an investigation into the big business conspiracy aimed at the welfare of the American people which is behind the introduction of this bill in Congress."

1 **Louder, please! Director Simon Rady conducts rehersal of N. Y. City CIO Chorus, with 75 members picked from hundreds of competitors in locals all over the city.**

WORDS AND MUSIC—CIO

Photos by Conrad Eiger, Black Star

THEY can soothe your heart with Brahms' Lullaby or put a pep in your step with Solidarity Forever.

"They" includes 75 members of the N. Y. City CIO Council's Chorus, auditioned and selected from CIO members and their families. They come from locals in transport, shipbuilding, men's clothing, warehouses, government agencies, commercial offices, department stores and shoe factories.

The Chorus held its first auditions last spring, and its first performance this Fall. It has been heard at functions ranging from union parties to rallies at Madison Square Garden.

Judges who selected finalists in competition for the Chorus included: orchestra leader Mark Warnow, opera star Mimi Benzell and radio singer Benay Venuta.

Director Simon Rady has a long union history. He led the famous "Pins and Needles" chorus, as well as those of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the N. Y. Port of Embarkation.

The Chorus practices CIO democracy. An elected executive committee is responsible for training, program planning and selection of material.

2 **(Top) Rady wants more oomph. Chorus held its first performance last Aug. before visiting Soviet unionists. (Below) Mark Warner (Hit Parade) and Rady audition soloist Helen Yoskowitz of CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.**

3 **Betty and Robert de Cormier sing a duet. She belongs to the AFL American Variety Artists Guild. He recently returned from overseas. Chorus features wide repertoire of folk, union and classical songs.**

Tomorrow's Citizens **By Rose H. Alschuler**

SICK TIMES CAN BE GROWING TIMES

Whether your sick child becomes more dependent and demanding or more independent and resourceful depends on you. Thoughtful planning reduces wear and tear. A variety of inexpensive novelties, e. g. colored paper, crayons, paste, a scrap book, turtles, fish, a sprouting carrot or sweet potato, or perhaps a surprise box to be opened every hour on the hour, are likely to keep your Jack and Jill happy and make them more self-sufficient.

Lib. of Congress—Russell Lee for FSA. Copyright 1946, The CIO NEWS

TROUBLED FEEDING THE TEENS?

Prepared by Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter American Red Cross

DO YOU suddenly find you have to look up to your "baby" and that feeding the tall creature doesn't come under the baby book rules? Have you discovered that the authority you used in training him as a little fellow won't work any more and his food habits have taken a new twist?

No need to feel surprised and defeated. Teen-age John or Mary may take to over-eating, under-eating, sweet-eating or an assortment of likes and dislikes as one way to experiment with life.

To show grown-up independence, an adolescent often rebels against his parents' advice. One of the first restraints he may try to hurdle is the good eating routine you trained him to follow.

Because eating is so closely tied up with emotions and the teens are a highly emotional period, it takes real "know-how" for mother to guide an adolescent toward good grown-up food habits without interfering with his need for change and experiment.

To urge or punish may only make matters worse. So don't nag, scold, criticize or correct at the table. Keep eating pleasant and make the food look and taste good.

Try to help him understand that good eating helps build strength and health. Be a model "good-eater" yourself. He will expect it.

To grow, the teen-ager needs more protective foods — milk, fruits, vegetables, meats and eggs—than an adult. To take care of strenuous activity, a girl needs as many calories as her mother and a boy needs more than his dad. Bread, potatoes and desserts will take care of the extra calories.

Being "too fat" or "too thin" or having a bad complexion are "scourges" to sensitive youth. Afraid of losing standing with their group, they worry about their bodies. To overcome these problems they often develop distorted food habits. They may stop eating to lose weight or eat too many sweets and pastries to gain.

Special appeals may be needed in such cases. An ideal of good looks that accents a well-rounded figure, glossy hair, sound teeth and a good complexion should be held up to them. Poor complexion can often be helped by diet and hygiene.

Soft pedal the sweets and sodas! They crowd out the more important protective foods. Stress exercise, fresh air, sunshine, drinking water, and personal cleanliness.

If you can't handle the problem get the doctor to help. Let him decide the cause and work out the treatment with the child.

WOMEN OFTEN ARE STRIKE SPARKPLUGS

By HELEN BLANCHARD

Director of Organization, CIO Auxiliaries

I HAVE just returned from a field trip through Ohio. The efficiency of our strike committees and the solidity of our ranks is most impressive. Our striking members are convinced beyond a shadow of a doubt that the outcome of our strikes will result in victory. Morale is high!

Strategy committees have included women's auxiliary officers and members on such important committees as food, welfare, fund raising and publicity.

Many former women members of locals have volunteered their services in whatever capacity our strike leaders thought they could be of assistance.

Establishing, servicing and maintenance of strike kitchens during this period is of utmost value to every local and should be set up wherever feasible.

Together with this work, there is the additional job of making every effort to bring about a better understanding among the families of the CIO as to the basic economic issues involved in our strikes.

This can and is being done by calling regular meetings of the families where our union leaders report on the progress of negotiations and where our families are given factual, first-hand information to offset the highly colored anti-union statements of the press and radio.

I have found this to be one of the most effective means of: Recruiting new auxiliary members; obtaining commitments on time available for specific jobs, and answering questions.

Many times our families get the idea that strike headquarters is the place that Jim retires to in an effort to avoid doing those little chores around the house he never has time to do when he is in the shop or mill.

"There are so many on strike, why does Jim have to picket?" These ideas and questions evaporate when Mrs. Striker gets the real facts from our local union leaders.

In Dayton one of our locals invited Mrs. Striker to drop in at headquarters while Jim did his stint on the picket line. She left with a real understanding of just how important her Jim is to the whole set-up and better still how important she is to the success of the campaign being carried on.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

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PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Gags and Grins From The Labor Press

"It's all I've got in the shop."

—Ammunition, UAW-CIO

"You say the thought of full employment caused the heart attack?"

—The Union

"All right, keep my watch and my money, but please give me back my CIO NEWS."

—The Union

PISCO

—NMU Pilot

EDUCATION NOTES

SIMPLE, down-to-earth ways of bringing the CIO's program and policies both to the workers and to the general public were discussed at the quarterly meeting of education directors of affiliated unions held Jan. 26-27 at National CIO headquarters.

Following a general report by Kermit Eby, Natl. CIO director of education and research, and George Guernsey, asst. director of education, on the department's work, educational representatives of various CIO internationals told of the programs developed by their unions.

The relation between problems of organizing and educating was stressed in a talk by CIO Organization Director Allan S. Haywood. John Brophy, director of Industrial Union Councils, discussed educational problems as related to CIO city, county and state councils throughout the country.

The problems of developing effective techniques for political education were discussed by Tilford Dudley and Joseph Gaer of the CIO Political Action Committee.

A talk on the use of films for union showings was given by Guernsey at an evening session at which he showed a group of 16 mm. movies, some with discussion trailers, to illustrate their value for educational programs.

Plans for three regional education conferences to be held in Dallas, Tex., Atlanta, Ga., and N. Y. City in March and April were also discussed at the quarterly meeting.

'Walking Together'

Realization of the importance of the Church and Labor getting together behind their mutual aims is growing steadily, according to a new pamphlet just issued by the National Religion & Labor Foundation, under the title, "Walking Together, Religion & Labor."

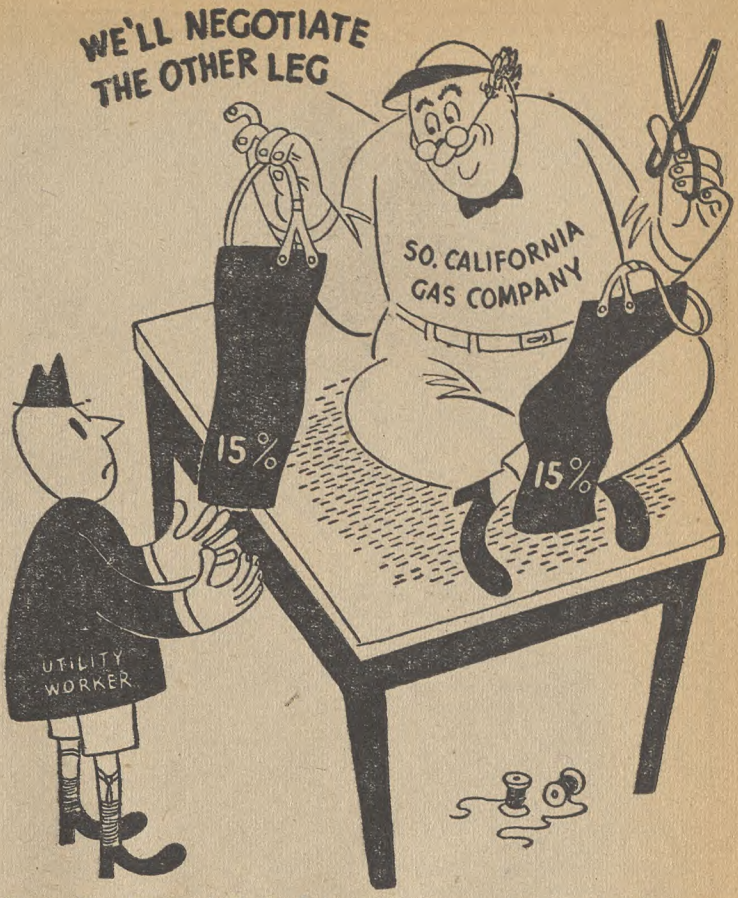
The program and activities of some of these groups in New Haven, Conn.; Dayton and Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, and Canada are described briefly and suggestions for setting up councils for Religion and Labor cooperation are outlined. Testimonials from various government, community and labor leaders, including CIO Pres. Philip Murray, are given in the pamphlet.

"Walking Together," Natl. Religion & Labor Foundation, 106 Carmel St., New Haven 11, Conn.; 15c a copy.

Pamphlet Press Books

Launching of a new project aimed to do in 1946 what Tom Paine did in 1776 has been announced by Pamphlet Press with the publication of a paper-bound edition of "It's a Secret," by Henry Hoke, first of series of short books to be put out by Reynal & Hitchcock. The book will be sold retail at $1, and in bulk to interested organizations.

Also announced for publication later this month is a new book by Leo Huberman, "The Truth About Unions," a simple explanation of what unions are and how they work, aimed to give the necessary background to anyone seeking an intelligent understanding of the present period of industrial strife. Huberman is director of the Pamphlet Press project.



Snappily illustrated leaflets explaining in bread-and-butter terms the need for increased wages have been issued by the California office of the CIO Utility Workers, 5851 S. Avalon, Los Angeles. The cover of one of the leaflets is shown above.

PAC Pamphlet

Needed—More Homes

YOU can do something about housing—which the country very badly needs, which is a "red hot" political issue today and which seems destined to become hotter as the 1946 elections roll closer.

What can be done is told in a CIO Political Action Committee pamphlet, "There's No Place Like Home If You Can Get One," which also recognizes the housing problem as a veterans' issue.

The pamphlet says that we had "a bad housing situation as far back as 1930 . . . The depression, the war, the migration of workers to war production areas, and the constant growth of our population—all these contributed to our present housing shortage. But the most important cause of all is the fact that so far in our history we have not had a national housing policy."

It analyzes the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill (S 1592) to set up a permanent Natl. Housing Agency, to broaden loan provisions, to conduct research in building materials, etc.; and indicates the need for the Patman Bill to provide housing price and rent control and the Mitchell-Kilgore Bill (S 1729) to promote and subsidize production of critical building materials.

The pamphlet, which was written by Joseph Gaer, with a foreword by Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, and illustrated by Harold Price, may be ordered from CIO-PAC, 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

1 Nastenka was a child of Leningrad, as Marie Louise was a child of Rouen. Both find themselves dramatized in stories of the war—Nastenka (above) in the Russian film Once There Was a Girl, and Marie Louise (at right) in a Swiss film bearing her name. They both deal with children and the war.

CHILDREN To Remember

TWO sensitive pictures about children and the war have recently come out in Europe. One was produced in Switzerland by the Swiss documentarist Lazar Wechsler, and is named **Marie Louise,** and the other in Leningrad by Victor Eisimont, called **Once There Was a Girl.** The material of both films came out of the suffering and experiences of children. Victor Eisimont, who won the Stalin Prize for his film **Girl From Leningrad,** gave up his motion picture activities at the beginning of the war to devote all his time to the defense of his city. While supervising the building of fortifications around the beseiged city, working with old men and women and children, he conceived the idea of **Once There Was A Girl.** He began work on the film two days after the final liberation of Leningrad, and the cast and crew used the bombed out buildings and streets as sets, while the extras were native Leningraders in the clothing and shoes they had worn during the siege.

Movies Worth Seeing

2 For two years Marie Louise took the bombings, and then there was a respite, a brief furlough for children from the war.

Marie Louise was differently conceived. Switzerland was "neutral" in the war. But the plain people of Switzerland were partisan. They turned their homes inside out for the children of bombed out French cities. They knew that what they did was only temporary, was no genuine solution to the sufferings of the French children, but it was something.

This hospitality and generosity of the Swiss people is immortalized in the film **Marie Louise.** The French children, guests of the Swiss, were the actors.

Both films graphically portray a child's suffering and terror under air-raids. Both children, the little Russian girl and the little French one, suffer hunger, terror, nightmares, and the loss of loved ones. Nastenka, aged nine, makes herself guardian over her little friend and neighbor, aged five, while Marie Louise guards her little brother Pierre.

The Russian product while an earnest and sincere job, doesn't have the skill and sensitivity, nor the technical perfection of **Marie Louise. Once There Was A Girl** at times runs the risks of precocity, while **Marie Louise** is true at every turn.

Hunger in Leningrad is portrayed with graciousness. Nastenka shares her ration of heavy black bread with her little neighbor. Once-upon-a-time good things are h a u n t i n g l y remembered throughout the 17 months of the siege of the city. When Nastenka's dying mother tells her to remember Tonia, to go to her if something should happen, the little girl can't recall Tonia's last name, but remembers that it was "something tasty." When she goes for help she prods her memory vainly trying to remember, and the helpful ones suggest a variety of names from "blintzes" to "potatoes." At last she remembers, "cheese cake," tasty indeed.

In the Swiss film, those lucky children who are permitted the journey to Switzerland are shown in a state of lethargy, the lethargy that comes from fear and hunger.

One of the most interesting scenes in **Marie Louise** is that of workingmen discussing what they can do to help these children. They devise a plan of opening a series of chalets in the mountains, and pay for this by working 15 minutes overtime each shift.

The arguments of the workers for and against this plan, take place against the background of whirling machinery, at lunch, going home, in the washroom. It is as real a business as I've ever seen portrayed, and the dramatic effect of it is superb. One feels as though one were sitting there participating in the arguments, arguments of but a few words, while the spindles of the textile factory whirr in your ears.

The therapy takes place quickly. Children can forget the horrors of war, but then at the end of a few months they are faced with the reality of returning to it . . . going back to more bombs . . . to hunger . . . and even to death, and they know it.

Marie Louise becomes spoiled in the home of her upper middle class friends. When she must return she cannot face the reality of it. She runs away, gets off the train that is to take her back to France, and runs back to the hospitality of the Swiss. Only when she is taken to the chalet, where children like herself must face the same problems and have had experiences in common, is she prepared for her return to France.

It is to make room for other children, who are also to have three months of peace, and then a return to war. But the Nazis even stopped that.

Helen Kay.

BEST FILMS OF 1945

Best documentaries were: The True Glory and The Fighting Lady.

Best musical was: Anchor's Aweigh.

Best foreign films: The Last Chance and Love On The Dole.

Best film: The Lost Weekend.

Best mystery-melodrama: Spellbound.

Best GI Pix: The Story of GI Joe.

Also on my list were: National Velvet, for its wholesomeness; The Southerner, for its sincerity; Our Vines Have Tender Grapes, and Pride of the Marines.

3 In Switzerland, the bomb-shocked child learns to laugh again. Marie Louise is in the upper left hand corner. But the furlough was soon cut short, and she must return to occupied France.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with natural persons, living or dead.

BROTHER OR NO BROTHER-- THERE'S ONLY ONE THING FOR ME TO DO!

STUNNED BY THE KNOWLEDGE THAT HIS BROTHER MICKEY IS THE LEADER OF THE UNION SMASHERS AT THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, JIM SPENDS A HARROWING NIGHT. MORNING FINDS HIM...

JIM! I... I WAS SO WORRIED ABOUT YOU. MICKEY'S ALREADY HAD BREAKFAST AND GONE TO WORK.

SORRY, MOM. I HAD SOME SERIOUS BUSINESS TO ATTEND TO... AND... WELL... I GUESS IT TOOK ALL NIGHT.

THAT'S ALL RIGHT, SON. A WISE MOTHER KNOWS WHEN NOT TO ASK TOO MANY QUESTIONS. SIT DOWN AND HAVE SOME BREAKFAST. I WANT TO TALK TO YOU... ABOUT MICKEY.

HAVEN'T YOU NOTICED HOW HE'S CHANGED LATELY.

YES, MOM. I'VE NOTICED HOW HE'S CHANGED.

SOMETHING'S HAPPENED TO THE BOY, JIM. HE... HE'S NOT HIMSELF. HELP HIM-- YOU'RE CLOSER TO HIM THAN I AM.

I... I'D RATHER NOT TALK ABOUT MICKEY NOW, MOM.

JIM! YOU... YOU KNOW WHAT'S WRONG. I CAN TELL. YOU'VE NEVER BEEN RELUCTANT TO SPEAK ABOUT MICKEY BEFORE.

I TELL YOU WHAT, MOM. I'LL MAKE A DATE WITH YOU... A DATE FOR DINNER TONIGHT. AND WE'LL TALK ABOUT MICKEY... SERIOUSLY.

AS THOUGH I CAN'T READ YOUR MIND LIKE A BOOK. YOU'VE ALREADY DECIDED WHAT TO DO ABOUT MICKEY'S TROUBLES... AND I BET YOU'LL HAVE THE WHOLE THING SETTLED BY TONIGHT. AM I RIGHT, JIM BOY?

I GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT, MOM.

I'M GOING TO SETTLE IT RIGHT NOW, MOM, BUT...

NEVER MIND THE "BUTS", JIM. JUST DON'T FORGET OUR DATE.. IT'LL BE A REAL CELE-BRATION.

YEAH... SURE... A CELEBRATION WITH BELLS ON... MOURNING BELLS. THAT'S A CUTE PHILOSOPHY OF MICKEY'S -- LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELF, AND TO HECK WITH THE CONSEQUENCES! ONLY... ONLY IT DOESN'T WORK!

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The Senate Is Next

(See Record—Page 10)

Acting in the spirit of a lynch mob out to get a victim at no matter what cost to the community, the House this week passed the Case anti-union bill by a vote of 258 to 155—a somewhat less than two to one majority.

The bill was passed by the now customary alliance of reactionary Republicans and equally reactionary Democrats, the latter mainly from the polltax states.

The leadership in the fight to jam the bill through was pretty equally divided between the two groups.

The author of the bill, Rep. Case, is a Republican from South Dakota—an admirable state, but scarcely an industrial one. Control of the Rules Committee, which rushed the bill to the House floor, lies in the hands of Republicans and Southern polltax Democrats, with men like Smith (D., Va.), Cox (D., Ga.), Colmer (D., Miss.), working with their Republican allies to block everything progressive and push everything reactionary.

On the final vote, 149 Republicans and 109 Democrats were for the bill and 33 Republicans, 120 Democrats and two from other parties against it.

Much credit must go to the Democrats and Republicans who worked and voted against the bill. They tried every possible argument and maneuver to bring about its defeat. The fact that they lost is the best measure of the strength of the reactionary coalition against them.

With the passage of the Case bill, and with the strength of the filibuster and its GOP allies in the Senate, we are faced with a stronger and more determined reactionary bloc in Congress than we have seen since 1942 and before it.

The Case bill now goes to the Senate. It must be stopped there—or we will have to accept the fact that, as far as this Congress is concerned, reaction is temporarily in the saddle.

There's only one answer to this—political action.

Mobilize the picketlines to beat back the tory offensive in Congress.

Make every worker and his wife a registered voter.

Stop the Case bill in the Senate.

Above everything else—register so that you can vote!

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

John Edelman — **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor — **Irving Richter**

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Price of a Deal

As The CIO NEWS goes to press, strong rumors are circulating in Washington to the effect that a "deal" will be cooked up to dump FEPC, and perhaps it will be consummated by the time you read this.

The deal is said to involve a quick, single vote on cloture to end the filibuster against the FEPC bill and then an agreement to drop the issue after the one cloture vote fails. Cloture takes a two-thirds majority to pass.

If this deal goes through, it will mean much more than the defeat of FEPC, important as that issue is to the welfare of the entire nation.

It will mean that the reactionary polltax Democrats and their equally reactionary friends on the Republican side are in control of the Senate.

It will mean that the Administration has in effect said to the polltaxers and the GOP tories: OK, you win. We can't do anything progressive that you don't approve of in advance, and we won't try it again.

Meantime, the polltaxers have put on an exhibition in their filibuster that gives us a pretty good idea of their future strategy if they win on this issue.

All of them—Ellender, Eastland, Russell, the verminous Bilbo and even the "gentlemanly" Tydings—have been putting on an act the like of which has not been seen since before the Civil War.

Without cessation or rebuke, the polltax Senators have indulged in the vilest kind of race-baiting—anti-Negroism, anti-Semitism, anti-foreignism, and the crudest kind of red-baiting.

Eastland has distinguished himself by attacking our ally, the Soviet Union, and by telling lies about its system of criminal law.

Russell has distinguished himself by attempts to rouse sex hatred of Negroes, based on his pretense that passage of S 101 would end the use of Jim Crow toilets in the South.

Tydings has distinguished himself by venomous blasts against democracy. And Bilbo has been Bilbo.

These are the men who will pretty much run the U. S. Senate if they get away with their filibuster on FEPC.

Think of what they will do to the minimum-wage bill (S 1349), the Case anti-union bill (HR 5262), the Ellender-Truman anti-strike bill (1661), the housing, health, child care and similar bills—when they come up.

There's more than the cost of FEPC—steep as that is—involved in the fight over S 101.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Case HR 5262	Imposes cooling-off, forced arbitration, fines, penalties for strikes, etc.	Rushed through House by GOP-polltax coalition. Now in Senate.	Wire Senators to defeat, no matter how amended.
Norton-Ellender HR 4908 S 1661	This is Truman's "cooling-off" bill that served as wedge for the Case bill.	Senate Labor Committee holding hearings now. Effectively dead in House due to passage of Case bill.	Tell Senators we won't want this one either by itself or as a substitute for the Case bill.
FEPC S 101	Makes FEPC permanent government agency.	Filibustered in Senate. "Deal" set for this week to hold one quick vote on cloture, lose it, then drop whole issue.	Tell your Senators what you think of "deals" to dump FEPC.
65c Wage S 1349 HR 3914	Raises wage-hour act minimum to 65c, extends coverage.	Up for Senate action after FEPC. Surrender to polltaxers on FEPC endangers its chance of passage.	Wire Senators to vote for full 65c, no jokers on coverage.
Bailey HR 5180	Repeals "carryback" clause of tax law that pays corporations huge tax refunds for **not** operating their plants, thus arming them against strikes.	House Ways and Means Committee, headed by 82-year-old Rep. Doughton (D., N.C.).	Tell your Representative to demand early hearings, action.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Would make filibusters a thing of the past by letting Southern voters get rid of the filibusterers.	Passed House, now waiting Senate action.	Tell Senators to demand floor debate and vote.

DROP HIM A LINE FROM THE PICKETLINE!

Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

PRICE CONTROL: As predicted in the Washington Guide (Jan. 21, '46), price control is set for the next big fight in Congress, with Republicans and polltax Democrats teaming up to wreck OPA, bring on inflation and a new depression.

On the GOP side, Sen. Taft (R., O.) openly demands complete repeal of the price-control act, backed up by such far-sighted men of vision as Henry Ford II.

On the Democratic side, the polltaxers scream for OPA's blood when price control for cotton is mentioned.

Meantime, manufacturers of clothing, household appliances and practically all consumers' goods are refusing to sell to the public, piling up goods in warehouses to wait until price control is repealed.

SUBSIDIES: Even the Administration seems to be aware of the fact that inflation would be a terrific disaster to the nation, and is making statements designed to stave it off.

Latest recruit is Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, who used to say that we should end all subsidies on food as quickly as possible but who now says we must keep them.

Subsidies are a major factor in price control. Every $1 spent on subsidies to hold down prices saves the consumers and taxpayers about $4 in increased food costs he would otherwise have to pay.

Reactionaries are against subsidies because the rich pay more taxes (more in dollars, but much less in proportion to income) than the poor. They want the poor to pay everything.

GOP MANIFESTO: The 14-point manifesto of the Republican Party, issued after a midwest conference of leaders from 12 states, reads like the policy line of the NAM or the Chamber of Commerce.

Adopted this week, it calls for repeal of price control, repeal of the Wagner Act, passage of anti-strike, anti-union laws, no food for Europe or Asia, etc.

HOUSING ROUNDUP: Here's a quick roundup on housing bills CIO is supporting:

S. 1592. Provides for low-cost rental and sales, essentially on a long-term basis but a help in present crisis. Hearings in Senate Banking Committee.

HR 4761. Patman's bill to aid veterans in getting houses below Snyder's $10,000 level. Reported out of House Banking Committee without price ceilings on used houses, thus gutting half its effectiveness.

HR 1729. Sen. Kilgore's (D., W. Va.) bill to up production of low-cost housing, primarily for veterans. Hearings set for Senate Banking Committee.

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February 18, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GM STRIKERS SAY:

'WE'LL STICK IT OUT'

1 Tough going with 12 kids but C. W. Tanner is "in this strike until the bitter end" —determination typical at General Motors' Ternstedt plant, Detroit. He got 89c an hour during war. His take-home now, for sweeping, is a little over $30 a week. "I've nothing to lose except impossible working conditions. GM profits are highest in the auto industry. It seems to me they ought to pay decent wages."

2 "I've cashed in 24 bonds to keep going. I'm just about broke now but I'll stay on strike as long as it's necessary to win." Dewey Dellaire, Ternstedt polisher, talking. His wartime pay was $67.08 gross a week. It's $41 take-home now. "I could not make ends meet. Almost every pay day I had to draw on savings or cash bonds." Dellaire has three children, two of them grown—one of them in the Army.

3 "I've been fortunate in being able to save some money to tide me over so far, but most Ternstedt workers are not that well off," says Miss Agnes Missett, finish inspector. Her wartime rate was $1.07 an hour, 95c now. "I've talked to those who walk the picket line with me. We're all of the same opinion. We're entitled to a substantial raise and we're agreed we'll stay out until we get it."

4 War Vet Carter Cummings got $56.68 gross before V-J Day, $43.60 a week after—less than $40 take-home. "I'm in this to the finish. All that vets have got from GM are promises. GM's proposal for a 45-hour week is a direct blow at them. It would cut down the number of jobs. GM workers did a terrific war job. Their reward has been a drastic cut in income while GM coffers bulge with war profits."

UAW Photos by Morris Saffron

1 "We Fight Today for a Better Tomorrow." James Pepiton, GM Ternstedt striker in Detroit, his wife, their five kids, all really live that slogan. (Top) He talks with UAW Counsellor Joseph Bedi about the family budget. (Below) the Pepiton children get free haircuts at UAW headquarters from Harry Elliot—(l. to r.) Lucille, Jean, Marlene, Jimmy and Albert.

2 The Pepitons had no savings. They cashed in their bonds when Jimmy was born, then had to discontinue deductions. Before V-J Day they had just enough—then take-home pay dropped to $40. James arranges for help at UAW headquarters with Counsellor Peter Hegy.

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

By PATRICIA BRONTE

THE youngest among the five Pepiton kids go barefoot in the house to save shoes.

Their father, James Pepiton, 47, is a GM striker.

He has worked at the Ternstedt plant, in Detroit, for 12 years as an oiler. During the war his $1.09-an-hour wage came to $50 a week take-home pay.

After V-J Day it dropped to $40.

"We were just getting by in wartime," Pepiton says. "Fifty dollars was just about enough to feed and clothe the children and pay household expenses."

In some ways, he has been luckier than most strikers, because he

(Continued on Page 3)

3 The Pepiton home, 2413 Howard St., is in bad repair. The rent is $30 a month. No refrigerator, no washing machine, no radio. The Pepiton car was sold to buy clothes for the kids. A few odd jobs have helped, but not enough. The strike is three months old.

4 Mrs. Pepiton and Jimmy receive a basket of food from George Lyons, member of the strike committee. "We don't want to go on the city welfare rolls if possible," says Mrs. Pepiton. "We're in this fight for a decent standard of living," says her husband.

(Continued from Page 2)

has been able to pick up odd jobs, cleaning out basements and shovelling snow, for groceries and occasional cash.

"We've been out for a long time, but we're willing to stick it out as long as it lasts. I'm doing my bit toward that end, and thousands of others in the same boat are determined to stick," he says.

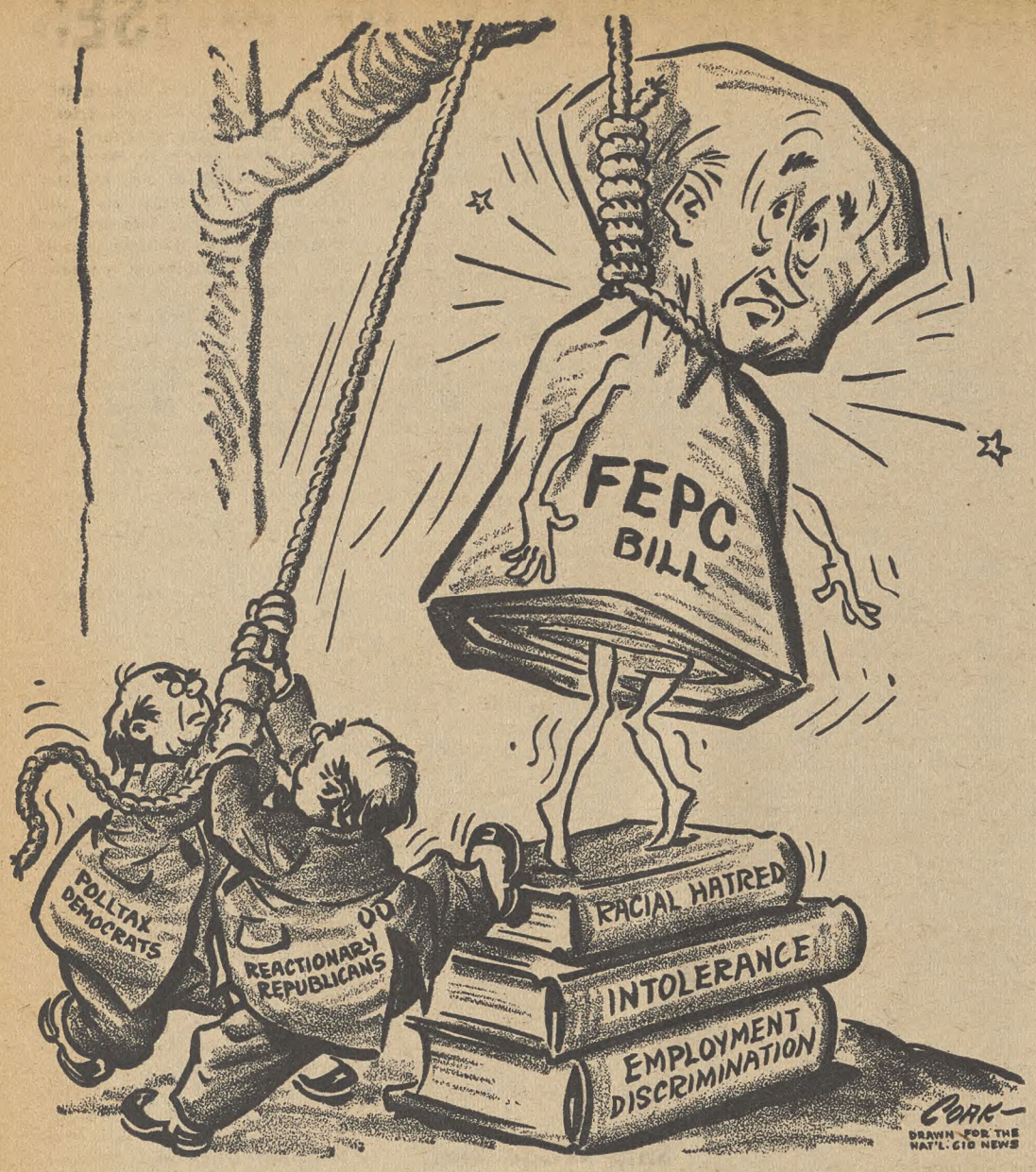
"The support we've received from other labor unions and certain segments of the population outside the union has been heartening, and has helped keep up the morale on the picket lines. We hope it keeps on coming, because we're going to keep on fighting."

His wife, Marguerite, points out that "Jim's overtime pay in the war period was eaten up by inflated prices of children's clothing and food.

"The government claims that living costs have risen 'just slightly,' but they could never convince me. I've had to pay more than double to keep the kids dressed halfway decently."

6 Jean and the others were attended by a city physician and nurse when they came down with flu. They received a city emergency relief check then, none since. "We've been out a long time. We're willing to stick until we win out," says Pepiton.

5 "At the wages I had been earning, I couldn't afford even the most ordinary household appliances," says Pepiton. There's no refrigerator, so Mrs. Pepiton (top) sets food on the porch. It is sometimes ravaged by dogs, or spoils when the weather turns warm. (Below) She set a typical lunch of stew and fried bologna for (l. to r.) Jean, Jimmy, Marlene and Lucille.



FOES OF BROTHERHOOD

This week has been set aside as National Brotherhood Week—a week in which leaders of government, churches, labor, business, farmers and other groups urge all Americans to give thought to the common brotherhood of human beings of all races, religions and nationalities.

The ideals of human brotherhood are so widely accepted as ideals that many people may dismiss the week's flow of oratory from all sources as platitudes of little immediate significance.

But the CIO does not share this attitude. For to its unions, brotherhood is not merely a vague ideal, but an immediate organizational necessity, the foundation of union strength and a practical program of action for furthering labor's and the people's interests.

CIO's membership is made up of native-born and foreign-born, Christians and Jews, Catholics and Protestants, Negroes and whites. Under its constitution all are admitted on an equal basis and with equal rights, and the strength of the movement depends on the brotherhood and harmony that can be developed between all members.

But, more than this, brotherhood to the CIO is something that has to be fought for. We have just emerged from a world war against the enemies of brotherhood, the Nazis and Fascists with their master-race theories, their anti-Semitism and their other diabolical propaganda to divide and destroy the forces of democracy.

Nazism has been vanquished on the field of battle, but its ideas persist and have their active advocates in the United States.

Some of these are outright or concealed fascists. But many others, who may not consciously realize the fascist direction of their propaganda and activities, are willing to use such fascist tactics as race-baiting to further their own reactionary, anti-labor and other selfish ends.

Just before Brotherhood Week started, America witnessed one of the most disgraceful exhibitions of race-baiting, anti-Semitism, anti-Negroism, anti-foreignism and labor-baiting that has ever been staged in this or any other country.

This assault on every concept of brotherhood, decency and democracy occurred right in the Senate of the United States, when a small minority filibustered to defeat the will of the majority, to prevent the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission, and to continue racial, religious and other discriminations in employment.

As shocking as the flow of filthy race-baiting propaganda was the fact that the majority of the Senate meekly surrendered to the Hitleristic tactics of the minority. If the professed supporters of the FEPC had matched their acts with their professions, they could easily have squelched the filibuster.

The deal under which the majority surrendered to the minority is most ominous for the future of all progressive legislation in Congress.

Such appeasement will encourage the poll-tax Democrats and tory Republicans to believe they can have their way on everything, to defeat anti-polltax legislation, stop the 65c minimum wage, force through anti-labor bills and block all progressive legislation.

To promote the ideals of Brotherhood Week, therefore, labor must organize for increased political activity, to back up and put stamina into progressive members of Congress, and to defeat the schemes of the worst foes of brotherhood who are also the worst foes of labor and all democratic advancement.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

EDMUND BURKE once said, "You can't indict a whole people." But he never met Ernie Adamson. Ernie not only can but does.

As counsel for the Un-American Rankin Committee, Ernie has discovered that America itself is "un-American," and that in advocating democracy and fighting wars on its behalf the whole American people have been guilty of un-American activities.

Ernie has been writing threatening letters to veterans' organizations, radio commentators like Drew Pearson and other folks who advocate "democracy," implying they are subject to investigation for un-American activities on this account.

In these letters Ernie coyly asks if his suspects are "aware this country was not organized as a democracy."

He then wants to know if they are going to ask for an amendment of the Constitution to make America a democracy, if they are proposing to conduct "a propaganda campaign" for democracy, what they mean by such slogans as "Work, fight, give to make democracy live," etc.

★ ★ ★

But Ernie's biggest catch in this fishing expedition will be the CIO, if he ever gets around to it.

For the CIO is not only the outstanding champion of democracy, but it is also in itself the most democratic form of organization that could be devised.

So, if belief in democracy be "un-American," Ernie can make the most of it.

★ ★ ★

The CIO will plead guilty to any charge of being democratic. In fact, it has itself prepared the most convincing evidence to support this charge.

A study of the constitutions and practices of CIO unions, recently completed by the CIO Research and Education Dept. (see pages 12 and 13), reveals in detail how carefully the democratic rights of all members are safeguarded.

CIO unions admit all workers in their jurisdiction, regardless of sex, color, race or creed, for initiation fees generally ranging from $2 to $10.

All members have equal voting rights, elect their convention delegates and officers at frequent intervals, have constitutional rights to hearing and appeal before expulsion, and the great majority of them pay monthly dues of $1.50 or less.

The most careful accounting is made to the membership through audits, regular financial reports and open conventions with published proceedings. And even top union officers (in contrast to the hundred-thousand-dollar salaries of corporation executives with whom they negotiate) in most cases are paid less than $6,000 a year.

★ ★ ★

This report provides the complete factual answer to the lies of the Peglers and other labor-baiters. It may also prove embarrassing to those AFL unions which fall far short of CIO's democratic standards.

It shows that the CIO practices what it preaches and leads the procession toward that greater degree of democracy which it advocates for all Americans.

Contrast CIO's attitude, for instance, on equal voting rights for all members, and no discrimination on account of race, color, sex or creed, with that of Adamson's polltax cronies who filibuster against the FEPC and against the right to vote of millions of Americans disfranchised by the polltax.

★ ★ ★

Adamson's campaign against democracy cannot be dismissed as the irresponsible antics of a crackpot.

His idea of classifying democracy as "un-American" is not a new one. It has been advanced many times by American fascist groups, with pseudo-historical documentation, as a cunning scheme to discredit democratic institutions and prepare the way for fascism.

Furthermore, it reflects the anti-democratic bias of the polltax Democrats and reactionary Republicans who dominate the Un-American Committee and who are constantly trying to turn back the clock of democratic progress.

This clique oppose the FEPC, defend the polltax and try to put through anti-labor measures like the Case bill precisely because they oppose and fear democracy.

Above all, they hate the CIO and seek to destroy it, because they recognize its truly democratic character and its great potentialities for making government of the people, by the people and for the people a living and growing reality in these United States.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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STEEL TALKS ON AS TRUMAN SETS NEW WAGE-PRICE POLICY

HOPE was general as The CIO NEWS went to press for settlement of the steel strike, possibly over the week-end, with negotiations reported in Washington between the CIO Steelworkers, headed by Philip Murray, and U. S. Steel.

Meanwhile, President Truman announced a new wage-price policy (full details and comment in next week's CIO NEWS) that gives authority to the Natl. Wage Stabilization Board to pass on wage increases.

Truman threw industry a well padded bone in his wage-price order, by allowing employers "placed in a hardship position by an approved (wage) increase to seek price adjustments without waiting until the end of a six-months period" as they formerly had to do.

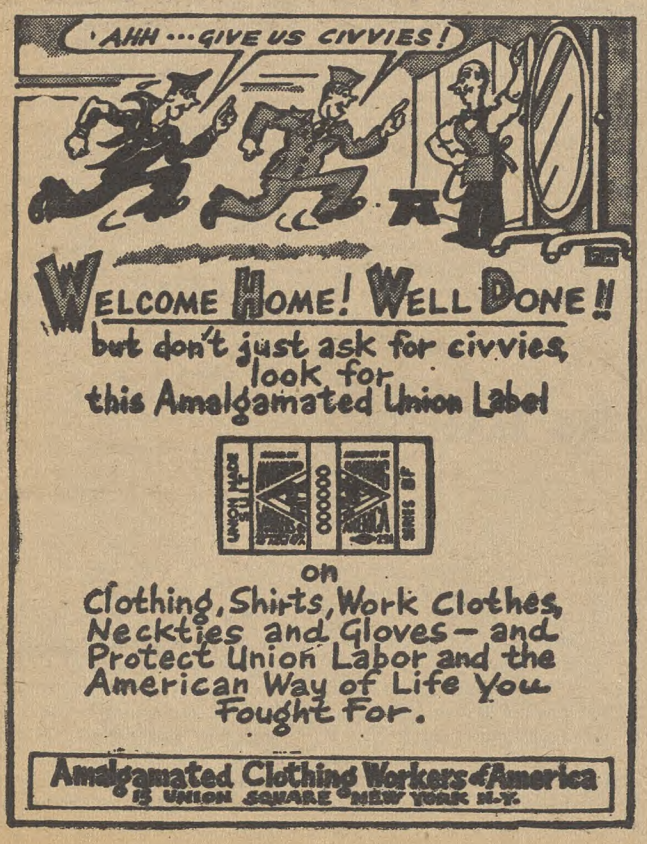
The new wage-price policy, which in effect OKs wage patterns recently set by fact-finding boards or Presidential recommendation in the steel, auto and packing industries, made it a virtual certainty that the steelworkers will get the 18½c an hour which Truman recommended.

Other details of the steel contract were said to be holding up final approval as The CIO NEWS went to press.

A new report on industry's profit position, meantime, was issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission, showing a new high record of net working capital of $50,900,000,000 in the third quarter of 1945.

This capital increased $2,900,000,000 in the quarter, the greatest gain on record.

Tax refunds, under carry-back, carry-forward provisions which guarantee employers against profits lower than their 1936-39 average during the two postwar years, amounted to $1,600,000,000, and profits to $1,100,000,000 in the reported increase.



BARE CONSPIRACY OF BOSSES

THE conspiracy of big business against unions and the people of the U. S. which CIO Pres. Philip Murray warned of Jan. 18 was revealed this week by Pres. C. E. Wilson of General Motors at a Natl. Labor Relations Board hearing at Detroit on charges by the CIO Auto Workers that GM was guilty of unfair labor practices.

This startling confession came as the strike lacked a few days of being 13-weeks-long, and during a week when the UAW withdrew from negotiations before Federal Mediator Dewey because GM was not bargaining in good faith.

N. Y. Meeting

Wilson testified that the conspirators met at the Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City, Jan. 9, one day before President Truman's fact-finding board recommended that GM pay its workers 19½c more per hour.

Wilson did not give the details of the conspiracy willingly but the story came out through repeated questioning by NLRB counsel.

His assertion that "no agreements came out of the meeting," was too naive to be believed. He continued:

"None (no agreements) were intended. There was nothing sinister about the meeting.

"In fact, it is too bad that that group cannot make decisions for the country."

The attitude of these industrialists toward the country was reflected by Wilson when he stated the board's recommendations were not consistent with the national wage-price policy and that the industrialists could formulate better decisions than the Government leaders.

Although he had "failed to remember" who was at the meeting when questioned by the Senate labor committee Feb. 7, Wilson, under quizzing by the NLRB counsel, found his memory refreshed and named the following persons:

Alfred P. Sloan, John Thomas Smith and Donaldson Brown, board chairman, general counsel and finance committee chairman, respectively, of GM; Pres. Eugene Grace, of Bethlehem Steel; Pres. Charles Cook, of the American Rolling Mills; Pres. C. E. Wilson, of General Electric; A. W. Robertson, of Westinghouse, and "representatives of the packing-house industry."

Chary with his details, Wilson denied that there were other meetings of the group but he told enough to substantiate the story released two days earlier by Federated Press which stated that the meetings were held in a three-room suite, that the surrounding suites were also engaged to insure secrecy and that the conspirators' rooms were guarded by hotel detectives and armed guards.

The Federated Press said that immediately after the first meeting in mid-November, GM flatly rejected a UAW proposal to arbitrate, forcing the strike of 200,000 workers, and U. S. Steel refused a government offer to resume negotiations with the CIO Steelworkers, the corporation declaring that nothing could be accomplished "until OPA authorizes increase in prices for steel products."

Ship Wage Stall

On Dec. 4 the nation's shipbuilding employers suddenly absented themselves from a meeting of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee which was to have considered a government proposal for an 18c across-the-board increase for shipyard workers. Their absence prevented a quorum and the increase still has not been approved.

After another meeting between Dec. 18 and 19, the story continued, GE and Westinghouse turned down the invitation to meet the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and federal conciliators in Washington; GM walked out on the fact-finding hearings, and the meat packers flatly told another fact-finding board there would be no wage increases without price increases.

Another meeting, FP revealed, took place around Jan. 15 after Murray postponed the steel strike because of a possible settlement. A week later Pres. Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel refused to accept the government's proposal of the 18½c increase and forced 750,000 steel workers to strike.

Plot Unmasked

On Jan. 18, three days before the steel strike began, Murray said:

"Congressmen who have been so loquacious in denouncing labor unions should pause in the face of the present situation. The evil conspiracy among American Big Business has been unmasked. Its clear aim is to exact unconditional surrender of the American people and the U. S. Government. This conspiracy must be stopped if the sacred principles for which we fought in our struggle to destroy Nazism are to be enjoyed by the American people in peace."

When the UAW withdrew from negotiations with GM this week, the union asserted the corporation was "not only trying to chisel on the President's recommendation of 19½c an hour (increase)" but was trying to strike from the contract 19 provisions ordered by the Natl. Mediation Board and the Natl. War Labor Board, including maintenance of membership, which with the other provisions had been in the contract since 1940.

At a citizens' mass rally in support of the strike at Detroit Feb. 14, attended by 20,000, it was announced by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) that Harold Ickes, who this week resigned as Secretary of the Interior, has accepted honorary chairmanship of the Natl. Citizens' Committee to Aid General Motors Strikers.

FRANKENSTEEN WITHDRAWS

Vice Pres. Richard T. Frankensteen of the CIO Auto Workers this week announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election at the UAW convention at Atlantic City in March.

Frankensteen, who barely lost to Edward T. Jeffries in the Detroit mayoralty campaign last November, said that he had made his decision because his duties required "long and continued absence from my home and my family." He said that he had been "offered several fine opportunities that would enable me to enjoy a fuller home life," but that he had made no decision on his future work.

WILLYS IS SIXTH TO SIGN UP

Making the sixth automotive company reaching a wage agreement with the UAW, the Willys-Overland Co. this week granted a 10c an hour "interim" pay increase with the final rate to be negotiated when the industry's pay scale is set. The raise became effective this week after ratification by the UAW locals concerned.

FEPC VOTE

THIS is the Senate vote on the motion to apply cloture to the Southern polltax filibuster against the FEPC bill (S 101). It is not a vote on the merits of the bill itself, since the filibusterers did not permit the Senate to consider it. In other words, the U. S. Senate was not allowed to vote on the issue.

The vote to end the filibuster was lost, though a majority of the Senate voted for it. It was lost because a cloture vote requires two-thirds majority to pass.

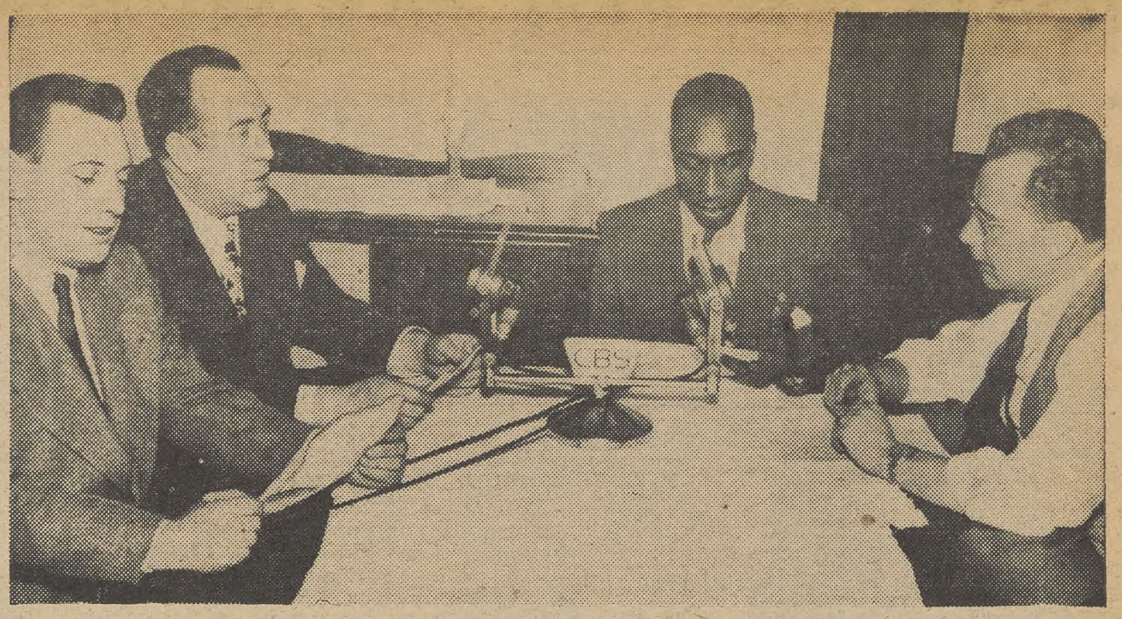
The CIO NEWS lists two votes on the question of taking up FEPC. The first one is the vote on the cloture motion itself, lost by 48-36. The second is a vote to take up FEPC again, before proceeding to the next order of business, which was lost by 71-12. Loss of this motion means that the fight for FEPC will have to be started again from scratch.

In the first column, a vote for cloture is a right vote, indicated by "R." A vote against cloture is a wrong vote, indicated by "W."

In the second column, a vote to take up FEPC again is a right vote, indicated by "R." A vote to take up the next order of business is a wrong vote, indicated by "W."

In both columns, "NV" indicates that the Senator did not vote. He may have been paired for or against, absent, or simply abstaining.

	No. 1	No. 2
ALABAMA		
Bankhead, John H. 2d (D)	W	W
Hill, Lister	W	W
ARIZONA		
Hayden, Carl (D)	W	W
McFarland, Ernest W. (D)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
McClellan, John L. (D)	W	W
Fulbright, J. William (D)	W	W
CALIFORNIA		
Downey, Sheridan (D)	R	W
Knowland, Thomas J. (R)	R	R
COLORADO		
Johnson, Edwin C. (D)	R	W
Milliken, Eugene D. (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
Hart, Thomas C. (R)	R	W
McMahon, Brian (D)	R	W
DELAWARE		
Tunnell, James M. (D)	R	R
Buck, C. Douglass (R)	R	W
FLORIDA		
Andrews, Charles D. (D)	W	W
Pepper, Claude (D)	NV	NV
GEORGIA		
George, Walter F. (D)	W	W
Russell, Richard B. (D)	W	W
IDAHO		
Gossett, Charles C. (D)	NV	NV
Taylor, Glenn H. (D)	R	R
ILLINOIS		
Brooks, C. Wayland (R)	NV	NV
Lucas, Scott W. (D)	R	W
INDIANA		
Willis, Raymond E. (R)	R	W
Capehart, Homer E. (R)	R	W
IOWA		
Hickenlooper, Bourke M. (R)	R	W
Wilson, George A. (R)	R	W
KANSAS		
Capper, Arthur (R)	R	W
Reed, Clyde M. (R)	R	W
KENTUCKY		
Barkley, Alben W. (D)	R	W
Stanfill, William A. (R)	NV	NV
LOUISIANA		
Ellender, Allen J. (D)	W	W
Overton, John H. (D)	W	W
MAINE		
Brewster, Owen (R)	R	W
White, Wallace H., Jr. (R)	W	W
MARYLAND		
Radcliffe, George L. (D)	W	W
Tydings, Millard E. (D)	W	W
MASSACHUSETTS		
Saltonstall, Leverett (R)	R	W
Walsh, David I. (D)	R	W
MICHIGAN		
Ferguson, Homer (R)	R	R
Vandenberg, Arthur H. (R)	NV	NV
MINNESOTA		
Ball, Joseph H. (R)	R	W
Shipstead, Henrik (R)	R	W
MISSISSIPPI		
Bilbo, Theodore G. (D)	W	W
Eastland, James O. (D)	W	W
MISSOURI		
Briggs, Frank P. (D)	R	W
Donnell, Forrest (R)	NV	NV
MONTANA		
Murray, James E. (D)	R	W
Wheeler, Burton K. (D)	W	W
NEBRASKA		
Butler, Hugh (R)	R	W
Wherry, Kenneth S. (R)	R	W
NEVADA		
McCarran, Pat (D)	W	W
Carville, Edward P. (D)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Bridges, Styles (R)	W	W
Tobey, Charles W. (R)	R	R
NEW JERSEY		
Hawkes, Albert W. (R)	W	W
Smith, H. Alexander (R)	R	W
NEW MEXICO		
Chavez, Dennis (D)	R	W
Hatch, Carl A. (D)	W	W
NEW YORK		
Mead, James M. (D)	R	R
Wagner, Robert F. (D)	NV	NV
NORTH CAROLINA		
Bailey, Josiah W. (D)	W	W
Hoey, Clyde R. (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
Langer, William (R)	R	R
Young, Milton R. (R)	NV	NV
OHIO		
Huffman, James (D)	R	W
Taft, Robert A. (R)	R	W
OKLAHOMA		
Moore, E. H. (R)	W	NV
Thomas, Elmer (D)	R	W
ORENGON		
Cordon, Guy (R)	R	W
Morse, Wayne (R)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
Guffey, Joseph F. (D)	R	W
Myers, Francis J. (D)	R	W
RHODE ISLAND		
Gerry, Peter G. (D)	W	W
Green, Theodore Francis (D)	R	W
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Johnston, Olin D. (D)	W	W
Maybank, Burnet (D)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Bushfield, Harlan J. (R)	W	W
Gurney, Chan (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
McKellar, Kenneth (D)	W	W
Stewart, Tom (D)	W	W
TEXAS		
Connally, Tom (D)	NV	NV
O'Daniel, W. Lee (D)	W	W
UTAH		
Murdock, Abe (D)	R	W
Thomas, Elbert B. (D)	R	W
VERMONT		
Aiken, George D. (R)	R	R
Austin, Warren (R)	R	W
VIRGINIA		
Byrd, Harry Flood (D)	W	W
Glass, Carter (D)	NV	NV
WASHINGTON		
Magnuson, Warren G. (D)	R	R
Mitchell, Hugh B. (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
Kilgore, Harley M. (D)	R	W
Revercomb, Chapman (R)	R	W
WISCONSIN		
La Follette, Rob. M. (Prog.)	R	R
Wiley, Alexander (R)	NV	NV
WYOMING		
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D)	NV	NV
Robertson, Edward V (R)	W	W



"I've done everything but dig a fox hole to get some shelter for my family," declared Walter Bohacek, CIO Auto Workers veteran (left) in a "Cross Section CIO" broadcast over CBS Feb. 9. Next to Bohacek is UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas, CIO Housing Committee Chairman, who with CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week endorsed the emergency housing program advanced by Housing Expediter Wyatt and called for enactment of the Patman, Wagner-Ellender-Taft and Kilgore-Mitchell bills. Others in the picture are Ernest Cannon, vice-president, UAW Local 410, who told the need of minority groups for housing, and Bill Downs, CBS commentator (right).

CIO VETS DEMAND JOBLESS AID

A TOTAL of 1,200 veterans, all members of CIO unions, presented their demands — including unemployment compensation for strikers—at Michigan, New Jersey and Indianapolis capitols during the past week.

A ten-point program was drafted by 500 delegates to the Michigan CIO Veterans Legislative Conference at Lansing. They were told by UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas that the finances, forces and facilities of the UAW were at their disposal.

Planks in the program are: Medical aid and assistance for families of servicemen; a monthly state subsistence grant of $30 in addition to subsistence for education under the GI Bill; allowances for indigent veterans; Enactment of a State bill facilitating employment of disabled veterans and non-veterans; settlement of the steel and GM strikes by President Truman on the basis of the recommendation of his fact-finding committees; enactment of Federal and State FEPC laws; establishment by the state of veterans' service centers; and appointment of a state administrator to coordinate the needs of the state with Housing Expediter Wyatt's building program.

The conference passed a resolution expressing "fullest confidence" in Veterans Administrator Bradley and asking him "to disregard SNAFU remarks emanating from irresponsible individuals who speak only for themselves and not for their organizations."

Despite the opposition of Republican Governor Kelly, the veterans presented their demands for a bonus at a hearing before the state legislature.

Two hundred striking veterans, including members of the UAW from South Bend and Indianapolis, Steelworkers from Gary, and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers from the General Electric plant at Kokomo, received a non-committal reply to their demands when they called on Governor Gates, also Republican, at Indianapolis.

Approximately 500 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers presented their demands to officials of the Republican administration at Trenton, N. J., but were unable to see Governor Edge, another Republican.

LEGION 'MAG' LAUDS LABOR

HEARTY praise of labor's contribution to victory and a verbal spanking of newspapers for playing up strikes out of all proportion to the facts are contained in the leading article, "Well Done, Home Front!" in the January issue of the American Legion Magazine.

"Now and then headlines screamed, '50,000 men on strike'," says the article written by Grove Patterson. "But headlines said little about the fifty million who stayed on the job. Strikes in the U. S. in wartime were vastly lower than one might have expected in terms of the heightened industrial activity."

Patterson points out that in 1918, the last year of World War I, the number of workers involved in strikes was 6.2%, compared to 2.8% in 1942 and .1% in 1944, and that in 1942 and 1943 there were fewer man-days of production lost proportionately through labor disputes in the U. S. than in Great Britain.

HITS PROPAGANDA

General Eisenhower this week assured the Los Angeles CIO Council that "proper action" will be taken to prevent anti-labor propaganda by officers. The chief of staff wrote the council after it had protested to him and President Truman a mimeographed recruiting appeal issued to personnel of the Walla Walla Army Airfield, Wash., which quoted a Capt. Blaylock of the 448th Bombardment Group as saying:

"Why go after a job where the right to strike keeps thousands of willing workers away from their jobs? Why go where you have to pay union fees, initiation fees, etc., for the privilege of working?"

ASKS BENEFITS

Action to assure payment of GI Bill unemployment benefits to striking veterans is sought by the Pennsylvania IUC, joining with the CIO Legislative Dept. and the CIO Veterans Committee in seeking a change in the law.

In a letter to all affiliates, Sec.-Treas. Harry Boyer of the IUC called for veterans' committees and individual veterans to write their Congressmen urging them to back GI Bill amendments to give striking veterans unemployment compensation — "readjustment allowances."

EXPOSE ARMY EXILE PLAN

ATTEMPT of Army Brass to silence Sgt. Kenneth J. Pettus and Cpl. Howard Rubin, managing editor and columnist, respectively, of the Pacific Edition of the Stars and Stripes, and the proposal to send them from Tokyo to Okinawa stirred up a storm of protest this week.

Both formerly did press relations work for CIO affiliates, Pettus being one-time editor of the Timber Worker, formerly official organ of the Intl. Woodworkers, and Rubin, formerly doing publicity for a local of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

Orders to transfer the two men to Okinawa were stayed after the Stars and Stripes carried a lead story on page 1 on February 11, telling of the appeal of staff members who said:

"We believe that the transfer is linked with a statement signed by members of this staff on January 8 wherein we charged open and implied pressure was put on us 'to delete, distort and play down news' to serve personal and professional interests of the Army hierarchy."

MURRAY HITS CASE BILL, CITES CIO'S BARGAINING RECORD

By C. W. FOWLER

HOW long does labor have to cool off before it takes strike action? Three months? Four months? Six?

And why does Congress pass such bills as the Case bill, designed to shackle labor, when labor in its present struggles has conformed to every law and standard of decency in its attempt to reach agreement without strife?

These questions, asked by CIO Pres. Philip Murray of the Senators at last week's Labor Committee hearing, went unanswered, as did his challenge to Congress:

"It is the guilty that should be brought to Congress to face justice, the guilty men who have brazenly defied the government and the people in their refusal to bargain collectively with their workers.

"What do people have to do to cool off?" Murray asked. "When a union of 800,000 workers exercises every possible degree of patience without resort to strike for a period of over four months, isn't that enough —or do we have to have some compulsory, anti-union legislation on top of that?"

From Lee Pressman, CIO and steel's general counsel, the Committee heard the statement: "You can't lay aside the constitution of the U. S. just because you're dealing with labor relations. Once you suppress the right to strike, you take a long and positive step toward fascism in this country.

"The Case bill, the Ball-Hatch bill, the Ellender bill all violate the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly," Pressman told the Senators.

"How can Congress presume to say to a worker, you can quit your job by yourself, but if you walk off with one other person we'll put you in jail? The men who fought for this country in its first days, and the men who fought for it in the war against fascism would turn over in their graves if they knew what Congress is attempting to do by passing such measures as this."

Murray didn't get much of an argument from the Senators except Ellender (D. La.), who considers himself the anointed protector of the bosses, South and North. Sen. Ball, whose BBH brand of poison is up as a substitute for the Ellender-Truman bill, stayed strictly in his corner both for Murray and Pressman, though Pressman tried hard to draw him out for a scrap. The friends of labor on the committee — men like Murray (D. Mont.), LaFollette (P. Wis.), Guffey (D. Pa.), never opened their mouths.

First hand evidence of the way Southern polltax reactionaries work for all employers, regardless of what part of the country they're from, was seen in the line that Ellender took in his questioning of both Murray and Pressman.

To listen to Ellender repeating U. S. Steel's paid advertising propaganda in the form of questions, you might think that Louisiana's hottest issue was the welfare of the steel industry in Pennsylvania. Ellender, of course, works equally hard for Southern employers, as he has shown throughout the campaign on the 65c wage issue, and on FEPC.

Ball, who once a had a reputation as a liberal, was visibly startled when Pressman asked him if the Republicans intend, by passing his bill, to wipe out the only decent labor measure Herbert Hoover ever signed— the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

And Ellender was equally set back when Murray told him, in answering a question on prices: "We want wages that will let us live. Of course we don't want inflation. Nobody stands to lose more than the workers by inflation.

"The CIO believes firmly that we need continued price control, for a year at least, to stop runaway inflation. But first of all our people must have wages on which they can live.

"Nothing could be more harmful, to American liberties and to American economic welfare, than restrictive legislation of the kind the House has passed and is now before you for your consideration.

"I urge the Senate to reject the Case bill, the Ball-Hatch bill, the Ellender bill and all similar restrictive legislation aimed at unions."

TESTIFYING AGAINST CASE BILL: Philip Murray, right, and Sen. Guffey (D., Pa.) as the CIO President told the Senate Education and Labor Committee that the proposed legislation is designed to take labor back to the days of persecution by court injunction, as well as to saddle unions with new restrictions aimed at the right to organize.

3 FM MIKES FOR LABOR

TWO out of 19 Frequency Modulation (FM) radio permits granted this week went to CIO unions—the Auto Workers in Detroit and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Rochester, N. Y.

The AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union was granted an FM permit for Chattanooga, Tenn.

The CIO unions, according to the Federal Communications Commission, will be of "metropolitan" range. This is the lowest of three categories of FM power, "rural" and "community" being larger in the order named.

The Rochester station is to be operated by the Amalgamated Broadcasting System, Inc., set up by the ACW.

The permits give the unions authority to start construction. Barring delays due to shortage of equipment, the stations may be on the air by the end of the year, the FCC estimated.

Of the 16 other FM permits, 12 were granted to operators of Amplitude Modulation (AM) stations. Eight of the permits went to newspaper owners.

* * *

The best-known radio commentator in California, Sidney Roger, is on the air Monday through Friday, 6:15 p. m., WST, over KYA, for the San Francisco CIO Council.

Rogers during the war was a featured commentator for OWI, with his broadcasts being shortwaved to the Pacific theater.

* * *

Workers in the printing trades industry have joined in a campaign to bring about a federal tax on radio advertising on the grounds that radio chains and broadcasting stations hold a federal franchise on which they pay no direct levy, while devoting well over three-quarters of their air-time to commercial (i.e. paid advertising) programs.

The campaign is spearheaded by the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Assn., headed by Pres. John B. Haggerty of the Intl. Bro. of Bookbinders (AFL). Associated in the campaign of the group are the Printing Pressmen, Typographical Union, Stereotypers, and Photo-Engravers, all of the AFL.

FRAME FIVE CIO MEN FOR MURDER

FIVE union men will go on trial March 19 in Little Rock, Ark., "framed" under an act which is the handiwork of the so-called Christian American Assn. and Sen. W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel of Texas, according to the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers Union. The five unionists are charged with violence on a picket line.

The truth is, stated the FTA, that the only violence in a strike of Southern Cotton Oil mill workers was the murder of a union member. The FTA said a strikebreaker who originally was held in connection with the stabbing of Walter Campbell "walks scot free on the streets of Little Rock, while five union men, four of whom did not even witness the killing, are indicted under Act 193 and are liable to one to two years in the penitentiary if convicted."

The FTA is conducting a national drive to raise funds for legal defense and to place the issues before the people of Arkansas. CIO locals in the Southwest which have been fighting Christian American legislation, are rushing funds for the defense of the five unionists.

Basic issues in the Southern Cotton Oil Mill strike, called last Dec. 17 after a strike vote under the Smith-Connally law, involve the union's efforts to get the 50c hourly wage rate increased to 60c, with time and a half for overtime.

The FTA signed its first contract in 1941 with this concern, a subsidary of Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co. which has a hundred gins and 72 crushing mills strung from South Carolina to Texas.

The wage scale then was 35c an hour. The working day was 12 hours with no overtime pay. The lobby of the Southern Seed Crushers Assn. had been able to exempt the cotton oil industry from provisions of the Wage-Hour law.

Negotiations for renewal of the contract in the summer of 1945 broke down on the union's demand for overtime payments and for a 10c increase. After U. S. Conciliators were unable to bring the two sides together, and a union offer of arbitration was rejected, FTA Local 98 called a strike Dec. 17.

The union charges that circumstances surrounding the murder of Walter Campbell, and the attack on his buddy, Robert Brooks, neither of whom were pickets, point definitely to a frame-up. The two men, who had been urged to return to work by phone only a few hours before Campbell was stabbed to death, were a block from the mill plant when five strikebreakers approached them.

While Campbell was being attacked, Brooks was set upon by part of the gang so that he did not actually see what happened to Campbell. Only two company men on the scene and the strikebreakers witnessed the killing.

Otha Williams, the strikebreaker who was held in connection with the stabbing, was released, but the dead man's buddy, Brooks, and four pickets who were a block away from the scene of the crime and could not witness the killing because of darkness, were indicted under Act 193.

The night of Dec. 26, police rounded up all involved in the slaying, as well as active pickets, and later that night released Williams under $1,000 bond, while the union men were released under bail ranging from $1,000 to $2,500 for the chairman of the union group.

Later when the Grand Jury convened, Williams was freed and the five union men were indicted.

CIO's Own Radio Shows EVERY SATURDAY

Two Full, Weekly 15-Minute Radio Programs, of and for CIO

1. Labor-USA. Dramatic shows. American Broadcasting Co. network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7 P. M., EST.

2. Cross-Section—CIO. On-the-spot interviews of CIO people by William Downs, noted CBS commentator. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4 P. M., EST.

Live Listening!

1 CIO and its affiliates have written—sometimes in blood—their basic philosophy: "To bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality . . ." To the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, which lost 6,000 of its members in the war, the good will expressed in words during just concluded Negro History Week and American Brotherhood Week (Feb. 17-24) has already been expressed in action. Negroes and whites, Protestants, Catholics and Jews — men of every creed—sail NMU ships and (top) democratically discuss their common problems. The NMU contract, signed with the shipping companies, says: "There shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin."

2 Aboard the S. S. Argentina (left) NMU seamen in white, black and brown skins work in harmony. Their bravery in lightly armed ships, under threat of torpedoing and bombing, is a matter of wartime record. On Natl. Maritime Day, May 22, 1942, then Mayor LaGuardia of N. Y. awarded medals to 13 NMU seamen for heroic conduct "above and beyond the call of duty." Four of them were Negroes. The NMU's policy is to translate into peace the wartime policy of FDR—"to encourage full participation in the Natl. Defense program by all citizens, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders."

3 Democracy at work a
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**None of these things
He was a Negro. So, for**

at work at the NMU Trade Union & Organizing School, N. Y. City. Students by crews at sea. Shipowners' discrimination against minorities is met head on. expose these tactics for what they are—attempts to create disunity in our ranks."

4 It's unity at play as well as at work in the NMU recreation hall, N. Y. City. About 10% of the union's membership is Negro. The NMU was one of six groups chosen in a nation-wide poll to determine who had done most for the improvement of race relations.

AL BROTHERHOOD

RK may be taken as the key he future of this world. Without no future. The release of atomic teamwork necessary among the world. Within our own great ed for a feeling of brotherhood al and religious groups is par-l.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, "is recognizes the importance of is being carried forward by the e of Christians and Jews" (the anization of American Brother-. 17-24).

O Committee to Abolish Discrim-e in the battle. So are all CIO f these leading the fight is the ime Union.

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ese things made any difference. ro. So, for over 20 years he had to sail as a steward or cook. When he made application at the shipping lines for the position of master, to which he was rightfully entitled by training and experience, he was given a run-around. "Sorry, we're all filled up." . . . "Leave your name and address and we'll see what we can do."

The NMU devoted all its strength to this case. From every port in the country, from ships on every sea, resolutions and telegrams of protest went to the authorities in Washington. Then, in cooperation with the Negro Labor Victory Committee and other interested groups, the union organized delegations to Washington to argue the case in person.

The NMU had its way. On Sept. 23, 1942, Captain Edward Macauley of the War Shipping Administration announced the appointment of Captain Hugh Mulzac to command the new Liberty freighter Booker T. Washington.

BACK in 1941, when the NMU was only four years old, Leo Haskell, a member since its inception, applied for admission to the Officers' Training School conducted by the U. S. Maritime Service at Fort Trumbull, in New London, Conn.

A Jew, Haskell had been an active seaman for 10 years, with a record of uninterrupted service. To be eligible for this school, which turns out licensed officers for America's merchant marine, a man is required to have three years' sea service. Nevertheless, Haskell's application was not acted upon favorably.

The matter was brought to the attention of the NMU. The union, today numbering more than 90,000 members of every race, color and creed, took up Haskell's case with the Maritime Service and won his admission to the school.

On May 8, 1942, 443 men were graduated at Fort Trumbull and the first prize, "For the Student with Highest Standing," went to Leo Haskell. He was singled out by the commanding officer, together with another NMU member who had won second prize, for special commendation at the graduation exercises. Shipping companies were waiting in line for Haskell's services. And the school which first sought to bar him now desired his services as an instructor.

5 NMU art classes (top) give all members a chance to express talents. L. to r.: Instructor Alzira Peirce, Henry W. Hall, Teachers Training College, Trinidad, and NMU Member Cameron Hunt. (Below) Capt. Hugh Mulzac and men of famed Booker T. Washington.

Tomorrow's Citizens **By Rose H. Alschuler**

EASY DOES IT

You thought you'd give your child a treat -- something new and different. He barely tasted it, made a face, and spit it out. Know it takes time for children to get used to the taste, smell and texture of different foods. Don't be annoyed! Don't talk about it! Serve it without comment soon again! Left alone, not coaxed, children naturally get hungry and eat. Helen Post photo. Copyright, 1946. The CIO NEWS.

ROUND 1 OPA VICTORY IN SIGHT

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

ONE of the last paragraphs in a recent Washington Post story on the fight over price control within the administration said:

"One phenomenon of the controversy was a sudden flow of mail to the once unpopular OPA supporting Bowles' general hold-the-line position and his advocacy of the Price Control Act."

The American people are aware of the terrific danger of inflation if price control is relaxed, and it was their support which enabled Bowles, almost single-handed, to defeat the surrender-to-big-business price policy advocated by Reconversion Director Snyder.

As this is written, the final outcome of the struggle has not been announced, but there is every reason to believe that Bowles is going to be given final authority, under Truman, on the stabilization program.

The next round will be fought in Congress. The National Assn. of Manufacturers again leads the opposition with ads in major newspapers throughout the country demanding an end to price control.

American consumers are organizing to win the fight to keep OPA. A long list of organizations including the Congress of Parents and Teachers, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters, the National Education Assn., the Women's Trade Union League and the Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO and AFL have joined in issuing a call to "Fight Inflation Now."

It is a vigorous document which concudes:

"Our task is clear. We must let every Congressman know that we, the people, all of us, demand:

"Price and Rent Control for ANOTHER YEAR.

"IMMEDIATE extension of the Price Control Act.

"NO weakening amendments.

"ADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS for the big job of holding the line against inflation."

Suggestions for community action are going out with their call to the member groups of over 20 organizations. They urge participation in state-wide anti-inflation conferences already called for February in a number of states; letters to the papers, leaflets, speakers, radio programs, resolutions, etc.

TENS OF THOUSANDS DIE TOO EARLY

By THEODORE SANDERS, M. D.

Member, Executive Committee, Physicians Forum

AT A hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education, Senator Claude Pepper asked a doctor who was testifying:

"What percentage of the people would you say once a year, or once every five years for that matter, go through a good clinical examination?"

The reply was, "One in 100, maybe."

This answer reveals one of the fundamental weaknesses in our system of medical care.

How often should you go to the doctor for a check-up, and of what should the examination consist?

The answer will depend upon your age and sex, and to some extent upon occupation and place of residence. In general, the following schedule is recommended:

From birth to age 5—Monthly examinations during the first year; every three months during the second year; every six months during the third, fourth, and fifth years.

After this, everyone should be seen once a year by a doctor. Children from 5 to 15 should have an annual general physical check-up, including examination of the teeth and eyes, and, in certain regions tests for malaria and hookworm.

From 15 to 40 every person should have a chest x-ray and a serological test for syphilis every year. The syphilis test is especially necessary for pregnant women.

Those in the age group 35-50 should have a urinalysis for albumen and glucose once a year. After 50, microscopic analysis of the urine will detect diabetes and other diseases of the urinary system

A hemogloblin test once a year will give early notice of anemia and may lead to detection of other blood conditions, and is especially important for women between the ages of 15, and 50.

If regular medical examinations did nothing but discover early cases of cancer, they would justify themselves from that standpoint alone.

There is not the slightest room for doubt about the fact that the kind of medical attention outlined above would save tens of thousands of Americans from premature death every year. As the doctor who was questioned by Senator Pepper admitted, only about one person in 100 get periodic medical care.

Why? It is because care of this kind is more expensive than most people can afford when the pay on an individual basis.

If, however, the new Wagner-Murray-Dingle Bill (S 1606) were passed, a national health program would be set up which would make such scientific care available to everyone.

TRUMAN TOLD OF UNEQUAL RIGHTS PLAN

"All organized labor, including 13 million workers, and millions of women concerned with equal opportunities, will fight to the finish the so-called 'equal rights' amendment," was the message brought to President Truman this week by Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, chairman of the Natl. Committee to Defeat the Un-Equal Rights Amendment. The CIO and its auxiliaries are among the organizations opposing the proposed amendment.

In an interview she told Truman that the amendment will not do away with the discrimination against women resulting from prejudice and tradition.

"On the other hand," Mrs. McAllister said, "the amendment will wipe out legislation protecting working women from exploitation, laws establishing working standards for women and will threaten family support and other types of legislation affecting women as individuals and citizens."

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO. QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

SOLD EVERYWHERE

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Erie, Pa., reports: Solar Lamp Co., Warren, Pa., USA-CIO 34, no union 32.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris, Chicago, advises: A. Brandwein & Co., Chicago, production and maintenance employes, CIO Textile Workers 148, against 85.

CIO Field Rep. Ralph Dawson, Los Angeles, reports: The Natl. Federation of Federal Employes 863, an independent union, this week voted 34 to 3 to join the CIO Federal Workers and have applied for a charter.

Joseph Kinch, UPWA Field Rep., reports: Phaelzer Restaurant & Supply House, CIO 50, AFL 5. This establishment is the largest hotel and restaurant supply house in the field.

Robert C. Edwards, Director, Org. Com. PJNW-CIO, reports: The CIO won recognition at two New York City plants—Trio Company, involving 25 employes, and House of de Rita, involving 45 employes. They were organized by the N. Y. organizing staff under the direction of Asst. Org. Dir. L. T. Koletka and aided by Local 147.

The ACA-CIO strike against Western Union in New York ended last week when the company agreed to accept arbitration. The Transport Workers Union were forced on strike in Philadelphia and have now returned to work. According to press reports, the company granted substantial wage increases and a preferential union shop.

The steel strike remains unsettled. Our lines are solid and the delay rests some place between the corporation and the government. The GM strike likewise continues, with the corporation still refusing to abide by the award of the fact-finding board.

UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald reports a settlement with General Motors electrical division but the strikes continue against General Electric and Westinghouse.

* * *

Following the issuance against mass picketing by Vice Chancellor John O. Bigelow of Newark, N. J., against the UERMWA-CIO, Mayor Reed of that city addressed the workers on the Village Green, pledging every support to the strike. This is the place where Gen. Joseph Bloomfield once taught patriots of the Revolution of 1776.

The head of the so-called conference of small business organizations is contiuing its attack upon labor in costly advertisements and is soliciting the businessmen throughout the country for money. An investigation of this group and its connections, sources of its income, etc., would be interesting. Operating in behalf of small business is only their guise to be operating for big business.

* * *

The United Paperworkers came through with an agreement at West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. of 12c additional per hour increase, added to the 4c increase received since V-J Day. Credit for this fine achievement goes to CIO Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender, UPW Sec.-Treas. Harry Sayre, and local representatives. Congratulations! The vote of the Paper Workers local unions to increase the per capita tax is going over overwhelmingly. They are determined to make their union strong.

The CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians won an outstanding victory in the current wage-strike situation at the RCA in Camden, N. J., when the company in a last-minute settlement before the expiration of the 30-day period under the War Disputes Act granted a 17½c hourly increase across the board for more than 500 technical employes. In addition, the company agreed to a sum of $175,000 for retroactive adjustments.

Young strike supporter walks with his mother in a picket line outside N. Y. Wall St. offices of the Phelps Dodge Copper Products Co., while behind them a still younger supporter is carried by her father. Some 800 Phelps Dodge workers, represented by the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, struck Feb. 3 in protest against the company's repeated refusal to negotiate a contract since July, 1944.

TRANSIT STRIKE WON

TERMS of the agreement which brought a quick end this week to the two-day strike of some 9,600 employes of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. were ratified with enthusiastic cheers of approval at a mass meeting of striking members of Local 234, CIO Transport Workers Union.

A 12c hourly wage increase for all employes, an improved pension plan and added vacation provisions giving three weeks' paid vacations to employes with 10 or more years' service were the highlights of the agreement. TWU leaders hailed the settlement as a tremendous victory for the union.

"Seldom has there been so much of a victory in a two-day struggle," said TWU Pres. Michael Quill, who was in Philadelphia with other international officers during the strike.

On the controversial issue of the union shop, one of the major snarls in negotiations between the union and PTC, the agreement provides that all employes who have been with the company since April 1944, and all new employes shall be required to be members of the union. The union's demand to have those employed before April, 1944 also included in its membership is to be taken up at a company-union conference not later than August, 1946.

All trolley, bus and subway lines in Philadelphia were at a standstill from the time the strikers walked out at 12:01 AM, Feb. 11, until terms of the settlement were ratified at the union meeting the next night.

Terms of the agreement which ended the strike were reached at a five-hour conference between union and company representatives called by Mayor Bernard Samuel.

Efforts of U. S. Dept. of Labor conciliators to avert the strike failed after the company turned down a union arbitration offer.

25,000 UE WORKERS RATIFY 18½c OFFER

THE GM electrical division and RCA settlements with the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers prove that "General Electric and Westinghouse can also grant substantial wage increases to their 175,000 striking employes not conditioned on any price increase," UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald said this week.

Fitzgerald's statement was made following unanimous ratification by UE's 25,000 GM workers of the agreement to settle on an 18.5c wage increase. In addition, UE-GM workers will get $1,250,000 in back pay under a clause making 13.5 of the 18.5c retroactive to Nov. 7, 1945. This will amount to about $60 per worker, Fitzgerald added.

The agreement also provides for an 80c-an-hour hiring-in rate for men and women, to be raised to a 90c minimum after a probationary period.

"GM is the chief competitor of GE and Westinghouse in the manufacture of electric refrigerators," Fitzgerald said. "In addition, RCA is the chief competitor of GE and Westinghouse in radios.

"Prior to the settlement with GM, our union reached an agreement with RCA under which RCA workers were paid a 17.5c increase, plus six paid holidays and other benefits. In both GM and RCA settlements a price increase was not a condition of settlement.

"Throughout the war each of these four corporations followed an identical wage increase pattern," Fitzgerald said.

"Each of the four made huge war profits, and could well afford an increase. GE and Westinghouse made a combined wartime profit of $424,000,000 and have reserves of $398,000,000.

"But Westinghouse refuses to make any wage offer whatsoever, and GE makes only an inadequate 10c or 10 per cent offer based on wage cutting, speed up and contract cancellation."

HARVESTER STRIKERS AWAIT PANEL REPORT

WITH its strike against 11 plants of the Intl. Harvester Company holding firm on all fronts, the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Union announced this week in Chicago that it had completed presentation of its case for a 30% wage increase before the government fact-finding panel. The hearings were held almost continuously for two weeks.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach this week extended for another two weeks the date on which the panel's report on the Harvester case is due. Feb. 18 was the date originally set.

FE-CIO leaders presented evidence to the panel, based on extensive research into IHC's $75-million-a-year war-level income and $300 million surplus, to show that the 30% increase demanded would add only 10% to operations costs, and that even this would be more than offset by other factors already in effect.

These include elimination of overtime pay; savings of a minimum of $20,000,000 under the new 1946 tax laws; vast expansion of business as shown by IHC's acquisition of former war plants and construction of new plants in Memphis, Tenn.; Ft. Madison, Ia.; and Wood River, Ill.

FE Sec. Treas. Gerald Fielde, leader of the Harvester strike, said that after the union took strike action IHC raised its original offer of a 10% increase to 17c an hour, but the FE was forced to reject this, "because it was not supported by contract terms capable of enforcing it in the plants."

"Our 30,000 IHC members have voted to remain out until a contract acceptable to them is signed," he declared.

WU AGREES TO ACA TERMS TO END SEVEN-WEEK STRIKE

THE 34-day strike against Western Union in N. Y. City ended Feb. 11 in victory for the CIO American Communications Assn., with the huge telegraph monopoly agreeing to terms which the union was willing to accept before the strike began.

WU and ACA agreed to arbitrate a disputed paragraph under the Natl. War Labor Board directive. The union said that a favorable decision would give 2,000 senior employes $2 million annually in wage increases. The company and the union accepted the other provisions of the WLB directive, giving increases to 5,000 other workers.

After the ACA members had ratified settlement terms, ACA Pres. Joseph P. Selly hurried to the picket lines in front of the company's main building and declared Feb. 9 over the loudspeaker in the union's truck that "the greatest picket line in the history of N. Y. was adjourned." A crowd of several thousand cheered Selly and sang "Solidarity Forever."

Selly said that it was a "tremendous victory that the company agreed to submit to arbitration a question which it formerly refused to arbitrate."

Similar terms had been accepted by ACA but rejected by WU when proposed by Mayor O'Dwyer on the eve of the strike, but the two parties were brought together by N. Y. Supreme Court Justice Levy before whom the company had brought proceedings to ban mass picketing.

CIO SPELLS D-E-M-O-C-R-A-C-Y

THE newspapers' running attack on CIO unions based on allegations of dictatorship and failure to account for expenditure of members' dues should be halted in its tracks by a survey made by the CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

The utter phoniness of the press charges made since the first CIO local showed that it could benefit its members is shown by the survey which shows that affiliates of the CIO are democratically-run institutions which give a full accounting to their members of financial transactions, 32 publishing reports available to the press.

The charge of dictatorship is knocked into oblivion by the very first statement in the survey which declares that race, color, sex or creed are no bars to CIO membership and "that every member of a CIO union has full and equal voting rights."

Prepared by Katherine Pollak Ellickson, assistant director of research, and Everett Kassalow, also of the research dept., the survey shows that "top officers of CIO unions are elected by the members or their representatives who are chosen for this task" and that with one exception where the president is elected every three years, these elections are held every year or every two years.

Many newspaper stories of the survey led off with the salaries paid to the heads of the international unions, but in the face of the following sections of the survey it was impossible to "blow up" the facts on the remuneration to the union leaders:

"Two-thirds of all CIO unions pay top salaries of less than $6,000 a year and a majority of the unions pay a top salary of $100 a week or less. Is this too much for the job as serving as the head of an organization of 50,000 to 100,000 members?

"Some of the larger unions pay slightly higher salaries, but it is worthwhile to contrast these with the salaries paid to the heads of corporations with whom these union officers bargain:

"Bethlehem Steel, for example, paid a top salary of $221,645 in 1944; Westinghouse Electric's highest paid executive received $198,400 in 1944. Figures for 1944 on top salaries paid by the General Motors Corp. are not available, but President Wilson received $459,041 in 1943. Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers, which has bargaining relationships with Ford, Chrysler and other motor car manufacturers, as well as General Motors, is paid $9,000 a year."

How CIO Unions Are Run	How Often Are International Conventions Held?	How Often Are Officers Elected?	How Are Officers Nominated? By:	How Are Officers Elected? By:	Are Conventions Open to Public? [3]	Before Members Can Be Expelled Do They Have: Right to a Hearing?	Right to Appeal to Convention?
Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Automobile Workers	Annually	Annually	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barbers and Beauty Culturists	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Amalgamated Clothing Workers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes
American Communications Assn.	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Membership petitions	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes
Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	Annually	Annually	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Farm Equipment & Metal Workers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Federal Workers	Annually	Annually	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	No
Fishermen and Allied Workers	Annually	Annually	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Nominating committee at Conv.	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fur & Leather Workers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Furniture Workers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Membership in local meetings	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Membership in local meetings	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	No [6]
Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific	No Conventions [1]	Every 2 years	Membership in division meetings	Membership referendum		Yes	
Longshoremen & Warehousemen	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marine Cooks and Stewards	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Membership petitions	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn.	Annually	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	No	Yes	Yes
Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Annually	Annually	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
National Maritime Union	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Membership petitions	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers	Annually	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes
American Newspaper Guild	Annually	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes
Office and Professional Workers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oil Workers	Annually	Annually	Delegates at Convention	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes
Packinghouse Workers	Annually	Annually	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes [4]	Yes	Yes
Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employees	Every 3 years	Every 3 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rubber Workers	Annually	Annually	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shoeworkers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Locals	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes [6]
State, County & Municipal Workers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Steelworkers	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Locals	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stone & Allied Products Workers	Every 3 years	Every 2 years [2]	Locals	Locals	Yes	Yes	Yes
Textile Workers Union	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transport Service Employees	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Transport Workers Union	Every 2 years	Every 2 years	Convention Delegates at	Delegates at Convention	Yes	Yes	Yes
Woodworkers	Annually	Every 2 years	Delegates at Convention	Membership referendum	Yes	Yes	Yes

[1] Annual conference of Executive Council is central policy body, and its recommendations are submitted to membership referendum.
[2] President and Secretary-Treasurer every 2 years, Vice President and Executive Board every year.
[3] The Convention delegates may call for a closed executive session, but this has been done only on rare occasions by any CIO union.
[4] Open to press and limited number of visitors.
[5] May appeal to referendum vote.
[6] May also appeal to referendum vote.

NOTE: A few newly organized unions have not yet adopted constitutions and were not included in this survey.

Financial Practices Of CIO Unions

	Annual Salary of Highest Paid Officer	Initiation Fee	Monthly Dues	Portion of Dues Going to International Union (Per Capita Tax)	How Does International Levy Special Financial Assessments?	International Assessments Paid Last Year by Typical Member	How Does International Report on Receipts and Expenditures to Membership?	Are International Books Audited and by Whom?
Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians	$4,680	$3 to $10, usually $3	$1 to $2.50, average is $1.35	75c	Membership referendum	None	Quarterly report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Automobile Workers	$9,000	$2 to $15	$1	40c	Executive Board	$1	Semi-annual report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Barbers and Beauty Culturists	$4,680	$3 to $25	$1 to $4	40c	Convention or referendum	None	Statements issued by accountant	Yes, International Auditor
Clothing Workers, Amalgamated	$15,000	$10 maximum	Varies, usually $1.40 to $2 [6]	70c	Ex. Bd. with membership referendum	None	At Convention	Yes, Convention Com. and C.P.A.
Communications Association	$4,680	$1 to $20 [7]	$1 to $4 [7]	45% of dues, maximum	Membership referendum	$1	Published in union journal	Yes, C.P.A.
Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	$5,200	$2 minimum, rarely more	$1 minimum, usually $1.50	35c	Convention or membership referendum	Never been levied	Monthly report to locals	Yes, trustees and C.P.A.
Farm Equipment & Metal Workers	$5,000	$2 to $15	$1 to $1.50	75c	Ex. Bd. may levy $1 yearly. Referendum may vote more	Limited to $1 per year	Quarterly by Executive Board	Yes, C.P.A.
Federal Workers	$5,000	$2 maximum, most pay $1	$1.50 maximum, most pay $1	50c	Not permitted	None	At Convention	Yes, C.P.A.
Fishermen and Allied Workers	$4,160	$10 maximum	Set by locals, most 50c to $1.25	20c	Membership referendum	$1	C.P.A. semi-annual report	Yes, C.P.A.
Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers	$4,940	$5 in union shop, $2 elsewhere	$1.50 minimum	50% of dues	Convention or membership referendum	None	Semi-annual report to Executive Board	Yes
Fur & Leather Workers	$5,200	$1 and up, as set by locals	$1.40 minimum [3]	50c [5]	Convention	Up to $2	Int'l Fin. Com. makes regular audit [14]	Yes, Finance Com. and C.P.A.
Furniture Workers	$5,720	$2 to $15	$1 to $2	40c	Executive Board	Never been levied	Quarterly report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers	$3,600	$2 to $5, may be waived	$1 to $1.50	60c	Not permitted	None	At Convention	Yes, C.P.A.
Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers	$5,600	$2 minimum, a few locals charge more	1% of earnings	40% of dues	Not permitted	None	Monthly report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific	(1)	$10 maximum	$1.50 to $3	60c	2/3 vote in membership referendum	None, except $1 death benefit	C.P.A. quarterly report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Longshoremen & Warehousemen	$5,980	$1 to $10	Set by locals	65c	Membership referendum	$1 (only one in recent years)	Quarterly audit sent to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Marine Cooks and Stewards	$4,840	$32 [2]	$2	(11)	Not permitted	None	At Gen. Council and weekly port meetings	Yes, C.P.A.
Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn.	$7,500	$50	$2	37½c	None	None	Not reported but available	Yes, C.P.A.
Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	$8,000	$2 to $10, 80% pay $2	$1.25	55c	Executive Board	None	At Convention	Yes, C.P.A.
National Maritime Union	$7,800	$15 [4]	$2.50	No locals	Not permitted	None	Monthly, in union press [15]	Books open to members
Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers	$6,000	$2 to $10, most pay $2	$1 to $5, majority $1 to $1.50	65c	Ex. Bd. may levy $1 yearly for emergency	None	Monthly report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Newspaper Guild	$6,750	$1 to $10	$1 to $5	75c and $1	Convention and Executive Board	75c to $1.50	C.P.A. quarterly and annual reports	Yes, C.P.A.
Office and Professional Workers	$7,800	$2	$1.50 to $3.50	55c	Ex. Bd. may levy $2, otherwise by Convention or ref.	None	At Ex. Bd. meetings and Convention	Yes, C.P.A.
Oil Workers	$6,600	$2 to $25	$2 to $3; 95% pay $2	90c	Membership referendum	None	Monthly report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Packinghouse Workers	$4,500	$2 [3]	Set by local, 95% pay $1.50	75c	Ex. Bd. may levy yearly. Conv. or ref. may add $1	None	Semi-annual report	Yes, by auditor
Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers	$5,200	$2 to $10, 90% of locals charge $2	2/3 pay $1; 1/3 pay $1.50	50c	Convention or Ex. Bd., with membership referendum	$2	Semi-annual audit sent to locals	Yes, auditor and accountant
Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employees	$10,000	$10 maximum, average is $5	$1 to $4	40c	Executive Board	$2 (first ever levied)	Report at each Exec Bd. meeting	Yes, audtior and C.P.A.
Rubber Workers	$4,500	$2	$1	45c	2/3 vote in membership referendum	None	Quarterly audit sent to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Shoeworkers	$5,200	$2 minimum	$1 minimum [9]	60c [9]	Executive Board	None	Quarterly report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
State, County & Municipal Workers	$5,000	$1 to $5, most pay $1	$1 to $2, most pay $1.50	50c and 75c [12]	Not permitted	None	Semi-annual report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Steelworkers	$20,000	$3	$1 to $1.50	75c	Not permitted	None	C.P.A report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Stone & Allied Products Workers	$3,000	$5 minimum [4]	$1.25 [10]	75c	2/3 vote in membership referendum	None	Annual report to local officers	Yes, C.P.A.
Textile Workers Union	$10,000	$1 to $10 [5]	$1 minimum, most pay $1.50	50c and 75c [13]	Ex. Bd. with membership referendum	Never been levied	At Convention	Yes, C.P.A.
Transport Service Employees	$4,000	$5	$1.50	$1	2/3 vote of all locals	None	Quarterly report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Transport Workers Union	$5,200	$3	$1.25 to $1.75 [7]	50c and 75c	Membership referendum	None	Semi-annual report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.
Woodworkers	$5,200	$5 [4]	$1 minimum	60c	Conv. with majority vote in membership ref.	None	Quarterly report to locals	Yes, C.P.A.

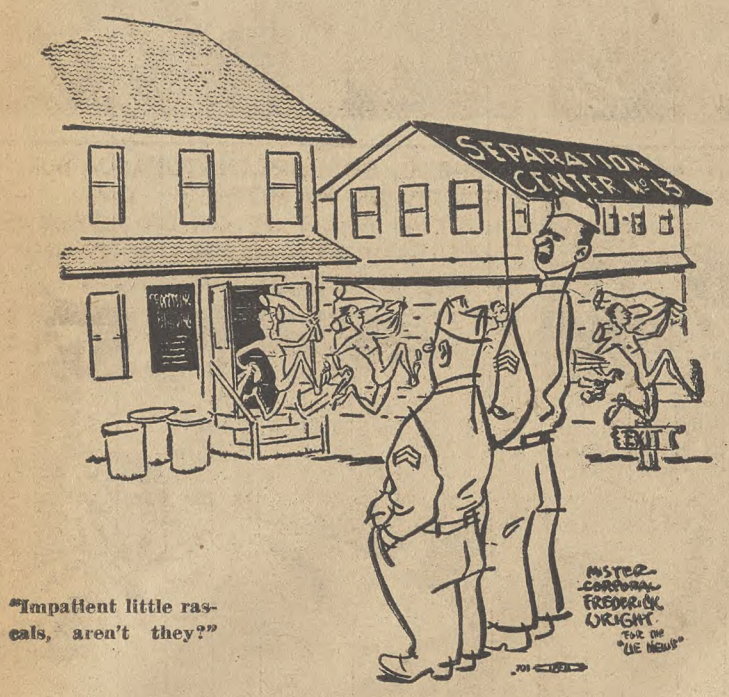
[1] No full-time international officers.
[2] Helps to cover burial benefit, shipwreck benefit, hospital benefit, etc.
[3] Although a few locals add fees for special purposes, the total never exceeds $5.
[4] International frequently reduces charge for new locals.
[5] Majority of locals make no charge.
[6] Set by locals, usually varies from 35c to 50c per week.
[7] Depend on earnings.
[8] Minimum 35c weekly, with 12½c weekly as regular per capita tax. In a few locals dues are based on a percentage of earnings.
[9] Minimum 25c weekly, with 15c weekly as regular per capita tax.
[10] A few locals charge $1.50 (with special permission of Int'l).
[11] All funds held and accounted for by the International.
[12] 75c where district organization exists, 50c where none.
[13] 50c is minimum, but most locals have voluntarily raised this to 75c.
[14] C.P.A. submits semi-annual report to Executive Board.
[15] Also semi-annually and annually.

NOTE: A few newly organized unions have not yet adopted constitutions and were not included in this survey.

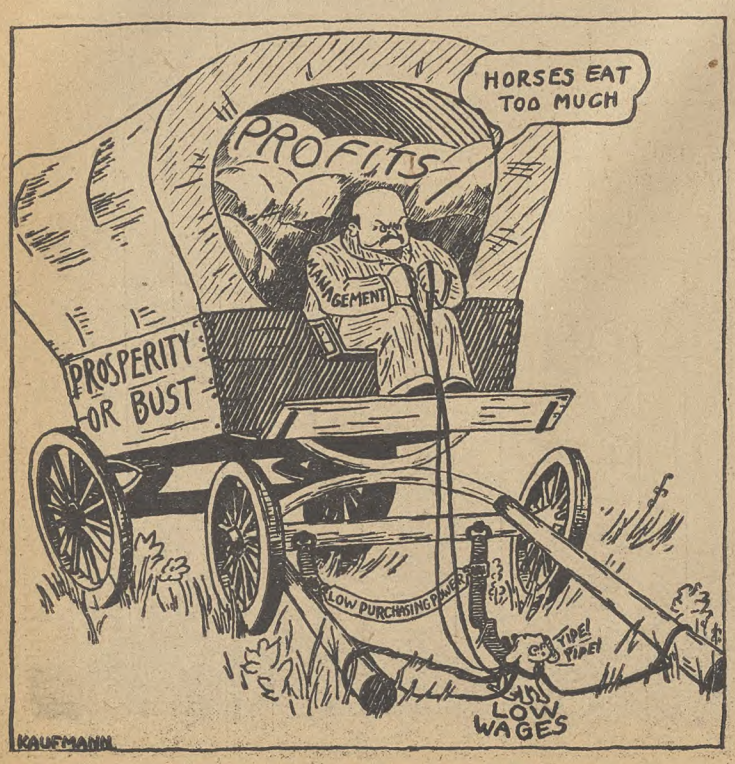
Gags and Grins From The Labor Press

"I'd like to make a suggestion."

—NMU Pilot



"Impatient little rascals, aren't they?"



PAMPHLETS

A USEFUL and timely study on obtaining public aid for strikers and their families has been issued by the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, N. Y. 19, N. Y.

The pamphlet, "Community Resources for Relief for Strikers and their Families", which was prepared by the CSC's Division of Social Research, aims to further the argument that men and women on strike are entitled to relief and assistance from all agencies, public and private, in the social welfare field, and is intended primarily for circulation among state and local public welfare administrators, but should be of use to CIO groups as well.

As explained by Natl. CSC Director Leo Perlis, the study "examines the background of the generally controversial issue over granting relief and community services to strikers and provides a general analysis of how far the agencies may be expected to go in meeting the needs of CIO members today."

An appendix gives a breakdown of the various state unemployment compensation regulations and contains an article by Dr. Marion Hathway, professor of public welfare in the School of Applied Science, University of Pittsburgh, which maintains that aid to strikers and their families is a direct responsiblity of public welfare agencies.

Dr. Hathway cites as authority for this view, the U. S. Social Security Act, which states that "when the applicant's need is established, his assistance is a matter of right."

The article also appears in the March issue of "Citizen CIO", monthly publication of the CSC.

* * *

Jobless Women

Women workers are urged to find out from their unions and from local unemployment compensation offices about their State unemployment compensation laws, in a new leaflet issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

The current leaflet, "Unemployment Compensation — How it Works for Working Women," is the fourth in the Bureau's Union Series. It explains that since some State laws discriminate against women, it is important for them to understand on what grounds they can get jobless compensation, and on what basis they will be held ineligible.

* * *

UE's Wage Fight

Why 200,000 members of the CIO Electrical workers are on strike today is explained in a new illustrated pamphlet, "Support UE Workers in Their Fight for a Living Wage," issued at UE headquarters, 11 East 51st St., N. Y. 22, N. Y.

Facts show that the average General Electric and Westinghouse employe is paid less than $40 a week, or below the living wage today, states the pamphlet, which calls upon people throughout the nation to back in every way possible the workers' fight for decent pay.

The Rev. Hall Elected

The Federal Council of Churches announces the election of the Rev. Cameron Hall of Philadelphia as associate executive secretary of the Dept. of Christian Social Relations. Mr. Hall has resigned his position as director of the Dept. of Social Education & Action of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., to begin his new work with the Federal Council.

Education Notes

New CIO Picture Strip

Similarities between the social philosophy of the Bible and the progressive labor movement are pointed out in an eight-page colored picture-strip leaflet, "The Bible and the Working Man," published this week by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

Kermit Eby, director of the department, said that the leaflet will be distributed widely to groups outside the labor movement "whose members are more familiar with religious precepts than with trade union ideology."

Drawing parallels from Biblical texts, "The Bible and the Working Man" tells the story of a farm family who move to the city, where the father is gradually won over to unionism.

The leaflet, which has been endorsed by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen, may be obtained from the CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Price: 2c a copy; 100 for $1.50; 1,000 for $12.50.

* * *

Farmers Get CIO Leaflet

To help push the CIO's policy of mutual understanding between farmers and workers, Local 6, CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union in San Francisco has mailed to 100,000 farmers in California reprints of an article on farmers' problems taken from the CIO Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the Natl. CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

"The article talks in plain terms about mistakes made by union members when they think about farmers' problems and about mistakes made by farmers when they think about the problems of wage earners," says Local 6 Pres. Richard Lynden in a covering letter.

* * *

Gaer Now Publisher

A new book publishing firm, Boni & Gaer, Inc., which will devote itself to the publication of easy-to-read books presented from the progressive point of view, has just been announced by Charles Boni and Joseph Gaer. Mr. Gaer is the author of "The First Round," story of the CIO Political Action Committee, and other PAC publications.

The new firms first book, "Wind in the Olive Trees," by Abel Flenn, deals with Spain from the inside.

Hudson Shore Celebrates

Hudson Shore Labor School, oldest resident school for workers in the U. S., will celebrate its 25th anniversary at a dinner March 23 at the Murray Hill, Hotel, N. Y. City. Scheduled speakers are CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Hilda W. Smith, first director of the Bryn Mawr Summer School, and Frank Fenton of the AFL.

Tickets to the dinner at $5 a plate, may be obtained from the school's winter headquarters, Room 503, Singer Bldg. Annex., 95 Liberty St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

The school, which began in 1921 on Bryn Mawr College campus as the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, moved to its present location in West Park, N. Y., in 1939, where it has held its regular summer sessions and institutes sponsored by unions and other workers' education groups. This summer's session is scheduled for June 29-Aug. 10.

The school, which now includes men as well as women in all its student groups, has pioneered in developing effective methods of teaching workers.

An Honorary Committee for the 25th Anniversary is headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, warm supporter of workers' education, who has often entertained the school's students and faculty at her Val Kill Cottage.

Carey and Fenton are co-chairmen. CIO members of the Committee include Clinton S. Golden, John Green, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas and Willard Townsend.

UAW Medical Director

Appointment of Dr. I. Donald Fagin as Medical Director of the CIO Auto Workers' Health Institute was announced this week by UAW Sec.-Treas. George F. Addes, who is director of the Institute. Dr. Fagin, a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, returned recently from five years in service, and has been associated with the teaching staff of the University of Texas School of Medicine.

Activities of the UAW Health Institute include a medical diagnostic service, research in industrial medicine and hygiene, a health education department and a personal service department.

STAINLESS STEEL PROTECTS FOOD PRODUCTS

Food processors report that stainless steel equipment increases the effectiveness of many dehydrating units. The stainless steel protects food vitamins, colors, and flavors by preventing metallic contamination. This freedom from contamination also is found to reduce food spoilage and cut weight.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

JIM DISCOVERED THAT THE VET LEADER OF THE UNION SMASHING GANG AT THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY IS HIS OWN KID BROTHER, MICKEY!

MICKEY CERTAINLY FOUND HIMSELF A CUTE PHILOSOPHY... LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELF AND TO HECK WITH EVERYBODY ELSE... WELL, HE'LL HAVE TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT!

BUT IF I EXPOSE MICKEY... MOM WILL SUFFER MORE THAN HE WILL...

HUH? MORNING, WOODY.

WHAT'S THE MATTER, JIM? YOU LOOK LIKE SOMETHING EXPLODED INSIDE YOU...

SOMETHING DID, WOODY... I'VE FOUND THE RAT LEADING THE UNION BUSTERS AT THE ROTOR PLANT...

YIPPEE! NOW WE CAN BUST UP THE UNION BUSTERS!

WE'LL EXPOSE THE RAT! HE WON'T BE ABLE TO SHOW HIS FACE IN TOWN! HIS OWN MOTHER WON'T HAVE NO USE FOR HIM! **SAY!** YOU DON'T SEEM HAPPY OVER IT...

WHO... WHO IS THE GUY, JIM?

MY OWN LOUSY BROTHER! MICKEY...

GEE... I--I NEVER FIGGERED... MICKEY...

IT DOESN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE... TOO MANY MEN AND WOMEN HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES TO BUILD THE UNION...

...A UNION THAT WILL GIVE THEM SOME SECURITY... PROTECT THEIR LIVING STANDARDS...

BUT--BUT WHAT ABOUT YOUR MOTHER? HOW'LL SHE TAKE IT?

SHE'LL BE HURT, NATURALLY. BUT IT'S EITHER MY MOTHER... OR HURTING A LOT OF OTHER MOTHERS AND FAMILIES AND KIDS WHO ARE PROTECTED BY THE UNION.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO NOW?

I'M GOING DOWN TO THE ROTOR PLANT AND EXPOSE MICKEY... TELL THE GUYS WHO IS LEADING THE ANTI-UNION BUNCH.

PRESENTLY AS JIM AND WOODY APPROACH THE ROTOR PLANT...

SOMETHING IS DOING... I HOPE THE RATS HAVEN'T STARTED ALREADY!

DON'T HOPE, JIM! LOOK WHO'S IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CROWD!

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

Casing The Case Bill

(See Story, Page 7)

CIO members now in the thick of strike struggles must tell their Congressmen and Senators what they think about the Case bill and other anti-union measures now pending in the Senate Labor Committee, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan says in a letter to affiliates this week.

The Case bill (HR 5262) which passed the House by 258 to 155 last week, is the most vicious of the lot, though the Ball-Hatch bill (S 1171) and the Ellender bill (S 1661) run it a close second.

Don't be fooled by the line that the Case bill can never be passed in the Senate because it's too stringent. The reactionary GOP-polltax Democrat alliance that worked on FEPC is capable of passing it—perhaps with "modifications"—but still with plenty of anti-union teeth. And there's no guarantee of a Presidential veto.

And don't be taken in by the equally dangerous line that the Case bill will fail and the "milder' Ball-Hatch or Ellender bill will pass, thereby not hurting us nearly as much as we think.

The Ball-Hatch and Ellender bills are just as anti-union in their own way as the Case bill. Our job is to keep reminding our Senators of this fact, lest they try to put over the idea that S 1171 and S 1661 are "reasonable."

Just as a refresher, study this brief analysis of the Case bill—and send it to your Senator, with your compliments:

1. The Case bill outlaws strikes for as long as 35 days after all available conciliation and mediation has failed. Assistance to a strike is also outlawed.

2. It effectively repeals the Norris-LaGuardia act, reviving the use of anti-union injunctions in Federal courts.

3. It bars Wagner Act protection to clerical and supervisory employes, thus putting them at the boss's mercy if they try to organize.

4. It makes it illegal for unions or workers to refuse to work on non-union or struck products.

5. It takes Wagner Act protection away from strikers accused of "violence" on the picketline. "Violence" can be anything a hostile judge may want to define.

6. It removes Wagner Act protection from 500,000 workers in industrialized food processing industries, such as fruit and vegetable packing by defining them as "agricultural labor."

That's the Case bill. Tell your Senators to stay away from it—and from all the others too.

Aid Housing

CIO support for the Wyatt-Truman emergency housing program was pledged by President Murray and UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas this week.

"Only those who have no faith in American democracy and production genius will doubt our capacity to meet the goals set in Mr. Wyatt's most practical program," they said.

The program calls for 2,700,000 homes to be built in 1946, with emphasis on homes selling for $6,000 or less and renting for $50 a month.

It also calls for price ceilings on old homes subsidies for production of building materials, funds for research in new techniques, immediate emergency housing, insurance of mortgages and tax amortization for new material plans.

The Wyatt program correctly puts heavy emphasis on veterans' needs—and will, if enacted, ease the general housing situation for all of us.

It contrasts sharply with the meager plans of the building industry, which calls for only 500,000 units in 1946 and no price ceilings or allocations to put materials into low-cost houses.

Three bills are needed to get the program going (for analysis, see CIO News, Feb. 11): S 1592 (Wagner-Ellender-Taft); HR 4761 (Patman, with amendments to be offered by him) and S 1729 (Kilgore-Mitchell).

British Loan

CIO is supporting the loan to Britain, up for ratification in Congress this week, and will support other loans for needed reconstruction among the United Nations.

Object of the loan is to put Britain back on her economic feet, and also to gain trade advantages for this country. Obviously British recovery means a better economic situation for us.

Terms of the loan specifically state:

"The purpose of the line of credit is to facilitate purchases by the United Kingdom of goods and services in the U. S., to assist the U. K. to meet transitional postwar deficits in its current balance of payments, to help the U. K. to maintain adequate reserves of gold and dollars, to assist the government of the U. K. to assume the obligations of multilateral trade, as defined in this and other agreements."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Case HR 5262	Imposes cooling-off, forced arbitration; forbids support of strikes, etc.	Rushed through House and now in Senate Labor Committee.	Wire Senators, especially Sen. Murray (D., Mont.) as Labor Committee chairman, to oppose.
Ball-Hatch S 1171	Similar to Case, though called "milder." Has enforced cooling-off, arbitration.	Tacked on to Ellender (Truman) bill as substitute. In Senate Labor Committee.	Wire Senators to oppose along with Case bill.
Ellender (S 1661)	This is Truman's cooling-off and fact-finding bill.	Senate Labor Committee. Danger it may be put over as substitute for Case and Ball-Hatch.	Wire Senators to oppose; especially members of Senate Labor Committee.
Price control HR 5270	Renews price control act and OPA. Watch CIO News for details.	Hearings start this week in House Banking Committee.	CIO supports renewal for one year. More details later.
Housing HR 4761	Emergency housing, with priorities for veterans.	House Banking Committee. Hearings start soon.	Tell Representative to support, with Patman amendments.
School lunch HR 3370	Sets up permanent hot lunch program for school kids; appropriates $50,000,000.	To House floor for vote Feb. 19.	Wire Representative to support.
65-cent wage S 1349	Raises present wage-hour act minimum from 40 to 65c.	Reported out of Senate Labor Committee at 65c level.	Wire Senators to support at full 65c level and coverage.

NO VOTE, NO VICTORY IN '46: REGISTER!

Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

PRICE CONTROL: Hearings on renewal of the price control act are set to start in the House Banking Committee this week, with OPA head Chester Bowles leading the testimony.

The fight for renewal without hampering amendments will be one of the toughest in recent Congressional years.

It will take every ounce of united political strength that can be mobilized to win it. Workers, consumers, housewives, farmers, merchants, will have to work together as never before to prevent the disaster of inflation from overtaking us all.

Workers will have to fight for price control and OPA to protect the wage gains they have made through their unions. If they fail, everything won on the picket lines will go out the window.

The time to begin mobilizing is now—not a month or three weeks or two weeks from now.

65c: With the report of the Senate Labor Committee out this week recommending the 65c level, S 1349 now moves to the Senate floor.

Principal opposition is expected to come from Sen. Ellender (D. La.), who was also one of the main leaders in the filibuster against FEPC.

Sen. Ellender does not represent the people of the South, who would benefit from passage of the bill at the full 65c level. He works for the sweatshoppers, both North and South.

The House Labor Committee has not yet acted on its version of the bill (HR 3914), is expected to act after the Senate Committee has reported.

USES: CIO is scheduled to testify in the Senate Labor Committee this week on the issue of whether or not to return the U. S. Employment Service to state control.

State control can easily mean that the USES apparatus (which covers unemployment compensation as well as job placement) will be used to force workers into low-paid jobs, act as strikebreakers, etc.

The House has passed (Jan. 29) the Dirksen bill sending USES back to the states at once. Wire your Senators to support S 1510 which blocks immediate return.

SCHOOL LUNCH: The House will take up HR 3370, which provides $50,000,000 for a program of one hot meal a day to school kids. This is the only chance of a decent hot meal that millions of children get.

Following House action, the Senate will take up its bill, S 962 which is now in Senate Agriculture. Tell your Senators to support the program and to increase the amount in the House bill.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

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February 25, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EVERYBODY'S HAPPY!

Soup kitchen workers at CIO Steelworkers' strike headquarters, Carnegie - Illinois Steel Corp., Homestead, Pa., greeted the 18½c an hour wage victory that ended the four-week-old strike in basic steel with a fandango of jubilation.

"I Can't Stand Jack Benny Because Lucky Strike Means Fink Tobacco" is what these Los Angeles pickets are chanting outside Benny's radio show. More than 350 CIO members paraded in front of Benny's studio, protesting refusal of his sponsors, American Tobacco Co., to meet with CIO Food & Tobacco Workers after more than 130 days of their strike for a minimum wage of 65c an hour.

STEEL WIN CLINCHED, PRICE BATTLE ON

By FRED d'AVILA

(See Other Stories—Pages 3, 4, 6 and 7)

THE conclusive victory of the CIO Steelworkers Union that won an 18½c an hour wage increase and continuation of union security clauses, and smashed the union-busting conspiracy of some of America's biggest employers, will be followed by an equally militant fight to defend real wages by extension of the price control act.

This was the word from Philip Murray, president of CIO and the Steelworkers, at a Pittsburgh meeting of the union's Wage Policy Committee this week. A committee resolution stated:

"It becomes our major immediate task to make sure that our success is not wiped out by any weakening in the battle for control of the price level.

"From the start of its campaign, the union has recognized that all of the objectives sought in our wage fight can be lost if the wage gains of American workers are wiped out by unjustifiable price increases granted to American industry."

Murray said that profits are so high that substantial wage increases without price increases still will give industry profits far in excess of pre-war levels.

Murray stressed the tremendous significance of the steel victory, result of a month-long strike which started Jan. 21 and shut down all but a few firms which agreed to pay the 18½c an hour raise asked by the union.

The victory not only cracked the log-jam holding up settlements in other industries which use steel, but also guaranteed that the union in peace will continue to be protected by security clauses written into contracts during the existence of the Natl. War Labor Board.

These include maintenance of membership and dues checkoff clauses—accepted by many manufacturers only on a temporary war basis.

The establishment of such clauses in the Steelworkers' contracts will help to set the pattern for all industry, and will make it virtually impossible for other managements to insist on other unions signing weaker agreements.

As The CIO NEWS went to press, the 18½c an hour increase had been OKed by firms employing about 500,000 workers—mostly in basic steel—with about 250,000 others in fabricating plants not yet back to work because employers had refused to grant the raise, largely due to questions about price adjustments. U. S. Steel and other basic producers have been guaranteed a price increase of about $5 a ton by the federal government.

Pointing out that a recent ruling of the Office of Economic Stabilization states that it is not necessary for the fabricators to obtain approval of wage increases as a preliminary step toward presenting claims for price adjustments, Murray said:

"The fabricators are engaged in a strike against the people. They have no moral or justifiable reason for continuing in this position. They assume no financial hazards in reaching agreement with our organization. Each employer is guaranteed his peacetime profits."

Murray said the union will not compromise its demand for 18½c an hour for fabricating workers. Pointing out that new fabricating contracts are being approved daily, he said that the entire industry probably will be signed up within the next two weeks.

Meanwhile, in a move to aid non-integrated steel companies, the union passed a resolution urging the Civilian Production Agency to reinstitute allocation of semi-finished steel supplies for these firms, and recommended establishment of a temporary labor-management committee to supervise the work.

L. S. MEANS FINK TOBACCO

NINETY CIO working men and women—strikers against the American Tobacco Co.—brought the story of a 130-day refusal to bargain collectively to the White House and to other government agencies in Washington this week.

The 90 workers were members of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers who came from Philadelphia, Trenton, N. J., and Charleston, S. C., to tell President Truman and the people of the U. S. about their demand for a 65c wage and a union contract with one of the largest cigarette manufacturers in the nation — the makers of Lucky Strikes.

Meanwhile, the Natl. Labor Relations Board denied FTA-CIO its election-won right to certification in the cannery industry in California.

Bowing to AFL Teamster pressure, the NLRB set aside a legal election in which the CIO union had won a plurality of the votes, on a technicality dreamed up by the majority of the NLRB—Chairman Paul Herzog and Gerard Reilly—who responded to appeals of the AFL and their supporters in Congress.

CIO PUSHES CHEMICAL DRIVE

THE CIO this week prepared to launch an organization campaign in the chemical industry.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, announced that the drive will be conducted by the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

William B. Taylor, who recently completed a successful organizing campaign for the CIO among the oil workers, was assigned to direct the new drive by Haywood.

Gas, Coke & Chemical Pres. Martin Wagner said that the soundness of CIO's program is demonstrated by recent wage victories, and that the AFL has forfeited the right to workers' support by its failure to take progressive action.

"The return of John L. Lewis to the AFL certifies the well founded belief in our hearts and minds that the high priest of reactionary labor and the foremost proponent of a policy of unrestricted and uncontrolled free enterprise has now in fact, as well as in practice, formally turned his back to the needs of American workers for progressive, sincere leadership and is now seeking to regain lost glory and position within the ranks of a decaying bureaucracy," Martin declared.

3,000 HONOR SLAIN PICKETS

More than 3,000 people this week crowded into the state armory at Peoria, Ill., to pay tribute to two labor martyrs who were shot in the back by armed thugs of George P. McNear's Toledo Peoria & Western Railroad, Feb. 6, and to vow that those responsible for the cold-blooded murders should not go unpunished.

Union delegations attended the joint CIO-AFL-Railroad Brotherhood meeting from all over the midwest, to honor the two men, Irwin Paschon and Arthur Browne.

Paschon and Browne were killed when 16 TP&W guards fired from an armored train into a crowd of pickets at a railroad crossing near Gridley, Ill.

ON THE BARGAINING FRONT

REJECT WESTINGHOUSE UNION-BUSTING PLAN

A unanimous vote of 75,000 striking members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Westinghouse plants has repudiated a company offer, made in recent negotiations, which would have eliminated union security and have cut wages, the UE announced this week in N. Y.

"Westinghouse employes, by their votes, re-emphasized their demand for $2-a-day wage increases, which is the sole issue of the strike," UE stated. "They answer the Corporation's claim by pointing to the scandalous low wage rates paid, according to government figures in such plants as Baltimore (57½c an hour), Bloomfield (61½c), Cleveland (57½c), Derry, Pa. (61½c), E. Pittsburgh (61½c), Fairmont (54c), Lima (51½c), Mansfield (59½c), and Newark (57½c)."

GM STRIKERS WARNED OF PEACE RUMORS

As the CIO News went to press, the CIO Auto Workers' top leadership issued a warning to General Motors strikers that they should "ignore headlines and rumors reporting the settlement of strike issues."

This was the second time within a week that UAW national headquarters warned the strikers to disregard optimistic press reports of the negotiations being conducted by UAW and GM negotiators headed by Pres. R. J. Thomas and C. E. Wilson, respectively, in the presence of Federal Mediator Dewey.

In the second warning Thomas, Vice-Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. George Addes telegraphed GM locals that "on wages and Paragraph 63 (concerning promotions and transfers) we are as far apart as we were 10 days ago." Reuther said negotiators were nearer an understanding on maintenance of membership, as the GM strike entered its 15th week.

New UAW contracts were announced this week with the Ford Motor Co. of Canada and the Freuhauf Trailer Co., bringing to eight the number of new pacts and wage agreements reached by the union in the automotive in-

The Freuhauf pact provided a blanket increase of 15c an hour retroactive to Nov. 16, plus increases in three categories ranging from 7c to 12c an hour.

CIO RUBBER WAGE TALKS START

The Big Four rubber companies this week started their first industry-wide wage negotiations on the demand of the CIO Rubber Workers for a 30% increase, at conferences presided over by U. S. Labor Conciliator Paul W. Fuller.

Represented were Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber and Firestone, which employ some 175,000 of the 300,000 workers in the industry. The union delegation was headed by URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster and included representatives of 50 locals.

In addition to a 30% increase, the union is demanding overtime after 30 hours; double time for work on Sundays and holidays; and adjustment of inequities within the plants and among different plants. Present average hourly pay is $1.09, with overtime starting after 40 hours.

The employers have offered a 10c hourly increase and a 3c night shift differential.

14-1 VOTE FOR COAST LONGSHORE STRIKE

The CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union this week voted by a 14-1 majority to strike Pacific Coast docks Apr. 1.

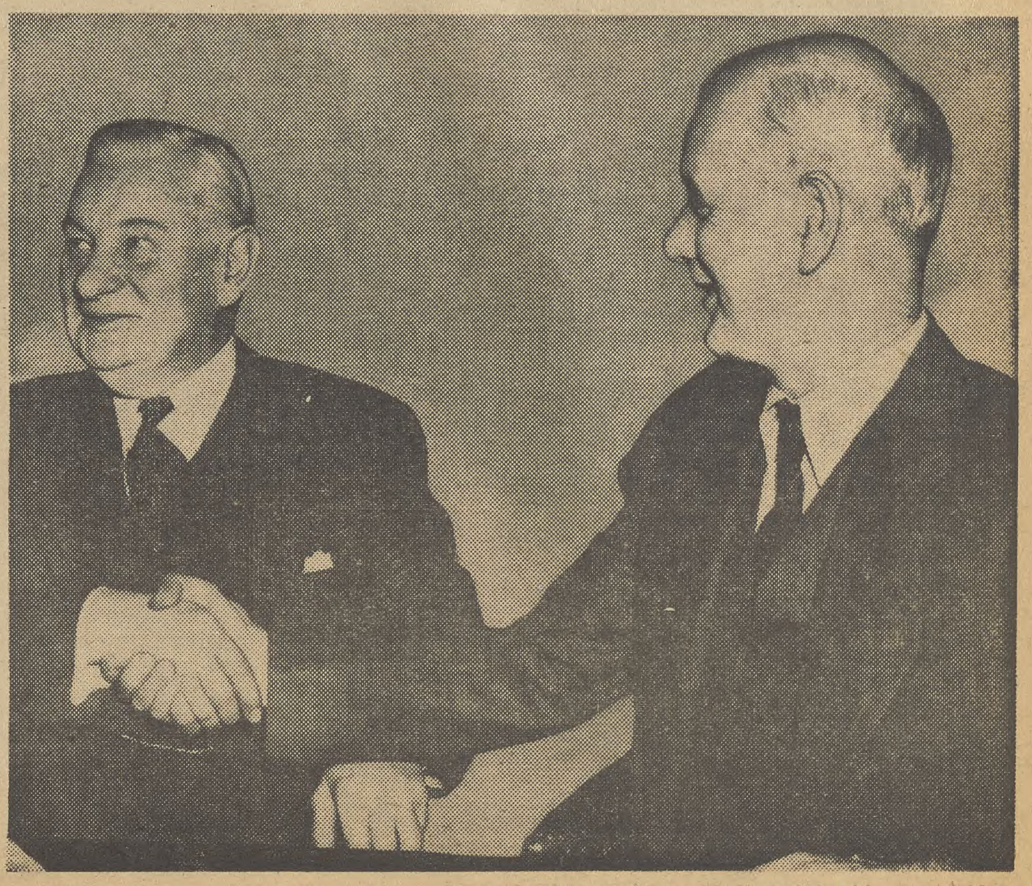
The union charged that employers have failed: to carry out War Labor Board directives; to pay $8 million in retroactive wages; and to bargain for renewal of a contract that expired more than six months ago.

BIGGEST STRIKE — BIGGEST VICTORY

1 U. S. Steel Corp., bellwether of industry, signing in Washington, D. C., agreement with CIO Steelworkers for 18½c-an-hour increase. Directly affected were 125,000 employes, with 400,000 more, employed by other basic plants, getting raise, too, following month-long strike which shut down virtually entire industry. Seated, l. to r.: Vice-Pres. John S. Stephens, U. S. Steel; Reconversion Dir. John Snyder; USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray. Standing: Roger Blough, U. S. Steel; Sec. of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach; Presidential Advisor John Steelman; and David J. McDonald, Lee Pressman and Van A. Bittner, respectively, secretary-treasurer, general counsel and assistant to the president, USA-CIO.

2 Make-ready job: Pipefitter Nat Sayko works on furnace water cooling system at Carnegie Illinois Homestead Works, Pittsburgh, in preparation for production.

3 Bethlehem too: Vice-Pres. J. M. Larkin (l.) of the second largest steel corporation in the U. S. shakes hands with USA-CIO President Murray after signing for the 18½c an hour raise for the firm's 75,000 workers.



VICTORY AND ITS LESSONS

In all American labor's struggles, there has never been a victory so sweeping as that achieved by the CIO in the steel, auto, electrical, textile, clothing, oil and other industries, and in course of achievement by many other CIO unions.

It is true the victory is not yet complete. Not all the steel companies are yet signed up. General Motors, General Electric, Westinghouse, Intl. Harvester, meat packing, rubber and other companies are still holding out.

But with the recent agreements signed by U. S. Steel and other big steel companies for an 18½c increase, and with similarly substantial increases granted by Ford, Chrysler, RCA, General Motors Electrical Division, American Woolen and many other big companies in major industries, final and complete victory is not in doubt.

CIO's victory is its greatest in history, not only for the size of the wage increases won and the number of workers benefited but also for its defeat of a dangerous big-business conspiracy to destroy union security and union conditions.

The union security provisions of checkoff and maintenance of membership, obtained during the war under WLB directives, are now assured of continuance. In the steel industry, for instance, the companies, by extending existing contracts, have for the first time accepted these security provisions under voluntary collective bargaining.

Outstanding credit is due to President Murray and the other CIO leaders, whose brilliant strategy charted the way to victory and marshalled the hosts of labor.

But the success of their leadership has depended and still depends upon the solidarity and determination of the millions of rank-and-file CIO members.

It is they who man the picket lines and endure the hardships. It is their devotion and persistence in following through the line of action on which they have democratically determined that wins labor's battles.

Theirs is the victory and theirs the chief credit in the most solidly organized and most successful strikes American labor has ever conducted.

But this is not only labor's but a people's victory. One of the greatest contributing factors has been the amazing degree of general community support—from political and church leaders, farmers, veterans, professional people and small businessmen.

The CIO was widely recognized as leading the people's battle for higher living standards for all Americans, and because of this it received the people's support.

Looking ahead, it is obvious there are many battles still to be fought. The whole strength of the movement must be mobilized to bring to terms the many employers who are still holding out and bucking the tide.

There is still the acute danger of vicious anti-union legislation being passed by Congress, to deprive labor of many of its gains.

There is also the most immediate danger of inflationary increases in living costs robbing the workers of their hard-won wage raises. One of CIO's greatest campaigns must now be conducted to maintain OPA price controls and to keep down living costs.

The new strength and prestige achieved by the CIO through its victories must immediately be turned to advantage through great union organizing campaigns and through the intensification of its political activities.

We cannot rest on our oars. Only by going forward with renewed energy and determination can we consolidate our victory and reap its full advantages for labor and all the American people.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

IT is difficult to fix an exact V-Day for CIO's great victory over wage-cutting and union-busting, just as it was difficult to say which days could most appropriately be called V-E Day and V-J Day.

But for our part—rather than wait for all the die-hards to capitulate and for all mopping-up operations to be completed—we'll arbitrarily pick the day when the U. S. Steel Corp. signed up with the United Steelworkers of America for a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour.

For on this day, the back of heavy industry's war against labor was broken. The lesser steel companies began immediately to fall in line. A pattern of union acceptance and substantial wage increases was set in the most basic of all industries.

It became a foregone conclusion that the CIO would sooner or later win equally substantial increases in its other strikes, and that the big business conspiracy to wreck the unions and keep down wages had been defeated.

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The full extent of CIO's great victory in the greatest of all industrial struggles cannot be measured in dollars and cents alone.

The increase in the weekly wages of the individual worker means plenty to him and his family in more tolerable living standards.

The many millions of dollars that will eventually be added to the purchasing power of all American labor means plenty to our whole society.

It will be passed on to farmers, business and professional people, to the whole community, in a greater demand for goods and services, resulting in increased production, more employment and expanding national prosperity.

In winning the largest wage increase for the greatest number of workers ever won by labor at one time, the CIO has won a great economic victory for all labor and all the American people.

But it has also won more than this.

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Just as the full measure of the United Nations' victory must be taken against what would have resulted from a victory for fascism, so CIO's victory must be measured against what was in store for America in the event of its defeat.

After the first world war, there were inflationary price increases running far ahead of wages, the big industries launched an open-shop drive, and from the defeat of the unions followed wage-cutting, uninhibited profiteering, unemployment and finally the great depression.

This tragic history was on the way to repeating itself, if it had not been for the militancy and determination of the CIO.

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A concerted postwar open-shop drive was foreshadowed during the war, when the steel companies and other large employers entered stipulations that they were obeying War Labor Board directives for the check-off and maintenance of membership only under protest and for the duration of the war.

Once the war ended, there was every evidence of a planned strategy on the part of the big corporations to hold up reconversion, to reject collective bargaining and to force a showdown with the unions, for the purpose of destroying union security, of breaking the unions or "teaching them a lesson," as well as of keeping down wages.

But now the U. S. Steel Corp., in extending the existing contract, without changes except for increased wages, has for the first time voluntarily agreed to the checkoff and maintenance of membership. Union security has similarly been preserved in other contracts signed by CIO unions.

Although there are still a number of sharp struggles to fight with die-hard corporations, it can now safely be said that the back of the general union-wrecking conspiracy has been broken.

A lesson has been taught all right by the CIO strikes. But it is a lesson to the corporations, that the CIO is strong enough to stop any open-shop drive.

Having fought for and won this great victory for higher wages and union security for all American labor, with AFL leaders largely "sitting it out", the CIO emerges with tremendously enhanced prestige, which can now be translated into a great expansion of organizational strength and political influence.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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CIO's Own Radio Shows EVERY SATURDAY

Two Full, Weekly 15-Minute Radio Programs, of and for CIO

1. Labor-USA. Dramatic shows. American Broadcasting Co. network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7 P. M., EST.

2. Cross-Section—CIO. On-the-spot interviews of CIO people by William Downs, noted CBS commentator. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4 P. M., EST.

Live Listening!

'SUPER-SENIORITY' TAKES RAP AT LEGION PARLEY

THE CIO found Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, in its corner and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service head, modifying his adamant stand on "super-seniority" at the American Legion's Employment Committee Conference at Washington, D. C., this week.

Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee told the conference that real job security for ex-servicemen lay not in Selective Service's "super-seniority" for one year but in keeping jobs under union contracts. This was virtually echoed by Bradley.

The VA head declared that most veterans do not have re-employment rights and that the "employment of veterans is not a problem for the next year or the year after that."

It seemingly was obvious, to 200 Legion members, management and other guests, that the real protection of the veterans lay in union contracts guarding their seniority rights.

General Hershey was inching or being inched by the course of events over to CIO's corner. Last April he indicated to the Legion Employment Committee conference that Selective Service's "super-seniority" theory was part of the law, admitting only that such was not the case when he was cornered by questioning from CIO representatives.

This week he told the conference that he was willing to let the courts interpret the law, pinning his faith on a ruling that the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has been asked to make in the case of Abraham Fishgold, veteran who was laid off for seven days by the Sullivan Dry Dock Co., Brooklyn, with other workers having insufficient seniority to keep them on the job when cutbacks came.

Bernstein pointed out that in any case Fishgold had no protection under Selective Service because more than a year elapsed since he went on the job.

Hershey was being forced to change his stand because two U. S. District Court rulings solely on the question of "super-seniority" found it illegal. Bernstein referred to the decision of the U. S. Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, which found that a World War II veteran was not entitled to the job of another employe with greater seniority.

Like Gen. Bradley, the CIO is concerned about all unemployed veterans, able-bodied and disabled alike, Bernstein told the conference. There are now 1,300,000 veterans weekly receiving readjustment allowances — unemployment insurance—under the GI Bill of Rights.

Bernstein pointed out that "the (Selective Service) law simply makes no provision whatever for the very servicemen who, being hurt in body or mind, made the greatest sacrifices in the war. This group if they are being reintegrated into industry, are going back, not as a matter of right, but as a grant, or as a result of collective bargaining."

The CIO representative said that the CIO had obtained contracts for employment of disabled veterans and was seeking others.

Bernstein quoted Selective Service's own figures showing that only 20% of all veterans have "even the beginning of employment rights," adding that under union contracts veterans who had temporary employment before going to war are credited with seniority rights.

Threat to Take-Home Pay

DOLLAR SHRINKERS AT WORK

By C. W. FOWLER

THE frightening extent of the drive now building up against price control was made clearly evident in the first week of hearings before the House Banking Committee on HR 5270, which renews the act for one year from June 30.

Three main forces are working against renewal of the act—working sometimes in concert and sometimes separately, but with an overall plan to wreck price control and rob workers of wage gains won since V-J Day and before.

These three main forces are the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and other employers, the Republican Party in Congress, and its counterpart among some of the reactionary polltax Democrats.

Standing up to this offensive are Chester Bowles, newly appointed head of the Office of Economic Stabilization, and the unions and the organized consumers. The first week of the fight against inflation has been conducted by Bowles and Paul Porter, his successor as head of OPA. CIO and other progressive groups are set to join in with testimony favoring HR 5270 as the hearings go on.

Bowles, who makes a competent, easy witness despite constant baiting from the Republican side (with a not too active defense from the Democrats), told the House Committee bluntly:

"If we remove controls now—or too soon—we'll have one of the most terrifying economic crashes in the history of this country. Frankly, we underestimated after V-J Day when we thought controls could be taken off quickly. We feel now that a one year extension to June 30, 1947, is an absolute necessity."

Some idea of what could happen if certain industrial interests have their way in abolishing control was given by Bowles when he revealed that Henry Ford, II, asked OPA for a 55% increase in the price of his cars a few months ago.

This figure, Bowles told the committee, was based on Ford's claim that he was losing $300 per car— a figure that was based on a production level of about 1,000 cars a day. Obviously, Bowles pointed out, this was far below Ford's plant capacity.

A further glimpse into the extent of the drive against price control is given in a Federated Press estimate of the amount the NAM is spending on its current full-page advertising campaign, which FP set at a "conservative" $950,000. The NAM ads are simple...They call for abolition of OPA on the ground that controls hold up production.

This claim was attacked by Bowles in a radio speech in which he called it "one of the most irresponsible arguments that has ever been attempted." Production was at the highest levels in history during the war, as were profits, he pointed out—despite price control.

The GOP's part in the inflation drive is obvious in watching the behavior of the Republicans on the House Committee and in reading statements put out by GOP people outside it.

In the committee, their tactic is to stall and to raise endless picayune objections. Regardless of logic and despite the number of times they are answered, the objections are raised time and time again for the sole purpose of sabotage.

In a long series of charts and graphs, Bowles showed the committee that profits of all U. S. business were never higher and failures never fewer than they have been under price control, declaring: "OPA price policies practically guarantee any industry against loss—especially since V-J Day."

SEE 6 MILLION JOBLESS!

THE warning of Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach this week that jobs must be found for six millions by June 30 reflected the concern of the Truman Administration over mounting unemployment.

This week Veterans Administrator Bradley characterized the unemployment ratio of three veterans to one civilian as a "critical emergency problem."

Employment Director Goodwin added that 3,300,000 discharged servicemen are registered with the U. S. Employment Service, and that another four million veterans will be seeking jobs in the next four months.

"Job applications have been increasing much more rapidly than job opportunities. The time has arrived for us to do something about it," Goodwin said.

The VA head said that there are seven million veterans without employment rights under the Selective Service Act. Four million, he said, never had jobs before they entered the service, or had temporary or inconsequental ones.

Asserting that of the nearly 52,000 handicapped veterans of World War II who applied for jobs in January only a few more than 6,000 got them, Bradley said bitterly:

"I think sometimes that I can see their faces when they are turned away by employers who advertised in magazines to tell what they were doing to win the war."

GI DISCHARGE BEEFS PAY OFF

THE GI protests against demobilization are paying off handsomely. Letters received from the Pacific Theater by Clinton S. Golden, chairman, CIO Veterans Committee, point out that as the result of protests, demobilizations in that theater for January were three times the predicted number.

The letters also credit the demobilization demonstrations as being responsible for the plans of the Senate Military Affairs subcommittee for increased discharges.

The cooperation of the CIO Veterans Committee in printing ads paid for by $5,000 raised by the officers and enlisted personnel of Sub Base R, Luzon, has won the CIO friends, and soldiers write telling how news of the steel strike was cheered in one of the base theaters.

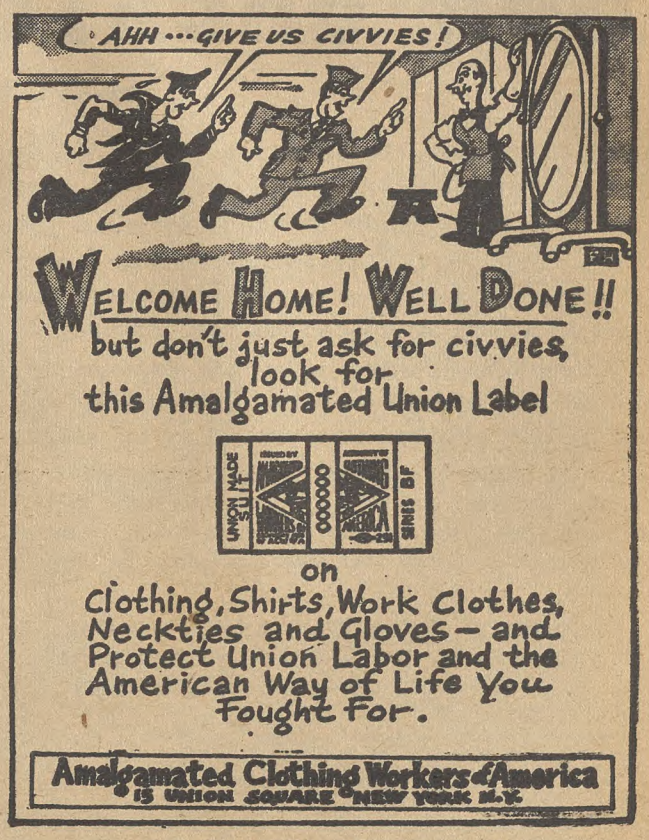
The Tagalog Times, sub base publication, carried a column and a half story quoting a telegram from Golden telling of the efforts of the CIO Veterans Committee to speed up demobilization.

VETS SHUN STRIKE-BREAKING OUTFIT

INITIAL bid of the Veterans and Patriots Federation of Labor for the support of the veterans in Tennessee ended in failure last week when ex-servicemen revolted against the anti-union practices of the outfit, branded by CIO leaders in the state as "following the footsteps, or attempting to, of the Christian American Society and similar groups."

Answering an ad in the Chattanooga newspapers offering training for "high priced and highly skilled jobs," the veterans were directed by the VPFL to two Chattanooga plants where the CIO Steelworkers were on strike.

As soon as they learned the score, some of the veterans revolted against being used as strike breakers and upset the scheme. At another struck plant the outfit succeeded in creating a disturbance, which led to the arrest of seven union pickets.



1 **"With the union stronger, the chances are better for giving my kids a decent education. I think we won a good victory. It'll help even up the cost of living." John Anderson, mill hand, talking. 23 years at Bethlehem Steel, Bethlehem, Pa. Picket captain in the four-week strike. Home owner. Three kids. "How they get along depends a lot now on what happens to price ceilings."**

2 **USA-CIO members Steve Forstoffer, Steve Kazik, strike was different. Before, they had the public a We're the biggest organization in Bethlehem. This battl alike, and we all gained alike."**

'OUR GREATEST VICTORY'

Photos by Marian Hille

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—The second day of the victory, smoke still wasn't coming out of many stacks—the men were getting the big Bethlehem furnaces going.

Members of the CIO United Steelworkers were going back to work—except those in fabricating plants that haven't yet granted the 18½c-an-hour wage increase.

The city officials had taken down the picket shanties, which had been set at all important gates and points over the 13½ miles that had to be covered by the pickets.

As the strike progressed, these shanties had been fixed up. The best one was equipped even with electric lights and radio. They said one of the men didn't want to move out of his shanty when the cops came, he liked it so well.

The consensus of the strikers' opinions was that it is an important victory for Bethlehem workers and their union. They gave a lot of credit to Phil Murray and the CIO leadership.

The new cooperation of the men, suffering and winning together, the sympathetic spirit of the community (contrasted to that in the last strike), the new strength and prestige of the union—all mean a great deal to them.

Here's the way Joe Mangan, former treasurer of his local, put it: "I feel it's more of a victory for our children than for us. Before this, the company had the public against us. Today, we can walk down the streets with our heads up.

"A lot of the credit goes to the district and the staff—the way they laid the groundwork in the last three years. Unions are beginning to take their community responsibility to heart by cooperating in the Red Cross, veterans' and other organizations.

"We're the biggest organization in Bethlehem. We have the strength of a giant, and I believe we should use it wisely and for the benefit of all the people.

"This victory means that we aren't going to have the same as in 1929. Our biggest problem now will be to back Bowles and the OPA. That's the insurance for our gains."

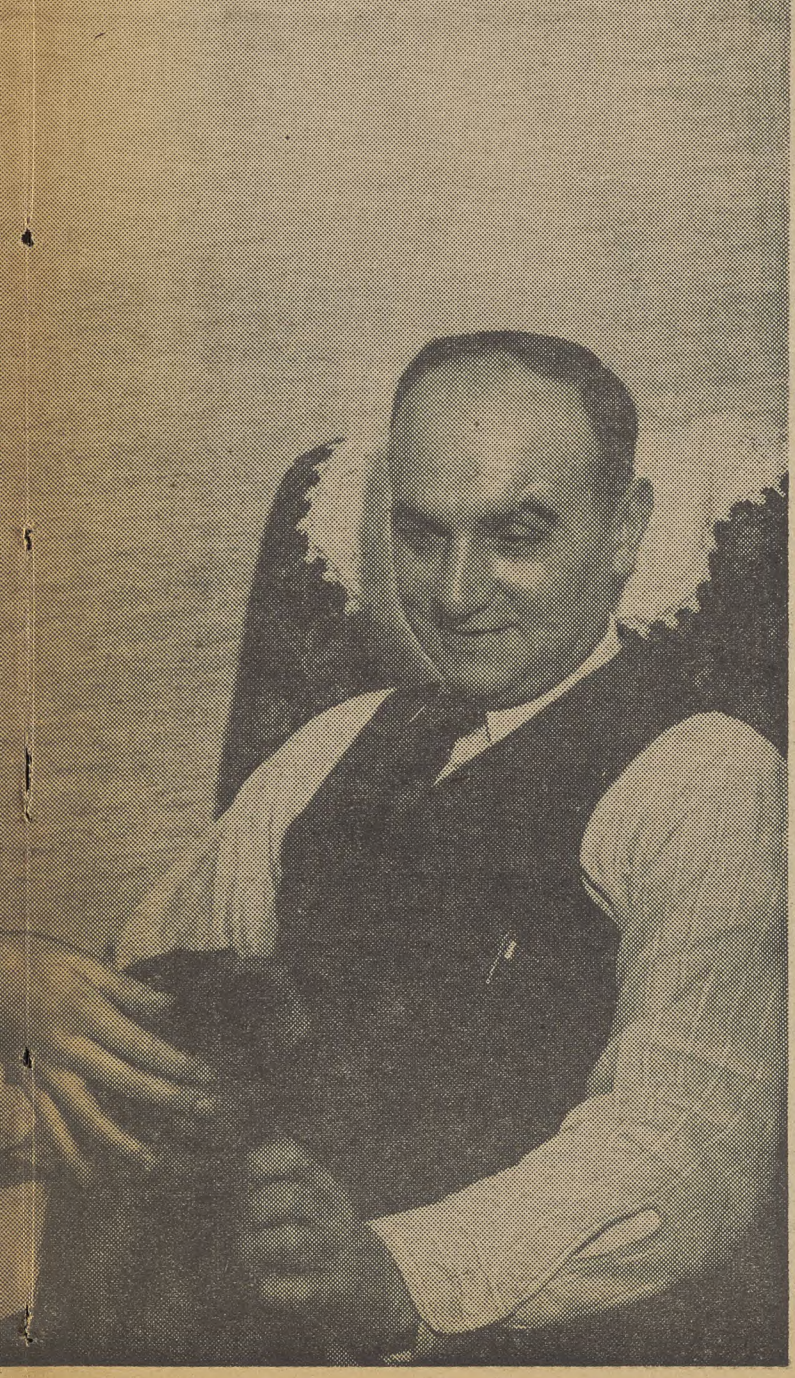
→

5 **Mike Pettigrass is president of USA-CIO Local 2598. His daughter, Mary Ann, is 13. "She's union-minded, that kid. She was more interested in the strike than I was—thought it was a hotsy-totsy setup." The union means a lot to Mike. "It'll make the economic future of all of us a lot more secure. It's the greatest victory ever, not only in CIO plants, but the largest raise granted in any big industry."**

azik, John Anderson and Mike Pettigrass swap strike stories. "This ublic against us. Today, we walk down the streets with our heads up. s battle has brought the men a lot closer together. We all suffered

3 14 hours a day picketing was Bill Transue's contribution. "I only went out and done my share. I learned an awful lot out there. It was a good bunch of boys. We had men who'd been miners and loggers—men from all over the country. The raise is good—if high prices don't take it away again." Bill's a mechanical repairman, has two kids, wants them to get a good education—"not the same as me."

4 Harry Wolfe has 12 kids—from 1½-year-old Robert to 19-year-old Betty. The 18½c raise? "I'd stay out a year for that! It makes a big difference. Now I can do some of the things I couldn't do—build an extension to the house, buy some of the stuff we've been needing since the war." About Phil Murray? "I worked under him in the old Mine Workers. Our steel union has one of the best leaderships in the country."



LABOR'S WORLD

IN the final decision on labor representation in the United Nations Organization, the World Federation of Trade Unions has received an advisory and consultative place on the UNO Economic & Social Council along with the AFL and the Intl. Cooperative Alliance.

Originally, the WFTU asked for a place on the UNO General Assembly, as well as association with the work of the Economic & Social Council. Writing to UNO Assembly Chairman Paul Spaak, Sir Walter Citrine, who is president of the WFTU, and Louis Saillant, secretary, said:

"The WFTU holds a unique position as the chosen instrument of tens of millions of working men and women throughout the world. The cooperation of the trade unions was essential in winning the war, and is equally essential in mobilizing the workers of all countries to assist in maintaining the peace and to ensure fulfillment of the aims which the UNO is designed to serve."

During the Assembly debate on the issue, the most outspokenly anti-labor role was played by U. S. Delegate Sen. Tom Connally (D., Tex.), co-author of the Smith-Connally Act and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Connally was so frank in his diatribes against WFTU that Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), also a U. S. delegate, could afford to remain in the background.

Connally insisted that the WFTU had no right to representation and that if it were to be considered the AFL should also be given the same position. Connally was backed up in this by the AFL's Robert Watt, who was apparently able to overlook Connally's anti-union record in the larger interesting of keeping the WFTU out of the UNO. The AFL claim for equal place with the WFTU had little logic in it, since the AFL has voluntarily cut itself off from all association with international labor by its refusal to join WFTU.

V. Kuznetsov, head of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, and D. Manuilsky, of the Ukrainian SSR, supported the WFTU. Manuilsky pointed out that the Latin-American Confederation of Labor, as a regional union group, had the same right as the AFL to representation, if the AFL got a place. The issue was not pressed.

U. S. FIRMS IN ARGENTINA

Last January, Argentina's fascist dictator, Juan Peron, now running for President, issued a decree raising wages for industrial workers. Exempted from the decree were the Argentine subsidiaries of Western Electric, Western Union and Swift & Co. All three of these firms are currently denying wage increases to their CIO union members here, or have recently been involved in strikes.

Charges that the present Argentine regime collaborated with the Nazis all during the war, and has helped them since, made a sensation when the State Dept. released its "blue book" on the subject this week.

Release of the State Dept. blast fully confirms similar charges, made over a long period of time, by the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee headed by Jacob S. Potofsky. As a matter of fact, the CIO committee's book, "The Argentine Regime," was released weeks before the State Dept. did its job. The CIO blue book is a complete documentation of the fascist background of Peron and his gang. It can be obtained by writing to George Michanowsky, CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, 15 Union Square, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

FIGHT AFRICAN JIM CROW

South African food workers are on a campaign to wipe out laws discriminating against native African workers in their industry, according to a letter received by the CIO's Food & Tobacco Workers from the Food & Canning Workers Union of South Africa.

According to Ray Alexander, secretary of the South African Union, the Industrial Conciliation Act by definition of the word "employe" excludes native Africans from all collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration, etc.

This law, Alexander writes, was passed by the Smuts' government in 1924, after a series of prolonged and bitter strikes growing out of World War I.

OPPOSE AFL RAIDING

Attempts by agents of the AFL to raid Latin-American unions will be vigorously opposed, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL), said in CTAL News this week.

According to the CTAL paper, Toledano said: "Latin-American labor will seek immediate expulsion of any and all agents of William Green and foreign monopoly generally who may attempt to cause trouble in our countries." Toledano's warning came after Green announced in Miami, Fla., that he was sending one Sarafino Romualdi of the Ladies' Garment Workers to Latin-America to "attempt to lure away CTAL affiliates."

Earlier, Toledano denounced reported AFL plans to form a dual Latin-American organization as a "declaration of war."

EDUCATION NOTES

Eby Goes to Japan

Kermit Eby, Natl. CIO director of Education & Research, has been named by the State Dept. as one of 25 educators who will spend a month in Japan as advisers to Gen. MacArthur on the demilitarization and reorientation of the Japanese educational system.

Chairman of the group is Dr. George E. Stoddard, N. Y. State Commissioner of Education and president-elect of the University of Illinois.

Cornell Conference

Proposed plans for starting an extension service for trade unions and for developing special courses on the campus for union leaders were discussed at a recent conference at Cornell University, sponsored by the N. Y. State School of Industrial & Labor Relations.

The conference was attended by 25 leaders in the field of workers' education, who discussed their plans with Dr. Phillips Bradley of the N. Y. School.

CIO education leaders who attended included Kermit Eby, Director of Education and Research, and Asst. Education Director George Guernsey; Larry Robin, education director, Textile Workers Union; Harry Gersh, of the TWU board, and Charles Obermeyer, Natl. Maritime Union education director.

The CIO leaders discussed the possibility of running CIO summer schools at Cornell. Members of the group agreed upon the need for staffing both the on-campus faculty and the extension service with people experienced in workers' education and the trade union movement.

The delegates also discussed with the school faculty the problems of developing an internship program to give students actual experience in the union movement while they were still attending college.

Federal Aid Needed

A fact-packed plea for Federal aid to education is made in the current issue of "The Southern Patriot," published by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, to advance the cause of "Education for Democracy."

Declaring that the low literacy level and educational standards in Southern States are due not to lack of effort but to lack of money, the Patriot points to the fact that while the South has only 8% of the nation's income, it has 32% of the nation's children.

The ravaging effects of the South's educational poverty are apparent in such facts as these cited by the Patriot:

One of every four Southerners 25 years old or over has had less than five years' schooling.

In Georgia 40% of the white schools and 95% of the Negro schools were declared unfit for use.

In only four Southern States do teachers average over $1,000 a year. In Mississippi white and Negro teachers receive between $200 and $599 a year.

Readers of The CIO NEWS can obtain a free copy of this "Education for Democracy" issue of the Patriot by writing to 212½ Union St., Nashville 3, Tenn.

BOOK FOR VETS

HOME FRONT -- SOUP TO NUTS

VETERANS for whom the book, "While You Were Away" (Simon and Schuster, 625 pps., $3.50), was compiled by Jack Goodman should get a fairly clear picture of what went on back in the States while they were sweating it out in the Pacific or across the Atlantic.

The 24 articles by 26 writers—two of them were collaborative jobs—cover everything from comics and the movies to labor and industry.

Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers, who wrote the article on labor, cities U. S. Labor Dept. statistics showing that there were few strikes and lockouts during the war, and asserts emphatically:

"There was not one strike in the U. S. during the war that caused a shortage of material on any war front," then asks this pertinent question:

"Did you—while you were away—ever see in any newspaper or clippings that you read that the cause for the strike that made you mad was that the union was defending your buddy's right to his job? I don't think you did. That's not news to many of our newspapers. Our newspapers were too interested only in making you think that the unions were sticking the knife in your back while you were gone."

The UAW leader declares that the wage freeze was part of a seven-point economic program which President Roosevelt declared "would work only if all of the seven points were followed. . . Actually, only some of the seven points worked with real effectiveness: one of these was the point that froze wages."

Of the management-labor committees that were formed during the war, he states that because of the fear of management that it would be forced to give up some of its rights the committees "degenerated into a method of handling minor activities, but any attempt to promote better production methods on a truly cooperative basis was discouraged by management."

Donald M. Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board, gives an entirely different view of the labor-management boards, declaring that they worked well, but during this period Thomas knew the score—he was with the workers in Detroit, where they were making planes, tanks and trucks.

Nelson praises the part that labor played in the war and eulogizes management. However, he fails to tell how management had to be coaxed, cajoled—and guaranteed profits—before it would convert to war production.

These facts make one wonder how he could bring himself to write this whopper: . . ."the great majority of American industries did not try to make big profits out of war production."

A discerning veteran should find that organized labor served the nation well during the war. Allan Nevin, professor of American History at Columbia Univ., praises the achivements of the home front, saying that the production totals "meant not only speedier victory, but victory purchased with fewer lives."

Thomas L. Stokes, United Features columnist, refers his readers to the voting record of Congressmen and Senators at the back of the book adding:

"A personal chore that is suggested is that you take a little time to look up the record of your Congressman and your Senators and keep tab on it from now on."

F. R.

FE UNION SAYS:

PANEL PROPOSALS PROVIDE BASIS FOR ENDING STRIKE

THE recommendation for an 18c-an-hour general wage increase made by the Government fact-finding panel assigned to the Intl. Harvester strike was accepted this week by the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Natl. Harvester Council at a special all-day session held in Chicago.

The decision does not mean, however, the immediate termination of the strike, but calls for resumption of negotiations with the company to take up issues referred back to collective bargaining by the panel.

Gerald Fielde, director of the union's Harvester Council, stated that the report "provides the basis for an acceptable contract which can terminate the strike. If Harvester now abides by the spirit of the report and negotiates issues in the good faith called for they may resume manufacture of farm equipment in the very near future. We have already asked for such negotiations."

The 18c general increase, with 10% of it retroactive from Oct. 1, 1945, was accepted by the union's council on the basis of its being greater than previous company offers, while not involving price relief.

Other terms recommended by the panel and accepted by the union include maintenance of membership; checkoff of union dues; pay for union stewards while settling grievances; provisions for final and binding arbitration of shop disputes, subject to negotiation of a clause incorporating the panel's provisions; liberalization of the company's vacation plans; three weeks' vacation for workers with 15 years' service, and improvements in eligibility requirements.

Unsettled issues revolving around Harvester's wage rate, piece-work and allowance structure, which have been the subject of years of past negotiations, will be pressed by the union in further negotiations. While the panel urged fewer jobs classifications and less complicated rate structures, it left these to be settled by collective bargaining.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Powers Hapgood, Indianapolis, reports: Wabash Fibre Box Co., Terre Haute, Ind., CIO 122, AFL 80. This company had been under AFL contract for 13 years. UPWA Rep. Nicholas Vrataric was in charge of drive, assisted by Field Reps. Markunas and McGrew and the Fin. Secy. of UPWA Local 31.

Geo. Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, advises: Diaphane Bag Co., Philadelphia, CIO Paperworkers 26, against 11. UPWA Local 35 Business Agent Spencer Condiff was in charge of this campaign.

Wm. R. Henderson, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Little Rock, Ark., advises: Liberty Oil Co., Smackover, Ark., CIO Oil Workers 25, No Union 6; Arkansas Fuel Oil Co., Little Rock, CIO 6, against 1; Federal Compress & Warehouse Co., Helena, Ark., FTA-CIO received all votes cast.

George Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Zip-O-Log Mills, Eugene, Ore., CIO 15, no union 8; Edwards Paper Co., Camp 4 and Camp 10, Alsyon, Mich., employes voted 100% for CIO.

* * *

The UERMWA-CIO announce a 20% pay roll increase for 15,000 employes of the Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation, the Electronic Corp. of America and 18 other radio manufacturing companies in the New York metropolitan area. This agreement was reached without a strike. Among other benefits received was a closed shop with hiring through the union. This is the first area-wide agreement in the history of the radio industry.

The writer attended the United Office & Professional Workers convention in Cleveland and addressed the delegates on Monday, Feb. 18. This was the union's largest convention so far. The organization shows considerable gain in membership and is now preparing to negotiate wage increases with Metropolitan, Prudential and the movie industry, covering some 60,000 workers. The delegates cheered CIO's victory in steel; commended the leadership of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and enthusiastically endorsed intensified organizing campaigns.

A number of returning veterans on the UOPWA's staff received special badges of honor from the convention.

From Cleveland, I went to Memphis, Tenn., to meet the telephone groups whose conference is now in session there. I found that their wage strategy is patterned after the CIO's and the CIO position was commended by those in attendance.

* * *

Since my last column, the steel settlement has been concluded. This, the largest strike in the history of America, was conducted in a manner which received the highest commendation. The USA-CIO officers and members are to be congratulated on this victory which sets the pattern for all industry and workers everywhere.

The United Rubber Workers, for the first time in the union's history, has arranged meetings with the "BIG 4" in the rubber industry—Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber and Firestone. Negotiations on an industry-wide basis began this week in Washington, D. C.

CIO MINE, MILL UNION CALLS NATION-WIDE AS&R STRIKE

SOME 7,000 workers in 18 plants of the American Smelting & Refining Co. are set for a nation-wide strike called for Feb. 25 by the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers to back up demands for a living wage and national bargaining, the union announced this week.

When the AS&R workers go out, they will add their forces to the strike ranks of the 20,000 employes in the brass and copper fabricating industry, 65% shut down since the first week in February by the strike of six MMSW locals in Connecticut and Buffalo, N. Y.

Also on strike are MMSW workers at the Laurel Hills plant of the Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. in Long Island City, N. Y., where Local 541 has been trying to negotiate a new contract since April, 1944, and where the company has stubbornly refused to comply with a War Labor Board order issued Apr. 5, 1945. The strike started Feb. 3.

Phelps-Dodge locals at El Paso, Tex., and at Douglas, Bisbee, and Morenci, Ariz. have also voted to strike.

Meanwhile, in Utah picketing continues at 17 plants of the Utah Copper Co., American Smelting & Refining Co. and U. S. Smelting Refining & Mining Co., where 5,000 workers of the Big Three Utah copper companies are on strike for a living wage.

In the Connecticut and N. Y. brass strike, where 20,000 workers have been out since early February, picket lines have been covering the gates of the silent brass mills, with nobody permitted to go through without a pass from the union. The strike followed eight months of fruitless conferences with the companies involved —Chase Brass & Copper, Scovill Mfg. and four plants of American Brass.

Overall strike strategy plans were drawn up at the MMSW's executive board meeting held recently in Chicago. The board voted for the AS&R strike after a Federal Conciliator tried without success to break the deadlock in negotiations at a conference between union and company officials at Perth Amboy, N. J.

The union is demanding a 30% an hour general increase and uniform wage rates in all plants throughout the country.

AS&R plants involved are located in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Washington, Montana, Texas, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois and Nebraska.

UOPWA CONVENTION GOES TO BAT FOR WHITE COLLAR WORKERS

By HELEN KINGERY

DETERMINED to show the same fighting spirit as industrial workers have shown on picket lines, 400 delegates to the sixth convention of the CIO Office & Professional Workers this week in Cleveland adopted a full-scale organizing and bargaining program to insure higher pay and decent living standards for white-collar workers.

Sec. of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, in an address to the delegates, declared that the trend of declining white collar living standards must be reversed.

He said that there are reactionary groups in America today, such as the Society of Sentinels, representing powerful economic forces which are "determined to prevent the rise of a progressive America because the interests of the people stand in the way of the unlimited extension of their own power and profits."

Wallace particularly scored those who are "talking up war with Russia." Stalin's election speech, he said, should be regarded as a friendly challenge to show that we can make our American system work without crises or depressions.

Messages from President Truman, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Senator Wayne Morse and Scientist Albert Einstein were among the greetings read to the delegates.

"We in the U. S. must use our great strength and power to advance the national well-being by raising the living standards of the American people and strengthening the basis for lasting peace and national prosperity," declared the message from Truman.

Murray's message assured the UOPWA delegates that the CIO would place all its resources behind them in their efforts to improve their conditions. "You deserve and must have substantial increases that will permit you to enjoy the decent, wholesome standard of living to which every American is entitled," he said.

CIO Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood, in an address to the convention, assured the office workers of the full support of the CIO in their fight for security and higher salaries. The CIO's organization drive in the South, he said, will bring new political as well as economic democracy that will mean the end of the Republican-Democratic alliance now trying to push anti-labor legislation through Congress.

UOPWA Pres. Lewis Merrill in his opening address told the delegates that the same employer interests that are seeking to destroy the labor movement in order to secure undisputed sway over the life of the nation are contesting the right of white collar workers to organize.

Pointing out that the union would soon be opening negotiations with insurance, motion picture and other companies covering some 60,000 employes, Merrill said that the outcome would undoubtedly affect the salary structure that would prevail for all white collar workers.

Calling upon labor to participate as an independent force in the 1946 Congressional elections, to secure a progressive Congress through both parties, Merrill declared that the labor support for any political party should be measured only by its performance to secure the aims of the people.

The convention voted to set up a scientific and technical division and empowered the executive board to complete plans for the merger with the UOPWA of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians.

Other important actions taken by the delegates included a vote to back the drive to raise salaries in social service agencies and endorsement of the report of the insurance collective bargaining conference in which delegates representing 20,000 industrial insurance agents pledged to take all necessary action, including a strike as a last resort, for victory in the coming negotiations with the Metropolitan and Prudential Insurance companies. A $10 a week general increase is called for in the collective bargaining program adopted.

Resolutions were also passed calling for control of atomic energy by a civilian agency set up by the federal government; urging the Administration to remove from the State Dept. and diplomatic posts those who represent reactionary interests of big business groups; and asking withdrawal of troops from China, assistance to the people of Spain in their desire for democratic government, and collaboration with labor and democratic groups in Greece.

NEWS BRIEFS

JOHN W. GIBSON, former president, Michigan CIO Council, this week was appointed by President Truman as first assistant Secretary of Labor to replace Dan Tracy, recently resigned. Gibson had been second assistant.

* * *

HOSIERY CONVENTION: Delegates to the 34th annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers meeting last week in Philadelphia voted to demand a 12½c an hour "cost-of-living" increase from 35 full-fashioned hosiery manufacturers through the country now under contract with the union.

The Federation, an affiliate of the CIO Textile Workers, represents employes in most of the major hosiery plants.

The convention also voted to increase a present hourly minimum of 55c for day workers and 50c for beginners to 70c. Federation Pres. Alexander McKeown said that the additional 12½c increase demanded, added to the 6c increase won last fall in an agreement signed with the Full Fashioned Hosiery Mfgs. of America, Inc., would bring the pay rate up to the standard 18½c formula set in the steel strike settlement.

* * *

OIL UNION OFFICIALS: Re-election by referendum vote of Pres. O. A. Knight, Vice-Pres. A. R. Kinstley and Sec. E. C. Conarty, has been announced by the Oil Workers Union.

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AMALGAMATED DIRECTOR KILLED: Carl Albrecht, southern director for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was killed in an auto accident, Feb. 4 near Nashville, Tenn. Harold Marthenke, Amalgamated state director, who was with Albrecht, was seriously injured.

MOST OF OIL INDUSTRY NOW SIGNED UP AT 18%—CIO

WITH nearly all the refineries struck last Sept. and Oct. signing for an 18% increase, the U. S. Navy hopes to retire from the oil business by the end of February, reports the CIO Oil Workers Union from Fort Worth, Tex.

The Navy seized the plants Oct. 4, under an order issued by President Truman to end the oil workers' strike for higher take-home pay.

First on the picket lines in the current CIO fight for the American standard of living, the nation's union oil workers were the first to begin cashing in on that drive when Sinclair agreed to an 18% increase last Dec. Since then most of the major companies have settled for 18%, representing on the average a 22.5c an hour increase, plus 4c and 6c night shift differentials.

Under the new rates, stillmen—the most highly skilled refinery workers—will receive $1.845 an hour at Port Arthur, Tex. Skilled craftsmen will receive rates from $1.65 up. Helpers' rates range upward from $1.10. The hiring rate for common labor is 80c, upped to 92c after four months on the job, and to $1.01 after one year.

"These rates on the Gulf Coast underline the Union's smashing victory in breaking, over a period of years, the north-south wage differential," said a union statement. "Refinery wages on the Gulf Coast are higher than in California and on a par with northern refineries."

Coming Conventions

Auto Workers, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, March 23.

Utility Workers, Breakers Hotel, Atlantic City, April 6.

State, County & Municipal Workers, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, April 23.

Textile Workers Union, Breakers Hotel, Atlantic City, April 24.

Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes, Mayflower Hotel, Akron, May 14.

Furniture Workers, Hotel Statler, Detroit, June 3.

Tomorrow's Citizens — By Rose H. Alschuler

THE BEST ARE JUST GOOD ENOUGH

Through books, children like adults enlarge their world of experience. When selecting a book for your child be sure (1) the CONTENT is of immediate interest, (2) the VOCABULARY is simple and within the child's understanding, (3) the ILLUSTRATIONS are clear in color, simple in form, (4) the book is of convenient size, well put together to endure hard usage. Children like to own good books and can readily learn to care for them. Care and ownership of good books is one of the better habits to build and encourage.

Lib. of Congress—Marjorie Collins for OWI. Copyright, 1946, CIO News

TEACHING BABY TO ENJOY GOOD FOOD

Prepared by Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

TODAY'S children seem fussier about food than the children of grandmother's day. She tells us she never had to coax her children to eat. What is wrong?

For one thing, grandmother was so busy she didn't have time to force her large family to do anything. Her children were good eaters because she didn't worry about them. She let them eat and enjoy it! Then, too, in her day parents didn't know that Susie's pep, personality and looks and Junior's strength, health and stamina depend on the foods they eat. So, she wasn't tempted like some modern mothers to coax and threaten if a child doesn't eat.

Doctors tell us it's a big mistake to worry about children's eating. Even a little baby may be turned against the very foods he needs by too much pressure.

If your baby won't eat and you are anxious because you want him to grow up with the kind of food habits that **combine pleasure-in-eating** with **good-for-him** the first thing you've got to do is stop worrying.

Instead, offer him what's good for him and give him a chance to learn to like it. Follow these rules:

1. **Don't force food.** Do you enjoy a meal if you are nagged and coaxed at every bite? Children are people and they don't like it either. If baby sometimes indicates he doesn't want all his food, don't insist. If you try to stuff him against his will and he spits it up, it does him no good and leaves him unhappy.

2. **Introduce a variety of foods and flavors early.** Teach him early to like all healthful foods. He will then be used to that good pattern all through life.

3. **Offer new foods** casually and repeat if necessary. Most babies spit out a new food the first time they taste it. Some mothers get discouraged when they see baby "swallowing out." It isn't necessarily because he doesn't like it—he simply isn't used to the new flavor and meets it with suspicion. If he pushes it away, make no comment but, try it again at another time. Include a bit of the new food with his old favorites or offer it at the start of his meal when he is hungry.

4. **Keep portions small.** Don't discourage your child with a big plate, heaping full.

5. **Make meal time happy.** Laugh and have fun with him. A pretty bib, a new dish or sometimes a change in his eating place makes eating interesting.

6. **Set a good example.** Baby is the world's best imitator. Hearing grown-ups he loves refuse food is his cue to do the same thing.

CIO, AFL Make Joint Appeal for Wages

People's support of labor's fight for a living wage and a better America was asked in a joint statement this week by the AFL Central Labor Council and the CIO Council at Cincinnati.

"The American labor movement today is engaged in a fight for a better America," the CIO-AFL statement said. "It is fighting to better the nation's living standard, to achieve a wider distribution of the produce of mine, mill and factory.

VICTORIES SPELL MONEY FOR GROCERIES

By ELEANOR FOWLER

THE victory of the steelworkers and the General Motors electrical workers in their strikes for a living wage has lifted a tremendous load of worry from the shoulders of women in workers' homes. The $1.48 daily increase in pay will make it possible for women in these families to balance their household budgets.

The fact that the unions have won those two fights makes victory almost certain for the workers in other industries still on the picket lines.

CIO auxiliaries members can be proud of the part they have played and are still playing in backing the striking unions. Thomas Corlett, president of USA Local 1298 in Cleveland, for instance, wrote the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries:

"Just a letter of appreciation for the splendid work one of your auxiliaries, Steel 18, is doing. Their soup kitchen is playing an important part in maintaining the morale on the picket line. You may depend on any support USA Local 1298 can give you in furtherance of the organization of your Women's Auxiliaries."

The classic example of the value of auxiliary organization is the recent feat of the UAW Auxiliary in Flint, Michigan. Two wives of Flint workers, no doubt company inspired, called a meeting of women in strikers' families to lay plans to get their men back to work.

Catherine Gelles, UAW Auxiliary secretary-treasurer, attended that meeting, explained to the 350 women present that the union was striking to maintain the living standards of workers' families against the greed of an unprincipled corporation, and convinced the leaders that they had been misled. The meeting closed with the announcement by both initiators that they would work in the strike kitchen and serve on the picket line until GM signs up.

Now there's a superb opportunity to build auxiliaries rapidly. The CIO has won the first round of the fight for a decent living. Women will understand how important it is to join an organization which backs the union that has meant money in their pockets.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

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For—
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SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

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PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

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in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes contained here are entirely imaginary as fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

DETERMINED TO EXPOSE THE LEADER OF THE ANTI-UNION GROUP AT THE ROTOR COMPANY--THOUGH IT IS HIS OWN BROTHER MICKEY--JIM SETS OUT WITH WOODY TO VISIT THE PLANT. ONLY TO FIND--

JIM! WE'RE TOO LATE! THE UNION BUSTERS ARE AT IT ALREADY! WE GOTTA DO SOMETHING!

FIRST, LET'S FIND OUT WHAT'S COOKING.

I'LL TAKE ONE...

SURE, BUD! READ IT--AND GET THE REAL LOWDOWN ON HOW UNIONS AIN'T AMERICAN!

UNION SHOP IS UNAMERICAN

THIS IS THE TIME TO STEP IN--AND EXPOSE THE WHOLE GANG OF SKUNKS! MICKEY INCLUDED!

WAIT A MINUTE, FELLAS! I'VE JUST BEEN HANDED ONE OF THESE LEAFLETS--NOW HERE'S THE REAL INSIDE DOPE ABOUT THE GUYS WHO ARE HANDING THEM OUT...AND WHY!

YOU'VE HEARD RUMORS ABOUT AN ANTI-UNION GROUP IN THE PLANT! THAT BUNCH ISN'T FIGHTING FOR YOU--IT'S IN THE PAY OF THE COMPANY. AND THEIR JOB IS TO SMASH YOUR UNION...

WHO SAYS SO?

YOUR BOSSES HAVE GANGED UP TO SMASH ALL UNIONS IN THIS COUNTRY! THEY WANT TO BRING BACK THE DAYS WHEN THE GUY WHO'D WORK FOR THE LOWEST PAY WOULD GET THE JOB...

...AND YOUR UNIONS. WON'T LET THE BOSSES GET AWAY WITH THAT! THAT'S WHY THE RATS HAVE BEEN HIRED TO BUST UP YOUR UNION... AND I KNOW---

...I KNOW BECAUSE THE LEADER OF THE UNION BUSTING GANG AT THIS PLANT IS... IS MY OWN KID BROTHER!

AND HERE HE IS--MICKEY BARRY! THE RAT HIMSELF--

I WARNED YOU TO STAY OUT OF MY BUSINESS--

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

One Down And More To Go

One part—and a most important one—of the conspiracy to crush unions has been defeated by the victory in CIO steel and other strikes.

Part two of the conspiracy remains to be dealt with. This is the anti-labor plot in Congress, aimed at crushing unions through such bills as the Case bill, the Ball-Hatch bill, the Ellender bill, the Lea bill (HR 5117) and others like them.

What the corporations and their agents failed to do on the picketline, they are now trying to accomplish through legislation.

The strength and unity of the CIO, together with the public support it has received, has forced them to grant the biggest wage increases in union history to the steel strikers and to others who have settled. Shortly that same CIO strength will win equal victories on the remaining strike fronts.

These victories must be held against attempts to wipe them out by anti-labor action in Congress.

Paste this brief list in your legislative hat—and keep it in mind for November, 1946:

1. The anti-strike, anti-union offensive expressed in the Case, Ball-Hatch, Lea and Ellender bills.

Note especially that the Case bill, which has passed the House, was fathered by Rep. Case, a Republican from South Dakota.

South Dakota GOP politics are run by the duPonts (General Motors) and the Pews (oil)—as a study of campaign expenditures shows.

2. The anti-worker, pro-inflation drive expressed in GOP-polltax Democrat offensive against renewal of price control.

The NAM leads this fight with full-page ads and more subtle ways of influencing reactionary Congressmen. It is aimed at taking away whatever wage increases industry has been forced to grant.

3. Current attempts to put over compulsory military training and the May-Johnson bill for military (plus private monopoly) control of atomic energy.

This is one of the main purposes of the current spy scare and witch-hunt hysteria being built up in the press and in Congress. Carried to its logical conclusion, it means a third world war.

4. Current drives against civil rights, aimed now at minorities but eventually planned to cover unions and all of us. These take shape in the Rankin un-American Committee, the filibuster of FEPC, refusal to repeal the polltax, etc.

Add these together and you have a conspiracy against your living standards and your liberties that must be met—or we will risk losing the great victories gained by CIO on the picketlines.

'Petrillo' Gag

Sharp CIO opposition to the so-called "anti-Petrillo" bill was made public last week by CIO Legislative Director Cowan. The bill was later passed by the House 222-43 and headed for the Senate.

The bill, ostensibly aimed at ending alleged "excesses" of the AFL Musicians union in its contracts with radio broadcasting chains, is a serious threat to all unions, AFL, CIO or whatever.

"The bill is so drawn that it can be used against normal activities of unions in all industries," Cowan said.

"It uses such general language as 'intimidation,' 'duress' and even more broadly, 'use of other means' in its list of tactics forbidden to unions.

"As labor unions know from long and bitter experience, such language is easily interpreted by hostile judges to put a clamp on practically any act a union undertakes in the course of a dispute with an employer."

The sponsor of the bill, Rep. Lea (D. Cal.), is a bitter-end reactionary who tacked the Lea rider onto a WLB appropriation a year ago in an attempt to remove 1,000,000 food workers from the jurisdiction of the Board.

Rep. Marcantonio (ALP NY) led the fight against the bill in the House.

Job Service

"The decision before Congress is whether the employment service (USES) shall be run in a manner that will fulfill the reasons for its existence, or whether it shall be gutted and made ineffective."

With these words, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Senate Labor Committee this week that CIO wants passage of S 1848, a bill putting the USES on a permanent Federal basis.

Both Carey and the second CIO witness, President Abram Flaxer of the State, County & Municipal Workers, opposed HR 4437, the House-passed bill that sends USES back to the state patronage machines.

Returning USES to exclusive state control would not only endanger job placement at a time when millions of veterans and demobilized war workers need it most, but would also force present USES employes to continue at substandard wage scales, the witnesses pointed out.

"It (the issue of keeping USES under Federal standards) vitally affects employment, about which we have the keenest interest," Carey added.

"We do not propose that this important government operation, affecting our postwar prosperity, shall be wrecked to serve a narrow, selfish interest."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Case HR 5262	Imposes cooling-off, forced arbitration, forbids support of strikes, etc.	Senate Labor Committee, along with Ball-Hatch (S 1171), Ellender (S 1661) bills aimed at same results.	Keep telling your Senators to have nothing to do with these or other anti-union measures.
Price Control HR 5270	Renews price control act and OPA for one year.	House Banking and Currency Committee. (See Page 5)	Urge Representative, Senators to support renewal for one year, no amendments.
Lea "anti-Petrillo" HR 5117	Under guise of curbing AFL Musicians Union would forbid normal acts such as publicity, soliciting support for strikes, etc., by all unions.	Passed by House, 222-43; now goes to Senate. Rushed through Interstate Commerce Committee without adequate hearings.	Tell your Senators to vote against as threat to all unions. (see col. 2 above)
65c wage S 1349	Raises present minimum wage from 40 to 65, then 75c, extends coverage to food processing, retail workers and others.	Senate floor debate tentatively set for shortly after Mar. 1.	Tell your Senators to support as reported by Senate Labor Committee at 65c level, with coverage.
Employment service S 1848 S 1510	S 1848 Keeps USES under Federal standards; blocks wage cutting plan of advocates of returning USES to states. (These support HR 4437). S 1510 delays return.	HR 4437 has passed House, is now in Senate Labor Committee with S 1848 and S 1510.	CIO support S 1848 as best bill; S 1510 as next best; opposes HR 4437. Tell your Senators.
School Lunch HR 3370 S 962	Sets up hot lunch program for school kids costing (in House version) $50 million. S 962 has $100 million fund.	HR 3370 passed House this week. S 962 now in Senate Agriculture Committee.	Tell Senators to support S 962.

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

ATOMIC ENERGY: two major bills are up for action on the issue of control of atomic energy.

One is the May-Johnson bill (HR 4566) which would turn over control to the military and to private interests.

The other is the McMahon bill (S 1717), which provides for a civilian atomic commission and for government ownership and production of fissionable materials. CIO backs this bill, opposes HR 4566.

The current spy scare being raised over atomic "secrets" is beautifully timed to coincide with the conclusion of hearings on the McMahon bill. Just by coincidence, no doubt, Rep. May also announces this week that he intends to move his bill without waiting for the end of the McMahon hearings.

Writing to President Truman this week, CIO's Lewis A. Berne, president of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, said:

"I am struck by the fact that all this hysteria is being generated just when Senator McMahon's bill is to come out of hearings and before Congress.

"I see that it necessary again and again to oppose and expose those who would make frightened people of us and frighten us out of the McMahon bill—the first and belated piece of constructive legislation on atomic energy to come out of Congress."

Berne also reminded Truman of his original support of the principles of S 1717, and asked him to re-affirm it.

SOCIAL SECURITY: the House Ways and Means Committee is set to start hearings on social security this week (Feb. 25).

CIO and other progressive groups have been trying to get action on long-needed improvements to social security for more than two years.

The hearings will not be on a specific bill, such as the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill, but on the general issue in broad terms.

SEAMEN RIGHTS: one of the first orders of business in the House Ways and Means hearings on social security should be a favorable report on the Jackson bill (HR 1899) to set up unemployment benefits for merchant seamen.

Merchant seamen, 6,000 of whom died for their country during the war, have been second class citizens so far as protection is concerned for far too long.

They should be put on a level with other workers now.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**

$500 MILLION A YEAR IN PAY GAINS!

(See Page 2)

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM PHILIP MURRAY

THE CIO campaign for the restoration of the take-home pay of American workers is now approaching a successful conclusion. Wage settlements providing for substantial wage increases on behalf of millions of members of CIO unions are now being made throughout industry. Historians of the labor movement will record CIO's campaign for substantial wage increases for its members as the most impressive activity of the American labor movement which so far has taken place. I am enormously proud of our role in this wage fight and of the unity and determination of the members of CIO organizations in bringing this basic issue to the American people. Terrific battles still face us in several big industries. The same solidarity we have shown to date will make final victory an absolute certainty.

PHILIP MURRAY

IN the course of this struggle to protect and improve the wage standards of the working people, we have had to meet attacks from strange sources. Before the Natl. Labor-Management Conference held in Washington last November, the CIO ceaselessly endeavored to secure the adoption of a resolution by the Conference recognizing the imperative need for substantial wage increases and effective price control to avoid inflation.

Representatives of labor groups outside of the CIO in concert with inflation-bent employers defeated the CIO's proposal. Instead, this combination proposed a resolution which was intended to gut the entire price control law and thereby invite inflation. The hypocritical pretenses on the part of these same groups today decrying the struggle of the CIO for wage increases as possibly threatening price control will deceive no one — least of all American workers who will reap the fruits of the successful and victorious drive of the CIO for substantial wage increases.

BUT even after the wage settlements themselves are all concluded three unfinished tasks remain which are absolutely vital in preserving and extending the effect of these wage settlements:

FIRST, members of the CIO must join with millions of other Americans in repelling attacks upon price control. If price ceilings are destroyed and inflation results it is the worker who will suffer first. With the same persistence and energy that has marked our historic fight for wage increases we must now resist the attacks of the profiteers upon price control.

SECOND, the victories of organized labor are being threatened by sinister legislative proposals pending in Congress which are designed to deprive workers of their rights to organize and bargain collectively and to undermine the very existence of labor unions. Organized labor and all other progressive Americans must make it clear to Congress that such measures as the Case, Ellender or Ball-Burton-Hatch bills must be decisively defeated.

THIRD, the millions of unorganized workers all over America will inevitably share in the fruits of our campaign for substantial wage increases. They will inevitably be made aware that it is through our struggle and our collective endeavors that their lot has been improved. Now is the time to bring home to these workers the message of trade unionism. Now is the time to make them see that the improved wage patterns emerging during this period are the product of the progressive trade unionism of the CIO. Now is the time to enlarge the membership of our organization among the unorganized by bringing home to them the message that the wage gains that have been earned can be consolidated and enlarged through the strength and growth of the labor organization responsible for those wage gains, the CIO.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP MURRAY,

President, CIO.

BIGGEST EVER--ALL CIO

$500 MILLION PAY GAINS IN 2 MONTHS!

By FRED d'AVILA and EVERETT KASSALOW

WAGE GAINS far exceeding any records in the history of the nation have been chalked up by CIO in the last two months.

Under the militant policy of CIO President Murray, CIO affiliates took their case to the people in demonstrations and on picket lines that not only won badly needed raises for hundreds of thousands of workers, but also guaranteed continued security for their unions.

Reports from 12 CIO unions alone—and partial ones at that—show raises conservatively estimated at $10 million dollars a week for nearly 1,500,000 workers, or about $500 million a year. More raises are yet to be negotiated in auto, shipyard, packing, farm equipment, maritime and other unions.

In contrast to this, the AFL in its Labor's Monthly Survey listed "partial reports" of gains since V-J Day involving 573,837 workers. Although the AFL claimed gains for "3,000,000" workers, its detailed partial report listed only a little more than one-sixth this number.

In the CIO listing, only major reported gains are noted. There are many others, involving smaller unions and fewer workers, that could be added to the total.

Unions reported, numbers of workers involved, and wage increases, follow:

United Steelworkers	750,000	18½c an hour
(500,000 have got raise, 250,000 still out will get it.)		
United Auto Workers	211,800	
(Full production employment figures)		
Ford	110,000	18c an hour
Chrysler	65,000	18½c an hour
Studebaker	12,000	12c an hour (To be adjusted upward to industry scale)
Briggs Mfg.	12,000	18½c an hour
Kaiser-Fraizer	6,000	(To be adjusted to scale set by General Motors)
Willys-Overland	6,000	10c an hour (To be adjusted upward to industry scale)
Champion Spark Plug	800	18-26c an hour
Textile Workers	195,000	
Northern cotton mills	65,000	8c an hour
Woolen & worsted mills	80,000	15c an hour
Carpet & rug mills	20,000	10c an hour
Synthetic yarn mills	30,000	11c an hour
Amalgamated Clothing Workers	150,000	20-31%
Electrical, Radio & Machine Wkrs.	48,000	
General Motors Electrical Division	25,000	18½c an hour
N. Y. area radio firms	15,000	20%
Radio Corp. of America	8,000	17½c an hour
Oil Workers	30,000	18%
Shoe Workers	22,400	
67 Mass. manufacturers	12,000	15%
Intl. Shoe	9,000	12½%
Brown Shoe	1,400	12½%
Glass Workers	15,000	10.7c an hour (Plus 7c on some rates and reopening clause)
Newspaper Guild	11,000	$4 million a year
Transport Workers	9,600	12c an hour
Leather Workers	6,000	15c an hour
American Communications Assn.	2,000	$2 million a year
Total	1,450,800	$10 million a week

NEW WAGE ORDER

FOSTERS STALLS, CHAOS, STRIKES, SAYS MURRAY

CIO WANTS extension and vigorous enforcement of the price control act and is bitterly opposed to the new federal wage control policy which invites "destructive delays and inevitable confusion and strikes."

This was the policy outlined in a letter from CIO Pres. Philip Murray to Chester Bowles, director of economic stabilization. The letter follows in full:

A movement of historic proportions for the restoration of the take-home pay of American workers is now being concluded. Wage settlements on behalf of millions of members of CIO unions are now being made throughout industry. It is imperative for industrial peace, rapid reconversion, full employment, and the fight against inflation, that these settlements be made effective with all possible speed and in as broad as possible an area.

It would be severely injurious to the common welfare if, after the principles governing those wage settlements had been established, their application were deferred for an indefinite period of time or if they were applied in such a way as to deprive the workers who struggled to achieve those settlements of the full fruits of them.

Moreover, any policy which requires approval by governmental agencies of a wage increase granted as the result of collective bargaining seriously undermines the freedom of American workers and destroys the value of collective bargaining.

Having eliminated government intervention from the disputes phase of labor relations, it would be catastrophic to reintroduce it on the level of wage settlements. To do so would mean not only to abandon a fundamental premise of federal labor policy of encouraging collective bargaining to the widest extent possible but also to invite destructive delays and inevitable confusion and strikes.

This will be the inevitable result from the application of Executive Order 9697 purporting to establish a new national wage-price policy.

The CIO is unwilling to commit itself to an Executive Order based upon the view that wage increases obtained through collective bargaining are inflationary. The CIO is unwilling to commit itself to a recurrence of wartime delays in the processing of wage increases and in the policing of meaningless distinctions. Neither the labor movement nor the public as a whole can countenance a repetition of our wartime experience along these lines.

We urge you, therefore, promptly to remove all handicaps to the functioning of collective bargaining by removing the necessity for subjecting wage settlements between employers and labor organizations to approval of the Wage Stabilization Board.

In its struggle for a decent living wage for its members, the CIO has not at any time abandoned its firm support of effective and vigorous price control. It reaffirms its support at this time. Its record in the fight against inflation is untarnished by retreat or compromise.

In its campaign for wage increases, CIO has not at any time abandoned its conviction that price control is indispensable to the welfare of all the people.

This wage movement has been based upon the argument of the President of the U. S. that "wage increases are therefore imperative —to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income." At the same time, the CIO has insisted, as has the President of the U. S., that the high profits and reduced costs of American industry can amply absorb such increases without increasing the cost of living.

During the Natl. Labor-Management Conference in the month of November of last year, the CIO labored ceaselessly for the adoption of a resolution addressed to the wage issue which would permit substantial wage increases. A combination of other groups sponsored a resolution which proposed nothing less than the gutting of the entire price control program under the guise of supporting so-called unfettered "free enterprise." Any present attempt on the part of these interests to pose as guardians against inflation will deceive no one.

The CIO reaffirms its support of price control and pledges to you its wholehearted cooperation in the fight for the renewal of the Price Control Act.

PHILADELPHIA FASCISM

Nearly 1,000 club-swinging mounted cops and foot patrolmen smashed a CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers parade in the City of Brotherly Love this week, injuring more than a score of citizens, at least four of whom required hospitalization. Pitched battles Wednesday and Thursday mornings near the strikebound General Electrical plant were the "solutions" that Republican Mayor Bernard Samuels offered as a means of enforcing a court injunction banning more than token picket lines. Republican Governor Edward Martin promised—if asked—to use State police and Natl. Guardsmen, and to ask for Federal troops. (Top) Club-wielding cops even chased workers onto porches of homes near the plant, ganged up on them to beat them. Note four foot officers (one's hand extending beyond horse) and mounted cop. Policeman, minus hat, threatens fallen victim. The parade was led by war veterans. After the attack, more than 5,000 protesting workers from UE and other unions marched to City Hall, demanded the Mayor end police violence, guarantee right of free assembly and parade. The Mayor's answer: that he would use more force to curtail picketing. Injunctions against picketing have been used against UE in Bloomfield, N. J.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; and Bridgeport, Conn., as the nationwide strike against Westinghouse and General Electric entered its seventh week. Meanwhile, federal mediators reported that they will meet with Westinghouse and GE officials to discuss negotiations for settlement.

FREE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The CIO wants no more wage freezes or formulas such as were imposed under wartime conditions. It believes that the healthy processes of free collective bargaining should be allowed full rein. But it also insists on strict price control to keep down living costs and prevent inflation. This is the gist of the CIO position on the new national wage-price policy.

The danger of inflation does not come from wage increases obtained through collective bargaining. It arises from the unwillingness of corporations to pay such increases out of ample profits, and from their attempts to swell profits by extorting unreasonable price increases.

To require governmental approval of wage increases granted through collective bargaining not only undermines the freedom of American workers, but also threatens endless delays, confusion and industrial unrest.

Labor remembers all too well the delays and injustices, and the straitjacket on wages while living costs rose, to which it was subjected under wartime regulations. Grievances accumulated and were tied up in governmental red tape for months on end, while the workers' resentment reached the breaking point.

The old War Labor Board was swamped with hundreds of thousands of cases and found it physically impossible to handle all of them promptly. The present Wage Stabilization Board, with nothing like as many facilities or employes as the WLB, will be similarly swamped if it attempts to police wage cases as indicated in the Executive Order.

Collective bargaining is the best, quickest and only satisfactory method of resolving differences that arise between workers and employers. It should not be hampered and frustrated by any requirement for government approval of wage agreements.

The huge profits and reduced costs of American industry can amply absorb the wage increases obtained through collective bargaining, without increasing living costs, if effective price control is maintained.

FOOLING THE PUBLIC

The American public, made up chiefly of workers, farmers and other low-income folks, has a vital stake in decent wages, strong unions and price controls to keep down living costs and prevent inflation.

But a huge big-business campaign is now under way to fool the public into favoring union-busting legislation and lower wages, with unrestricted profiteering and no lid on prices.

These poisonous ideas are being presented in sugar-coated form through a million-dollar newspaper advertising campaign of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

At the same time, the publication In Fact has exposed the systematic corruption of many weekly papers through a steel company advertising campaign. As the price of receiving the companies' ads, these papers were required to print prepared anti-labor editorials and alleged "news items."

While self-respecting publications refuse to sell their news and editorial columns in this brazen fashion, big advertisers unquestionably influence them in more subtle ways. And because they are big-business institutions themselves, most of the major papers print big-business propaganda of their own accord.

While they know they can't fool all of the people all of the time, these propagandists hope to fool many of them into opposing their own interests; and to fool others into believing that what they read in most of the press reflects "public opinion."

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

ONCE more, in a spirit of fair play, we are compelled to come to the rescue of the AFL.

Refreshed by a prolonged executive vacation in Florida, its leaders have returned full of declining vim and increasing vinegar, determined to take a sock at the CIO.

The CIO disturbed their hours of ease by conducting the biggest wage movement and winning the largest increases for the greatest number of workers in American history.

So naturally the AFL leaders are peeved. Already their members are piping up: "What did you do Pappy, in the great war for decent wages?"

★ ★ ★

But in trying to sock the CIO, the AFL leaders have got so tangled up it's painful. We'll try to unravel them.

In what purports to be a grand assault on the CIO, the AFL's Monthly Survey admits its unions haven't secured as high hourly increases as have those of the CIO.

It then tries to double-talk itself out of this embarrassment with a lot of old-maidish scolding about CIO strikes, "uncompromising demands", "government domination" and "Communist agents."

It's all very complicated. But this is about the nearest it comes to an argument:

AFL members with increases of 10-15 cents an hour are better off than CIO members who get 18½ cents, because living costs will go up. (How AFL members are exempt from the cost of living is not explained).

Strikes lead to government intervention, which is what "Communist agents" want (this will surprise Mr. Hearst and other publishers who are always asking the government to act against strikes); and government intervention means government domination, which ain't free enterprise. Then follows a long attack on the Soviet Union.

All of this ought to be as clear as mud to the AFL rank-and-filer, even if it doesn't put any more dollars in his pay envelope.

★ ★ ★

If the AFL leadership will take its foot out of its mouth for a moment, we'll try to point out where it stands and where the CIO stands. This may help to give it a better sense of direction and a more sporting chance for future socks.

At the National Labor-Management Conference, Philip Murray made the CIO's position clear by fighting for a resolution for substantial wage increases, to maintain take-home pay and sustain purchasing power, and for strict price controls to keep down living costs and prevent inflation.

The AFL, under the volunteer leadership of John L. Lewis, bitterly fought this resolution, lining up with the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers for a free-for-all on price increases and inflation.

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Since then, the CIO has organized, led and largely won the fight for substantial wages increases for American labor, while at the same time fighting to maintain price controls and keep down living costs.

As to "government domination" etc., the CIO has been and still is the outstanding champion of free collective bargaining, as against wage regimentation of any kind and labor-shackling legislation.

The AFL leaders, on the other hand, have "let George CIO do it", so far as winning decent wage increases is concerned. Meanwhile, they have tried to cotton up to the NAM, by pointing out how much less demanding they are on wage matters and by applauding its philosophy of removing all controls regardless of inflation.

★ ★ ★

The real reason for the conflicts, contradictions and confusions in the peculiar statements now emanating from AFL headquarters is a deep feeling of insecurity.

The AFL leaders know CIO's great wage victories will not only increase discontent in AFL ranks with their own poor performance, but will also increase CIO's prestige among the unorganized workers who will want to join a movement that can secure such results.

They also know their own subservient attitude toward the big-business advocates of uncontrolled profiteering and inflation has little appeal to most American workers. They will prefer to join a movement like the CIO, which couples its successful fight for substantial wage increase with an equally vigorous fight to maintain price controls and prevent inflation.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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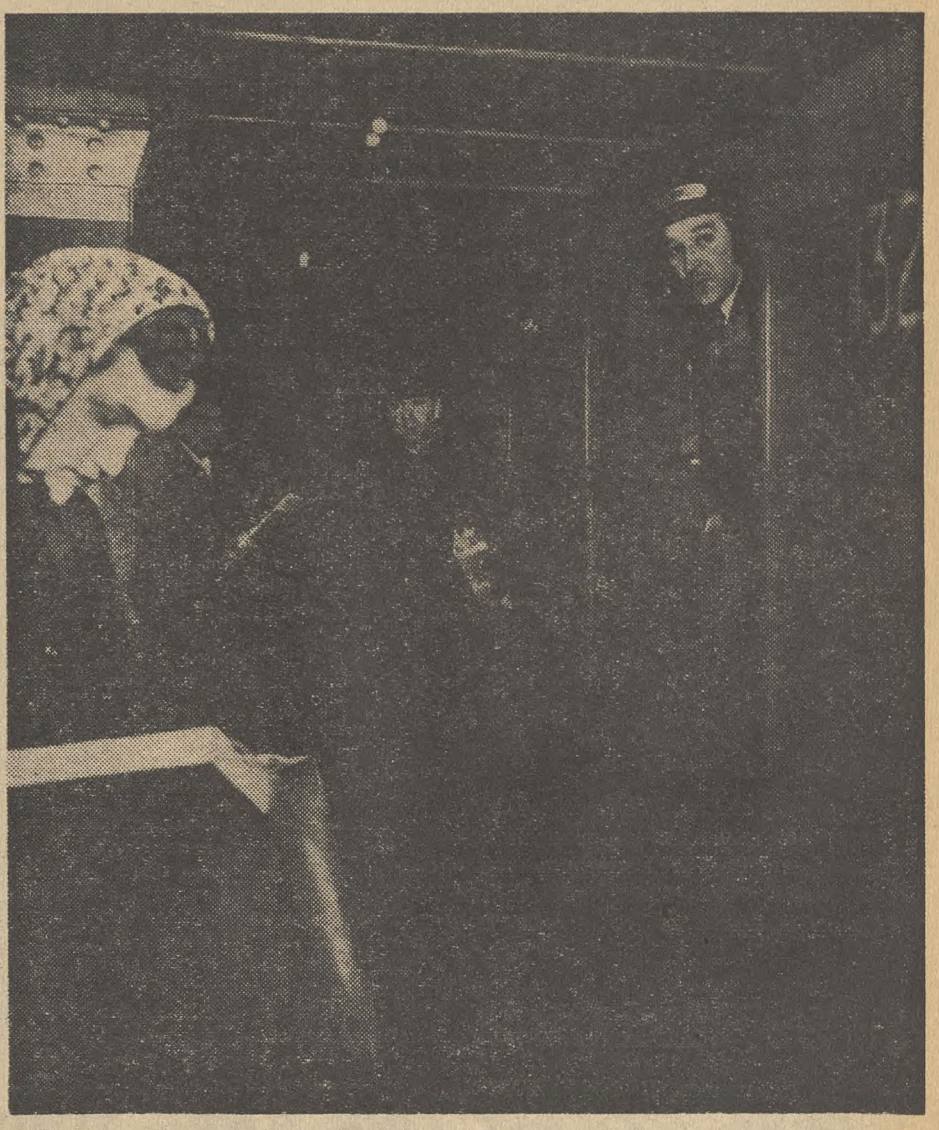
CIO TRANSIT MEN WIN VICTORY

1 Despite days of fierce newspaper attempts to whip up hysteria against the union, the CIO Transport Workers of New York, headed by Pres. Michael J. Quill (left), won a substantial victory when they called off their proposed strike of 32,000 members on the city's rapid transit lines.



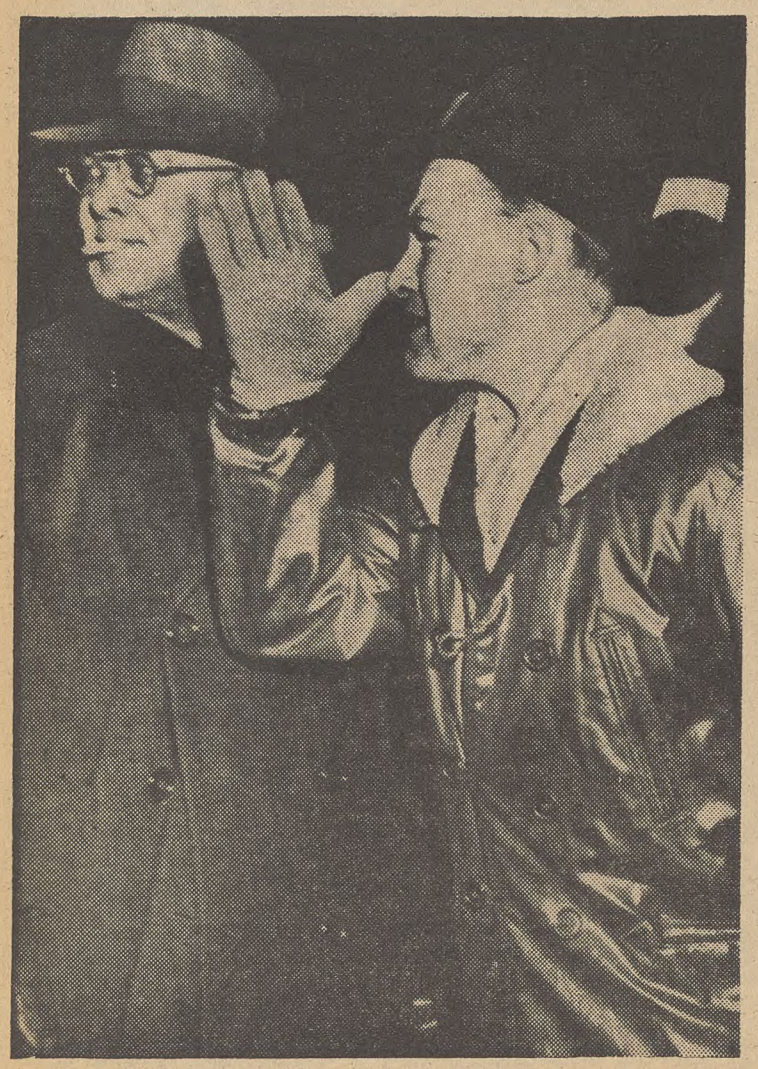
2 Workers who put in long, grinding hours on the subway trains such as the CIO member above will probably get a sizable raise out of the committee set up to probe living and working conditions, since New York's Mayor O'Dwyer has already indicated his belief that the union's wage demands are just and reasonable.

3 Men like Harry Klein work not only on the trains but behind the scenes to keep trains rolling. TWU's demand for collective bargaining recognition by the N. Y. Board of Transportation would protect not only the membership, but also the public whose lives depend on the skill of CIO union members.

4 While the newspapers tried to fan a lynch spirit against the union, CIO President Murray and TWU's Mike Quill worked long days and nights for a settlement. Cause of the near strike was the reactionary Board of Transportation, by-passed in the agreement to set up an impartial committee to hear CIO demands.

1 Peace and War: CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers strikers peacefully picket home of Judge Byron A. Milner, near Philadelphia. The judge was one of those responsible for an injunction limiting number of pickets at local Westinghouse plant.

2 Three Cops, One Lady: Lanny Ward, CIO Auto Workers picket at the W. A. Jones Foundry & Machine plant, Chicago, is hustled off to jail despite her struggles with the beefy law. She was back on the line next day.



3 A striking UAW-CIO member outside the Jones Foundry, Chicago, thumbs his nose at the cops after a scuffle involving scabs.

4 The kids took advantage of Washington's Birth day to help their folks to picket Westinghouse Electric, Essington, Pa., where the UE-CIO is out on strike. P. Cherkas furnishes "squeeze box" music.

250,000 Still Out: Members of the CIO Steelworkers are still on strike at fabricating plants, to win the 18½c an hour settlement arrived at in basic steel plants. (Above) Baldwin Locomotive workers, Eddystone, Pa., demonstrate at city hall.

CIO LAUNCHES NEW ORGANIZING DRIVE

PLANS for one of the greatest organizing drives in labor history were being mapped this week, as CIO's wage victories brought a flood of calls from unorganized workers eager to join.

Following a meeting in Washington at which CIO leaders from major unions discussed organizing plans and prospects, Pres. Philip Murray announced the formation of a national CIO organizing committee to collect funds from CIO unions, employ organizers and work out details of a coordinated campaign.

The chief purpose of the drive will be to organize the millions of unorganized workers in the Southern states. Special emphasis will be placed on the textile industry, but all other industries will also be covered in the Southern campaign.

At the same time, national CIO support will be thrown behind a special drive to organize hundreds of thousands of chemical workers throughout the country.

Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, was named chairman of the new committee, which also includes CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; George Baldanzi, Textile Workers; Julius Emspak, Electrical Workers; George Addes, Auto Workers; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Chas. Lanning, Rubber Workers; Pietro Lucchi, Fur Workers; and Wm. Pollock, Textile Workers.

UNION ASKS AID FOR SMALL STEEL FIRMS

PHILIP Murray, president of CIO and of the CIO Steelworkers, this week asked Economic Stabilization Dir. Bowles to restore the allocation of steel to non-integrated companies "in view of the unwillingness of the large producers" to supply them with sufficient semi-finished steel.

Murray, in a letter to Bowles, noted a USA-CIO Wage Policy Committee resolution asking that non-integrated companies receive sufficient semi-finished steel to operate at the same rate of capacity as the steel producers operate their ingot capacity.

Meanwhile, nearly 250,000 USA-CIO members in steel fabricating plants were still on strike for the 18½c an hour raise gained in basic steel, with union officials predicting that most of the plants would sign up shortly. Nearly 80 such plants have agreed to the raise.

As an anti-climax to the four-week basic steel walkout, the steel fact-finding board appointed by President Truman this week said the 18½c raise was justified, and that the strike was a legitimate exercise of the union's collective bargaining function.

The committee upheld the union's position that reopening of the wage issue, as provided under the steel contracts, carried with it the right to strike if bargaining should fail.

BOSSES OPPOSING FEPC BLASTED

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at a rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, charged employers who oppose fair employment legislation are really voicing their objection to full employment. He said this week.

"If employers are to be permitted to continue at the hiring windows their patterns of discrimination based on race, creed, color or national ancestry, they will be given another avenue of escape from their clear responsibility to provide full employment to all willing workers in our nation."

IT'S UP TO CONGRESS

CASE BILL OR FREE AMERICA?

TO BE frank about their real purposes in pushing the Case bill, anti-union Congressmen should write a clause into it declaring openly that they intend to destroy unions, CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman told the Senate Labor Committee this week.

That would be the general effect of providing for lawsuits against unions for violation of contracts, such as the Case bill allows. "Lawsuits and good industrial relations don't go together," Pressman said. "Workers simply won't work for employers who harass them continually with lawsuits, threaten to take away their homes and savings, and destroy the unions that protect their living standards.

"This bill seethes with anti-labor animus. The real issue is whether we want a free America, or whether we want a Gestapo-run state, where workers have no right to organize in unions and to strike when necessary to protect their living standards."

Pressman described the blacklist proposal of the Case bill as a fascist measure. Under this clause, any worker can be fired from any job at any time, once he has been convicted of violence on the picketline. Violence of course can be any minor scuffle, provoked by scabs or company stoolpigeons and charged by company agents disguised as police court magistrates.

Once convicted of "violence," the worker loses the protection of the Wagner Act not for a month or a year but forever. No matter what job he may get, no matter where he may go, the worker has a permanent blacklist hanging over him.

The bill also revives anti-union injunctions, outlawed 14 years ago (incidentally during Hoover's last months in the White House) by Congress in the Norris-LaGuardia Act, Pressman pointed out.

States and municipalities have ample laws to cope with any lawlessness during strikes, and state courts can and do issue injunctions when employers think it desirable to curb mass picketing, Pressman said, yet the Case bill puts all these back under Federal control.

"This bill is clearly against the principle of state's rights which Congress has so consistently upheld in recent years. Why is it that state's rights go out the window when it comes to repressing labor?"

The bill is extremely one-sided, Pressman pointed out, since it applies punishment only against acts of unions, leaving employers free to indulge in armed strike breaking, violence against pickets, tear gas, machine-guns and all the arsenal of strike breaking.

The committee listened to Pressman for the most part in silence especially Sen. Ball, who was afraid to come out of his corner to defend even his own Ball-Hatch bill. Only Sen. S. Fulbright (D. Ark.) and Smith (R. N.J.) were vocal in defending the bill. Sen. Donnell (R.. Mo.) also spoke up, accusing unions of a general tendency towards crime.

The Case bill is far from dead in the Senate, though some papers have said so.

GM STILL HOLDING OUT

AS The CIO NEWS went to press, the UAW-GM negotiations were adjourned, presumably to allow the union negotiators to give representatives of workers from striking locals a chance to hear what the company said were its "maximum proposals" for settling the strike which had lasted 100 days Feb. 28.

UAW officials said that the strike was not settled, and Federal Mediator Dewey said that the negotiators were "still apart on one or two issues" and that the company's "maximum proposals" would be presented to the 200 local union representatives—the Natl. GM conference—who were meeting in Detroit March 1 and 2. The negotiators were scheduled to meet again March 1.

The company's proposals were reported to have been made to UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas and other top union officials Feb. 28 by GM Pres. C. E. Wilson before he was taken to a hospital for treatment for a stomach ailment.

The UAW is asking a 19½c an hour raise and reinstatement of the contract which the company canceled after the strike was called.

The UAW and Ford this week signed a new contract which boosts wages 18c an hour retroactive to Jan. 5. Richard T. Leonard, director of the UAW Ford Dept., said that the new contract "made real progress toward improved relations and continuous production with high employment at better wages."

BARE PRESS SELLOUT TO STEEL TRUST

MANY weekly papers sold their editorial columns to the steel trust for big 70-inch steel ads obtained by the American Press Assn. Documentary evidence of this was exposed this week by In Fact.

The weekly news sheet, which was tipped off by a liberal-minded country editor, quoted letters by APA which said:

"Now that we have succeeded in selling the steel industry on the wholesome and powerful influence of the rural press, it is up to the publishers to KEEP THEM SOLD.

"This is your chance to show the steel people what the rural press can do for them. Go to it, and pave the way for more national advertising.

"Aside from the usual tear sheets of the advertising, sent to us for checking purposes, please be sure to send to me personally full tear page of any release or editorial you may publish. They will be shown to the steel executives," said a letter from William R. Robinson, APA's eastern representative.

Lest rural editors lack information or imagination necessary for concoction of the needed editorials, APA furnished "canned" edits with advertising copy. One of these said in part:

"It is time that Congress took a hand—to regulate these labor monopolies that put power for a few union leaders before prosperity for the people, that ride roughshod over the best interests of the nation."

That many papers cooperated is shown by another APA letter, which said:

"As a result of the arguments contained in these two (steel industry) advertisements, many editors of weekly newspapers already have entered into the strike picture with a vehemence.

"Through editorials, as well as in news stories (furnished also by APA), they are attempting to keep the problem before their readers and to explain the importance of labor peace to the future of the people of our country."

Evidence of newspaper corruption is widespread, In Fact pointed out, with 100 volumes of Congressional documents naming thousands of newspapers which have sold their opinions for paid ads.

"The big city press does not have to be bribed openly, as in the case exposed above," In Fact commented.

"Their interests — and in many cases their banking interests, stock portfolio, etc.— are the same as that of big business, and 98% of the big city press writes editorials such as the small town press has written for it by the Steel Institute."

1 Geraldine Martin checks in for the UOPWA-CIO Convention, in Cleveland, joining 357 more white collar delegates from publishing, radio and other fields. A cost status clerk at Bigelow Sanford, Thompsonville, Conn., she makes $36 a week. She got a $9 raise through the union. White collar average is $28 a week.

2 "The white collar worker must recognize his own importance in our society and he must be willing to act. There is a good American adage that Heaven helps those who help themselves," Sec. of Commerce Henry Wallace (second from left, below) told the Convention. Miss Martin helps escort Wallace from his train.

3 Miss Martin tells delegates at a Collective Bargaining secured in her office through the UOPWA is good, but not need a $30 minimum salary floor and a general $10 a week ra

MISS WHITE IS TALKING

Picture Story by Helen Kingery and Selma Ar

THERE are millions of Geraldine Martins and her male counterparts in every city throughout the U. S.—white collar men and women who report to work with shining shoes, carefully manicured fingernails and that well-groomed look that is the trademark of the "American way of life" in the slick magazines.

But in 1946 the white collar is getting a little frayed and the figures that dance before the white collar worker's eyes are more often than not the arithmetic of the constant struggle to make the skimpy pay envelope, and a fat pile of bills, add up to a living standard of health and decency.

"The white collar worker must take a good look at himself and the world he lives in," Sec. of Commerce Henry A. Wallace told the delegates to the Sixth Constitutional Convention of the CIO Office & Professional Workers of America in Cleveland last week. "He must recognize his own importance in our society and he must face the problems which confront him. And he must be willing to act. There is a good American adage that Heaven helps those who help themselves."

And this is what the white collar workers see when they look:

- Their living standards have been declining ever since the depression. Their average salary is $28 a week. Two million earn below 65c an hour. Their earnings went up 16% during the war but the cost of living went up 45%. Most of the gains they have made have been indirectly due to the advance made by organized labor in lifting the general wage structure.

- Even where they have organized in unions the white collar workers are meeting today the same resistance in collective bargaining that the industrial workers are meeting from the big corporations. In fact, in many cases, particularly in the big insurance and banking corporations,

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rgaining Committee meeting that the 20-40% increase
d, but not enough, and agrees that white collar workers
a week raise. About 2,000,000 earn less than 65c an hour.

4 Miss Martin sings "You Can't Scare Me, I'm Sticking to the Union," along with insurance agents, social workers and office workers from 121 cities and 31 states. The Convention, which unanimously re-elected Pres. Lewis Merrill and other top officers, condemned President Truman's new wage-price policy as doing nothing to maintain purchasing power.

TE COLLAR
NG UNION

Selma Arnold • Photos by Victor Kayfetz

it is the same interests who direct the financial empires of General Motors, U. S. Steel and General Electric who also are saying "NO!" to the white collar workers' efforts to win security and decent pay.

• Inflation is threatening to place heavier and harsher burdens on the low-paid office and professional worker. The callousness with which the employers have dismissed the problems of full employment and peacetime purchasing power brings new uncertainties and growing fears for the future.

But the wite collar workers are adding up the score.

Today they are no longer so confused by the anti-labor propaganda in the newspapers they read. They are no longer so easily used against labor by their employers. Instead of crossing labor's picket lines, Miss and Mr. White Collar Worker are beginning to join them. Wherever they hear labor's message of hope for America, they are beginning to examine it with new interest as an answer to their own problems.

The CIO white collar workers who met at the UOPWA convention in Cleveland last week adopted a fighting program to raise salaries $10 a week and win minimums of $30 for clerical jobs and $50 for professionals. They have gone back to their desks and their typewriters determined to organize and fight for the program of the CIO, determined to carry to every white collar worker in their community the message of CIO Pres. Philip Murray:

"You deserve and must have substantial increases that will permit you to enjoy the decent, wholesome standard of living to which every American is entitled . . . I feel confident that the white collar workers of America will take up the fight in their own behalf and join with labor to win security and full employment for all. I want to assure them that they can rely upon the CIO to place all its resources behind them in their efforts to win adequate salaries, dignity and security and participate fully in the fruits of our democracy."

5 White collar workers meet the same resistance to wage demands as do industrial workers, frequently have to bargain with the same big bosses—insurance and banking firms that control General Motors, U. S. Steel, General Electric. They in turn are learning that solidarity pays off. (Below) Miss Martin takes a turn, between sessions, on UE picket line.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

George Brown, Dir. of Organization, IWA-CIO, reports: T. R. Miller Mill Co., Brewton, Alabama, CIO 484; no union 77. Representative Lucien DeSheles and K. G. Ingle deserve the credit for this victory.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Patterson Manufacturing Co., Miami, Okla., Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO 94; no union 71. Election was under the supervision of Sam Kolkey.

G. George DeNucci, CIO Reg .Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: Habison Walker Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, United Stone and Allied Products Workers, CIO 89; against 56. General Refractories, Portsmouth, Ohio, US&APW 63; against 9. Int. Rep. Lewis R. Lowry was in charge of the two drives.

John C. Lawson, Secy-Treas. US&APWA, reports. Vermont Associated Lime Industries, Inc., Leicester Junction, Vermont plant, voted 11 to 5 for CIO. Rep. Ralph Broadwell was in charge of the organization of these men.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Missouri Portland Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO 54; no union 15.

C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., Atlanta, Ga., reports; National Oil Products Co., CIO 64; no union 7. Metasap Chemical Co., CIO 24; no union 7. This work was under the direction of Rep. H. W. Denton. Scripto Manufacturing Co., CIO 139; against 124. This organizing work was conducted by USA Representatives Oscar Thomas and Charles Mathias.

Joe Dernoncourt, CIO Reg. Dir., Oklahoma City, Okla., reports: Vulcan Iron Works, Tulsa, USA-CIO 32; AFL 8, no union 1. Liberty Oil Co., Smackover, Ark., OWIU-CIO 25; no union 6. Little Rock distribution employes of Arkansas Fuel Oil Co. voted 6 to 1 for the OWIU.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, Minn., reports: Clawson-Bals Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., USA-CIO 28; no union 0.

G. George DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: Columbus Coin Machine has agreed to recognize union as bargaining agent for its 100 employes. Contract negotiations are to begin next week. These workers will be asigned to the UERMWA. The contract will cover all employes of this company in Ohio.

This week the CIO Transport Workers Union in a fight for bargaining rights, succeeded through the efforts of President Murray in getting an agreement with New York City's Mayor O'Dwyer and in averting a strike. A committee has been set up to study hours, working conditions and collective bargaining procedures and to make recommendations.

Reports are coming in about the settlement of the Farm Equipment Workers strike at the Caterpillar plant in Peoria, Ill. A U. S. fact-finding panel has recommended an 18c hourly increase covering International Harvester plants. The union hopes to consummate an agreement on the basis of the panel's recommendation.

SORDID TRAIL OF POLITICS BEHIND NLRB CANNERY RULING

THE Natl. Labor Relations Board, on vote of Chairman Paul Herzog and member Gerard Reilly, with John Houston dissenting, this week denied certification to the CIO Food Tobacco Workers in the California cannery case.

The CIO union won an election in October of last year. The NLRB has now ruled that the CIO could not be certified, after the AFL Teamsters asked on alleged technical grounds that the vote of the workers involved be overruled.

The Board ordered the election won by the CIO set aside, at the same time directing the companies to deal with both unions and denying a Teamster petition for exclusive recognition. Following the order, the FTA-CIO announced that it would continue to seek a 25c raise for the workers and carry on production of food. The CIO union confidently expects to win a new election when it is ordered.

Behind this refusal of the NLRB to certify a CIO union, despite an election victory, lies a sordid story of political pressure on the Board and a sorry story of yielding by Chairman Herzog. It's a story that should be read especially by people who don't believe unions should mess with political action.

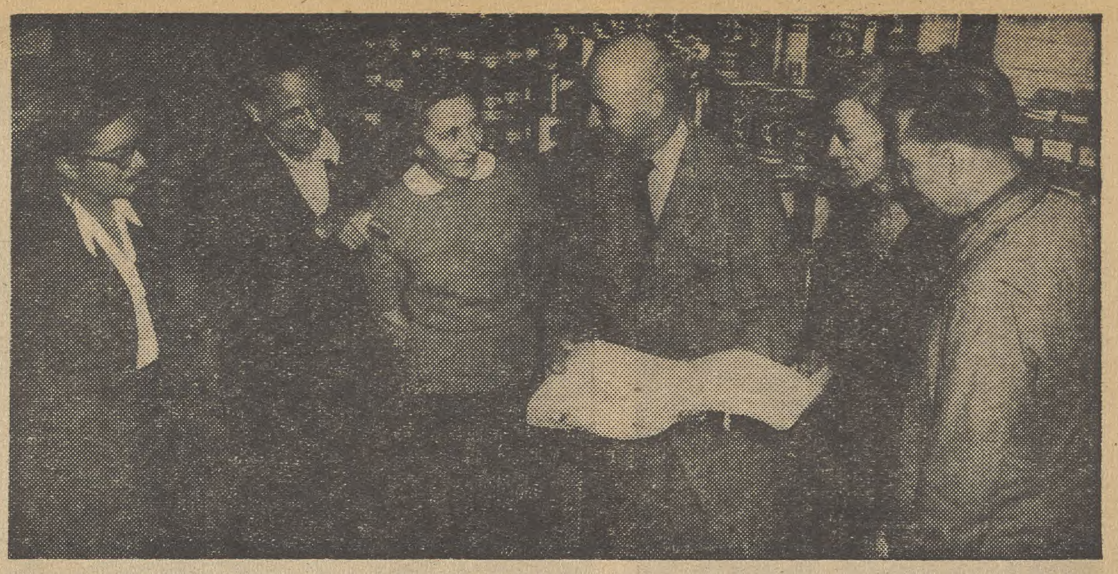
The FTA-CIO won a plurality of votes in a four-way election against the AFL Teamsters, winning 1,300 more votes than the AFL but falling 63 short of an absolute majority. An unusually large number (1,291) of votes were challenged out of a 12,000 total.

The AFL Teamsters protested the election, and the NLRB granted them an oral argument—thereby going over the head of its regional director in California who spent three months investigating the AFL's "charges" and found them all groundless. Nevertheless, the election was set aside and certification denied.

The oral argument was held Jan. 24 in Washington. NLRB Chairman Herzog was an hour late for the argument. That hour was spent up on Capitol Hill, listening to threats from Congressman Tarver (D., Ga.), chairman of the agricultural subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

The sordid trail of politics goes higher than that, however. Sept. 21 a high official of the Agriculture Department wrote the NLRB that an early election should be held to speed production of vitally needed food. In October, after a visit an AFL lobbyist to Washington, Agriculture Secretary Anderson "repudiated" his own letter.

FTA-CIO and the scores of thousands of west coast cannery workers have taken a raw deal from the majority of the NLRB. The raw deal happened because the Board listened to political pressure from the AFL.



Artist Rockwell Kent examines a piece of "fatback" on a visit to the commissary of the Erwin textile mill strikers in Durham, N. C. The Textile Workers Union finally won a smashing victory this week in the settlement which ended the 20-week strike.

LEAD STRIKERS CLOSE DOWN 18 PLANTS

A nation-wide strike called this week by the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers tied up 18 properties of the American Smelting & refining Co. employing 7,000 workers in a walkout that was 100% effective at all plants, Pres. Reid Robinson of the union announced at MMSW headquarters in Chicago.

"Every attempt was made by the union to reach a settlement and avoid tying up 60% of the nation's lead production as well as other metals which are still in critical supply," he said.

The union's main demands are for a 30% wage increase, elimination of geographic wage differentials, and collective bargaining on a national scale.

Last minute attempts by the Government to avert the strike proved futile as the company refused to go beyond the 12½c an hour previously offered.

The struck A S & R properties range from Perth Amboy, N. J., to Los Angeles, and from Elpaso, Tex., to Tacoma, Wash.

The union also announced that 5,000 iron miners in Alabama won an 18½c hourly increase along with the steel workers.

N. W. LUMBER BOSSES SMASH AGREEMENTS

Any work stoppages that may take place in the Northwest lumber industry in the near future can be laid at the door of the employers, Pres. J. E. Fadling of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers said this week, in announcing that a number of large lumber companies have cancelled their working agreements with the union. Companies involved include the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. and the Long Bell Lumber Co.

Fadling stated that when the IWA locals sent notices to their employers informing them of their desire to revise the working agreement, the employers notified them that they wished to terminate all contract terms effective as of April 1.

"Any stoppage of production because of workers' reluctance to work without a working agreement," Fadling said, can therefore "be laid at the door of the employers."

ERWIN STRIKE ENDS WITH BIG VICTORY FOR UNION

SOUTHERN cotton mill workers are jubilant over the victory won by the CIO Textile Workers Union in the settlement this week of the Erwin cotton mills strike, said TWU officials in Washington. Five thousand workers in three mills return to work after a 20-week strike, the longest in the history of North Carolina.

Basic issue in dispute was the "stretch-out" or the arbitrary imposition of increased work loads. The company insisted that management had the exclusive right to say how much each worker was supposed to do. The settlement provides definitely that all work-loads are subject to negotiation and arbitration. TWU officials said this decision will be hailed throughout the South as history-making.

Also agreed to was a 65c minimum wage. The over-all wage increase is estimated to average 14c an hour, with an annual total that will amount to $1,200,000. A back pay award of $180,000, two weeks' paid vacation, improved seniority clauses, maintenance of membership and check-off of dues are also included in the new contract.

Negotiations for ending the strike were conducted in Washington and Durham, N. C., for almost two months. A settlement was finally reached after North Carolina Gov. G. Cherry, called TWU Pres. Emil Rieve and W. Rufin of the company to Raleigh after the employer had threatened to open the mills at the risk of violence.

A 19-weeks-old strike at the Entwistle Mill, Rockingham, N. C., has also been settled following sale of the concern to a Northern firm. The new contract calls for a 65c minimum and a 5c an hour across the board increase. Back pay will amount to $50,000.

Cotton mill strikes continue at Rock Hill and Gaffney, S. C., and at Athens, Ga. Negotiations have been resumed at Gaffney where the workers struck shortly after VJ Day.

From Textile Union officials in Georgia comes news of another victory in the settlement of a three-week strike at the Atlanta Woolen Mills, employing 600 workers. The workers won a 65c hourly minimum, a 10c increase for all hourly employes and 11c for incentive workers, one and two weeks' paid vacation, seniority rights in layoffs and promotions, union security and check-off of dues.

HARVESTER SEEKS PRICE RAISE

CONDITIONAL acceptance by the Intl. Harvester Co. of government fact-finding panel recommendation for an 18c hourly wage increase, provided a price increase was granted, was termed this week by the CIO Farm Equipment Workers to be in effect "a flat rejection". Some 30,000 Harvester workers in 10 plants have been on strike since Jan. 21.

The company took the position, the union said, that it would not grant wage increases until such time as a formula was worked out providing for price increases.

"The fact-finding panel had recommended no price increase whatsoever was required to meet union demands," the union stated at the close of brief negotiation held earlier this week in Chicago.

The panel's recommendations were accepted last week by the union as providing the basis for an acceptable contract, but union officials declared that the strike would not be called off until an agreement was reached.

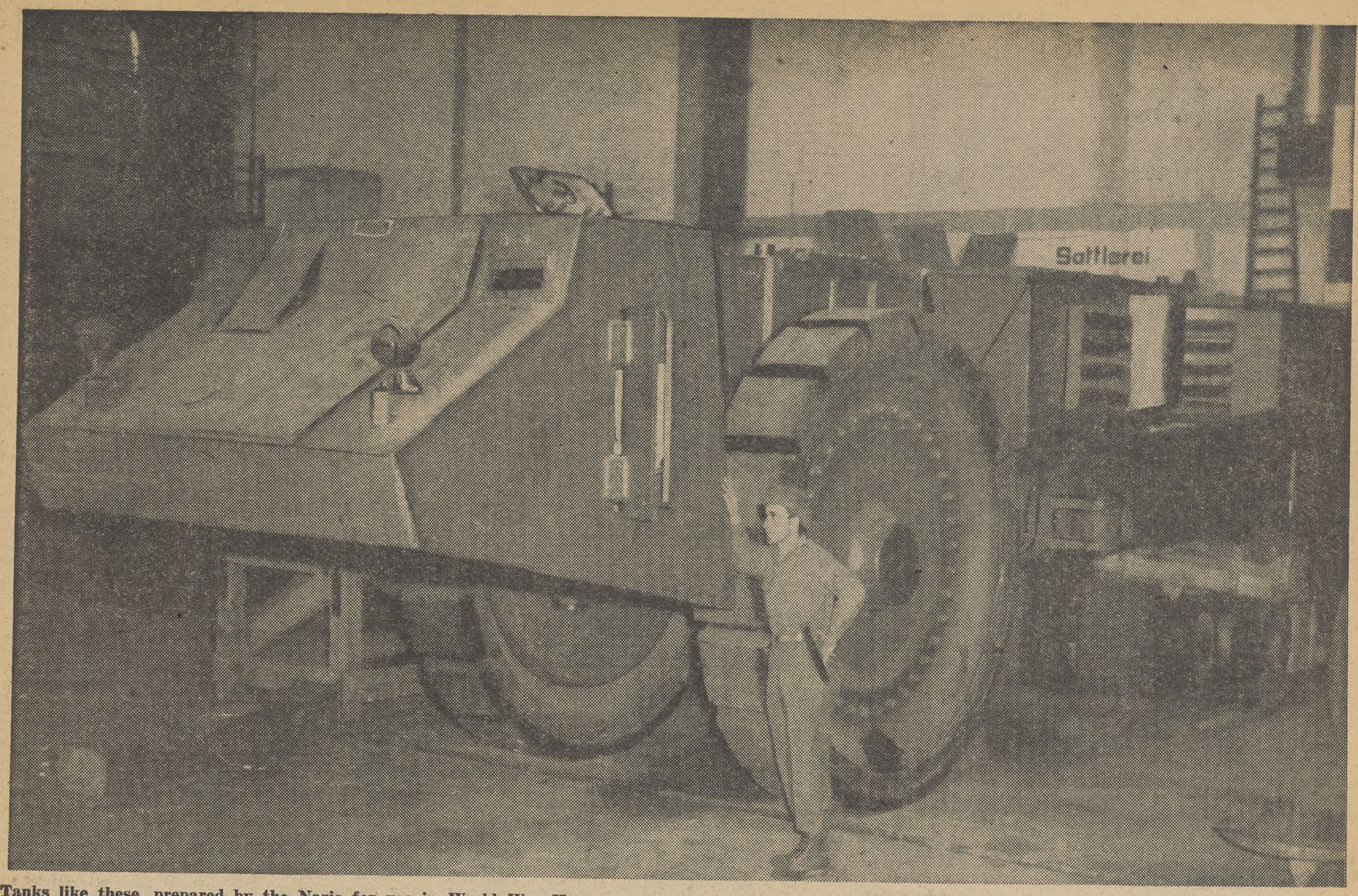
The company was also charged with rejection of other panel recommendation including union security and compensation for union stewards handling grievances in the shops.

CATERPILLAR STRIKE SETTLED

A union-company agreement settling the strike of 17,500 workers of the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., was ratified Feb. 24 by the CIO Farm Equipment Workers. The strike started Jan. 29.

Wage increases of 15c an hour for workers making under $1 an hour, and 15% for those making more than $1, are called for in the settlement.

The company said the increases would go into effect the Monday after its approval by the Wage Stabilization Board, retroactive to Feb. 24.



Tanks like these, prepared by the Nazis for use in World War II, may roll of production lines again if the de-Nazification program is not resolutely pushed.

CIO MAN TESTIFIES

NAZI PURGE BOGS DOWN

By C. W. FOWLER

(Last of a Series)

THE allied program of de-Nazification and disarmament of German industry, worked out at Yalta and clinched at Potsdam, has bogged down in the U. S. occupation zone, where some of the most important sectors of I. G. Farben and other war plants lie.

Not only that, but high Nazi industrialists, supposedly marked for arrest and removal from places of power, are still undetained and unpunished. Leaders of German war industry, who were also the real builders of Hitler's Third Reich, are living in relative comfort, eating their 3,000 calories a day, angling for a return to the power they once enjoyed.

Allied agreements on reparations, planned to take the form of transfer of industrial facilities to devastated countries, have been ignored. I. G. Farben, cornerstone of Germany's world conquest plans in the past and for the future, has been left largely intact and in many cases in operation.

The hunt for German assets—both cash and property—hidden in other countries as a reserve for World War III is being stalled while Nazi agents continue the process of concealment in "neutral" states like Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Argentina, Portugal.

With it all, a deliberate attempt is being made to freeze the Soviet Union out of its agreed share and voice in the disposition of German reparations and war potential, both in Europe and in the secret caches abroad.

These charges, supported by detailed evidence, were made before the Senate Kilgore Committee this week by a man who knows from months of first-hand experience—Russ Nixon, presently Washington representative of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and one-time acting director of the Division Investigation of Cartels and External Assets of Military Government in Germany.

Here is a sample of Nixon's charges—which, incidentally, have not been successfully contradicted by any government agency concerned:

"Our investigation disclosed that of a total of 55 I. G. Farben manufacturing plants in the U. S. zone, two were destroyed and three had been declared available for reparations and destruction.

"None of the I. G. Farben owned or affiliated plants had been eliminated—either by destruction or by making them available for reparations. All of the five plants eliminated were Montan, Reich owned plants. Fourteen of such plants were built by the Reich in the U. S. zone shortly before or during the war and were operated by Farben for military purposes.

"We discovered also that almost every one of the I. G. Farben plants in the U. S. zone was operating. Capacity added during the war exclusively for war production had been brought into operation for the production of so-called peacetime goods without any indication of the need for such production or proof that the particular goods could not be provided by other plants which normally produced those goods in the past."

In addition, Nixon said that despite the Potsdam agreement and numerous supporting decisions, nothing has been done to break up the German ends of the huge cartel system that played the chief role in laying the economic base for World War II.

In this connection, Nixon charged that the U. S. attitude on "de-cartelization" was "vacillating and unsympathetic to the basic objective of the law" and that our officials "encouraged the British disposition to resist, and discouraged the proffered Soviet support for a strong law."

The record of attempts to arrest leading German industrialists who were also Nazi big-shots shows an equal disregard of the stated allied plan to strip Germany not only of actual war plants but also to remove the war-makers themselves. Citing a long list of industrialists and Nazi officials who were either not arrested at all or merely held for a few days, Nixon said:

"Even those few who land in U. S. jails are well treated. They get up to 3,300 calories a day. New clothes are issued by U. S. authorities. Recreation is provided, and the barracks are heated—to 68 degrees.

"And these men are the high party officials, the SS men, the Gestapo agents, the thugs who ruled Germany for the industrialists who wanted war and made war on the world."

Turning to the problem of Nazi assets hidden abroad in preparation for World War III, Nixon showed that the four-power (U. S., USSR, Britain, France) agreement for united action had been ignored and the Soviet Union frozen out. Further, he charged, U. S. and British policy toward neutral "hosts" of Nazi assets was completely ineffective while "Nazi agents and their dummies in the neutral countries have been busily engaged in dissipating and recamouflaging German assets already hidden there."

In previous articles, The CIO NEWS has called attention to this problem, warning that a continued refusal to solve it can lead to a third world war. Commenting on Nixon's testimony, Sen. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), who has done more than any man in public life to expose the situation, declared:

"Our declared policy in Germany has not been implemented. Today the Nazis and their agents in effect have not even heard of our policy. This means that we are dividing the world into two camps—which in turn means a step in the direction of another world war."

CIO URGES ARMY, NAVY PAY HIKE

THE CIO Veterans Committee this week joined with the Army and Navy in asking more pay for service personnel, but requested a flat increase "for each man irrespective of rank" — not the 20% raise for all, which Sec. of War Patterson and Sec. of Navy Forrestal jointly requested of Congress.

Golden also called for giving enlisted men any increase in ration and living quarter allowances granted commissioned officers. In the interest of greater democracy in the armed forces, Golden in his letter to Patterson and Forrestal urged similar treatment of enlisted personnel and commissioned officers in respect to:

Terminal leave, retirement disability, subsistence allowances, travel pay and accommodations, recreation facilities, uniforms and food, rationing and post exchange privileges.

"I am sure that under such a program you would have no difficulty whatever in recruiting the full number of enlisted men necessary for the job our Army and Navy have to do in the years ahead," Golden wrote.

"The cost of living for the GI has increased every bit as much as it has increased for the officer," Golden's letter said. "If he lives off the post he has to pay just as much for his food, lodging, clothing for his family and other essentials as the officers.

"And he has been affected by price increases by exactly the same extent as the officer. It would be most undemocratic to give the officer an adjustment many times greater than that of the enlisted man."

Revision of the GI Bill to provide unemployment compensation for striking veterans was the principal aim of 50 veterans, members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers from six eastern states, shown leaving Natl. CIO headquarters in Washington, to ask action from the Veterans Administration and Congress.

ASK PROBE OF GI TRANSFER

CLINTON S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, this week announced that the committee has asked the War Dept. to investigate the transfer of Sgt. Emil Mazey from the Philippines to Okinawa.

Sgt. Mazey was chairman of the demobilization committee of Subbase R, Batangas, Luzon. At the request of the committee, the CIO Veterans Committee several weeks ago made arrangements for the publication of protests against the demobilization slowdown, in sixteen newspapers throughout the U. S. The ads were paid for with $5000 contributed by officers and enlisted men at the subbase. Golden said:

"The transfer of Sgt. Mazey to Okinawa, known by servicemen as the Army's Siberia, seems strange at this time in light of the fact that General Eisenhower publicly stated that no Army personnel would be disciplined for participating in demobilization demonstrations."

Simultaneously Golden released a wireless message which Mazey sent to Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D. Colo.), chairman of the demobilization subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The message said in part:

"Am I to be disciplined without trial because I dared to appear before the Mead subcommittee and present evidence of destruction of good and usable government property? We feel that the Army is carrying on a campaign of intimidation and coercion against military personnel so that they will be afraid to voice just complaints and grievances."

GI Bill Pamphlet

Unions seeking to tell veterans of their benefits under the law would act wisely if they ordered "The Amended GI Bill of Rights" issued in pamphlet form by the Army Times, 1419 Irving St., N. W., Washington (10), D. C. The pamphlet contains explanations of the educational, loan, unemployment allowance and job finding features of the amended measure, as well as likely questions and answers.

The full text of the law as it now stands is contained in the publication which may be obtained from the Army Times for 10c a copy, $2 per hundred.

VETS ASK JOBLESS GI PAY

CHARLES Severino, who came to Washington this week with 50 veterans, all striking members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, is a flesh-and-blood argument for revising the GI Bill to pay unemployment compensation to striking veterans.

"My hands are still tender and sometimes break open," said Severino, on whose shrapnel-scarred hands Army surgeons had grafted skin. He was wounded with Patton's Third Army while chasing the Germans and spent 11 months in hospitals.

It was not his wounds Severino was eager to talk about but about his family .

The 25-year-old veteran told how he set up housekeeping in Elizabeth, N. J., for his wife and their two children, Thomas, seven months old, and Charles, Jr., three, using his mustering-out pay of $300 for a down payment on furniture.

Going to work for the Phelps Dodge plant, Severino soon found that the stories about high wages he had been reading about in the papers were not true, and that he needed more money to keep his family decently. So he went on strike a month ago wth his fellow UE members for a $2 a day increase.

"I sold my car to keep my furniture, and I took back a suit, and got a refund to pay other bills.

"It's the children that concerns us most," Severino said. "We get some food from the union, but we don't always have money for milk. Sometimes I buy some at the corner store and sometimes I convince the milkman to leave some. When we don't have milk, we give the baby hot tea in a battle."

HIT BALLOT BARS IN SOUTH

CIO Political Action Committee officials, inaugurating registration and get-out-the vote campaigns, received a sharp reminder this week that some state legislators and political bosses were working overtime to cut down the national vote.

As an example of this trend PAC spokesman pointed to Alabama where lawmakers, discontented with the existing restrictions which are already the most numerous and most rigid in the nation, have passed the discriminatory Boswell amendment to the state constitution. All efforts are being made to crystallize opinion against the amendment to insure its defeat in a referendum in November.

Described by Alabama CIO-PAC head, Carey Haigler, as a "subterfuge to keep political power in the hands of a few", the amendment would grant to the Board of Registrars unlimited power to determine who shall and who shall not vote.

It permits the defranchisement of the "undesirable elements" not already screened out by the existing property-owning and cumulative polltax requirements by making registrants interpret any part of the U. S. Constitution.

Voters, according to the amendment, must have been gainfully employed "the greater part of the twelve months preceeding the time they offer to register" and must be persons of "good character" who understand the duties and obligations of good citizenship."

Similar regulations requiring interpretation of the Constitution are in effect in North Carolina and Mississippi.

WORLD LABOR SAYS:

UNO REBUFF BLOW TO UNITY

THE executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions announced this week in Paris that it is "disappointed and perturbed" that the United Nations Organization failed to accept world labor's offer of close cooperation. The bureau called upon all WFTU affiliates to press their governments "to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs."

At the same time, the bureau disclosed that WFTU president Sir Walter Citrine and general secretary Louis Saillant are going to Berlin to present to the Inter-Allied Control Commission the findings of the WFTU delegation which just returned from three weeks in Germany.

The WFTU offered the UNO the close cooperation of over 60,000,000 workers, an executive bureau resolution said. "Instead of cordially welcoming such cooperation, the UNO, owing to the action of certain governments, relegated the WFTU to a subordinate position as regards consultation.

"The UNO has suggested no practical manner by which the WFTU could participate in Social and Economic Council deliberations. It has placed the WFTU, despite its unique character as the representative of almost all of organized world labor, in the same position as national bodies.

"By this action, the UNO has encouraged disunion in the world labor movement. The WFTU will take advantage of the representation thus granted, while it will insist on its right to submit to the UNO its own proposals which it may consider its duty to make the interest of all workers.

"The WFTU draws the attention of every affiliated union to this question, and asks them to take appropriate action in their respective countries, pressing their own governments to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs."

An "indignant protest" was registered by the WFTU leaders over "the execution of 10 Spanish Republicans in Madrid, among them the valiant French Forces of the Interior fighter under the Nazi occupation, Major Cristino Garcia. This last inhuman outrage by the Madrid dictator strengthens our determination to mobilize the world labor movement in the struggle against Spanish fascism."

CIO BACKS BRITISH LOAN

SUPPORT for the proposed $4 billion loan to Britain was expressed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a statement issued this week, which said:

"The CIO recognizes the present plight of Great Britain as essentially the result of war-time expenditure of her resources in common battle and therefore a situation in which the U. S. has clear-cut obligations as the only Allied nation capable of giving her effective economic assistance.

"The loan amounts to economic first-aid for Britain; but it is also an essential first step to an expanding world trade in which American labor has a vital stake.

"The loan expresses in practical terms the interdependence of labor in closely-allied countries and provides a mutually profitable solution of present world trade difficulties for both American and British industry.

"The basic purpose of the loan is to help Britain over the rough spots of the next three or four years. As our partner she suffered war damage to her industry, used up her credits in other countries, sacrificed her foreign markets and ended up with an adverse trade balance which translated into terms of our currency amounts to fourteen billion dollars.

"A loan at 2% of dollars that will be spent buying the products of American labor, is certainly not my definition of charity.

"What is more, her purchases woud not even cut into our assured home market for consumer goods. The raw materials and capital goods Britain needs most would actually create new jobs and new profits.

"Add up this increased trade, total the heavy machinery and tool steel Britain will purchase here with the new credits, and American labor has good reasons in added jobs and continued employment for supporting the loan."

SENATE VOTES FOR HIGHER PRICES

HERE is the rollcall vote on Round One of the fight for renewal of the price control act in the Senate. We lost.

The vote was taken on a Republican-polltax Democrat motion to cut a deficiency appropriation for OPA in half.

Previously, a GOP move to kill the whole appropriation had been defeated in the House.

The vote means that the Republicans and the southern Democrats will work together in an attempt to wreck price control through amendments to the act and OPA through reductions in its funds.

Unless organized workers and consumers come to life on this issue, they will succeed.

"R" by a Senator's name indicates a vote against the motion to cut the appropriation, and thus a correct vote. "W" indicates that the Senator voted for the motion to cripple enforcement of price control between now and June 30, and is an incorrect vote. "NV" indicates that the Senator did not vote.

ALABAMA
Bankhead, John H., 2d (D).....R
Hill, Lister .....R

ARIZONA
Hayden, Carl (D) .....R
McFarland, Ernest W. (D).....R

ARKANSAS
McClellan, John L. (D).....W
Fulbright, J. William (D).....R

CALIFORNIA
Downey, Sheridan (D) .....R
Knowland, Thomas J. (R) .....R

COLORADO
Johnson, Edwin C. (D) .....R
Milliken, Eugene D. (R) .....W

CONNECTICUT
Hart, Thomas C. (R) .....W
McMahon, Brian (D) .....W

DELAWARE
Tunnell, James M. (D) .....R
Buck, C. Douglass (R) .....W

FLORIDA
Andrews, Charles D. (D) .....NV
Pepper, Claude (D) .....R

GEORGIA
George, Walter F. (D) .....W
Russell, Richard B. (D) .....NV

IDAHO
Gossett, Charles C. (D) .....R
Taylor, Glenn H. (D) .....NV

ILLINOIS
Brooks, C. Wayland (R) .....NV
Lucas, Scott W. (D) .....NV

INDIANA
Willis, Raymond E. (R) .....W
Capehart, Homer E. (R) .....NV

IOWA
Hickenlooper, Bourke M. (R) ..W
Wilson, George A. (R) .....W

KANSAS
Capper, Arthur (R) .....W
Reed, Clyde M. (R) .....NV

KENTUCKY
Barkley, Alben W. (D) .....R
Stanfill, William A. (R) .....W

LOUISIANA
Ellender, Allen J. (D) .....NV
Overton, John H. (D) .....W

MAINE
Brewster, Owen (R) .....NV
White, Wallace H., Jr. (R) .....W

MARYLAND
Radcliffe, George L. (D) .....W
Tydings, Millard E. (D) .....NV

MASSACHUSETTS
Saltonstall, Leverett (R) .....NV
Walsh, David I. (D) .....NV

MICHIGAN
Ferguson, Homer (R) .....W
Vandenberg, Arthur H. (R) ....W

MINNESOTA
Ball, Joseph H. (R) .....W
Shipstead, Henrik (R) .....W

MISSISSIPPI
Bilbo, Theodore G. (D) .....W
Eastland, James O. (D) .....NV

MISSOURI
Briggs, Frank P. (D) .....W
Donnell, Forrest (R) .....W

MONTANA
Murray, James E. (D) .....NV
Wheeler, Burton K. (D) .....NV

NEBRASKA
Butler, Hugh (R) .....W
Wherry, Kenneth S. (R) .....W

NEVADA
McCarran, Pat (D) .....NV
Carville, Edward P. (D) .....W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Bridges, Styles (R) .....NV
Tobey, Charles W. (R) .....NV

NEW JERSEY
Hawkes, Albert W. (R) .....W
Smith, H. Alexander (R) .....W

NEW MEXICO
Chavez, Dennis (D) .....R
Hatch, Carl A. (D) .....R

NEW YORK
Mead, James M. (D) .....R
Wagner, Robert F. (D) .....NV

NORTH CAROLINA
Bailey, Josiah W. (D) .....W
Hoey, Clyde R. (D) .....W

NORTH DAKOTA
Langer, William (R) .....W
Young, Milton R. (R) .....W

OHIO
Huffman, James (D) .....R
Taft, Robert A. (R) .....W

OKLAHOMA
Moore, E. H. (R) .....W
Thomas, Elmer (D) .....W

OREGON
Cordon, Guy (R) .....W
Morse, Wayne (R) .....R

PENNSYLVANIA
Guffey, Joseph F. (D).....NV
Myers, Francis J. (D) .....R

RHODE ISLAND
Gerry, Peter G. (D).....W
Green, Theodore Francis (D) ....R

SOUTH CAROLINA
Johnston, Olin D. (D) .....W
Maybank, Burnet (D) .....W

SOUTH DAKOTA
Bushfield, Harlan J. (R) .....W
Gurney, Chan (R) .....W

TENNESSEE
McKellar, Kenneth (D) .....W
Stewart, Tom (D) .....W

TEXAS
Connally, Tom (D) .....NV
O'Daniel, W. Lee (D) .....NV

UTAH
Murdock, Abe (D) .....R
Thomas, Elbert B. (D) .....NV

VERMONT
Aiken, George D. (R) .....R
Austin, Warren (R) .....W

VIRGINIA
Byrd, Harry Flood (D) .....W
Glass, Carter (D) .....NV

WASHINGTON
Magnuson, Warren G. (D) .....R
Mitchell. Hugh B. (D) .....R

WEST VIRGINIA
Kilgore, Harley M. (D) .....R
Revercomb, Chapman (R) .....W

WISCONSIN
La Follette, Rob. M. (Prog) .....R
Wiley, Alexander (R) .....NV

WYOMING
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D) .....NV
Robertson, Edward V. (R).....W

Leo Krzycki talking to a group of workers in a big cotton textile mill in Lodz, the Polish Manchester.

EDUCATION NOTES

New Committee

Five CIO representatives were appointed this week to a 10-member CIO-AFL Labor Education Advisory Committee set up by the U. S. Dept. of Labor to help formulate a long-range workers education program directed toward training capable union leaders and members and promoting better labor-management relations.

Named by Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach as CIO representatives were: John Brophy, director of Industrial Union Councils; Kermit Eby, research and education director; Vincent Sweeney, publicity director, United Steelworkers; Lawrence Rogin, Textile Workers education director, and John Kowalski, Michigan CIO Council education director.

AFL representatives are Florence Thorne, Frank Fenton, Nelson Cruikshank, Marion Hedges and James Brownlow.

"An intelligent program of labor education," Schwellenbach said, "directed both toward the training of capable union leadership and a membership well informed in the rights and responsibilities of unionism, can do a great deal to forestall labor disputes and promote better labor-management relations."

People's Songs

People's Songs, Inc., a new organization with a program aimed to create, promote and distribute songs of labor and the American people, was formed in N. Y. City last December at a meeting of songwriters, singers, union representatives and workers in cultural fields.

The group issues a monthly bulletin for members only, containing a song supplement which gives both words and music. Membership is $5 a year. Further information may be obtained from P. S. Offices, 130 W. 42d St., N. Y. City.

KRZYCKI SAYS:

POLISH LABOR IS REBUILDING STRONG MOVEMENT ON RUINS

THE POLISH labor movement, gathering up the remnants of the unions smashed to pieces during the terrible years of the German occupation, has built up a strong organization and has hammered out a program for the working men and women of the new democratic Poland in an incredibly short time and under great difficulties, Leo Krzycki told a CIO audience this week in Washington, D. C.

Krzycki who is vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and president of the American Slav Congress, recently returned from a five-month tour of Europe which began when he attended the World Trade Union conference in Paris last September as adviser and interpreter for the Polish delegates.

Later he visited ten countries in war-torn Europe, spending six weeks in Poland where he was a fraternal delegate to the first national trade union conference in liberated Poland, held in Warsaw in November. It was attended by 800 delegates representing more than a million workers.

Recalling his visit to Poland in 1930 on a goodwill lecture tour for Polish-American labor organizations, Krzycki said he had then found "top labor and political leaders languishing in prison camps and unions fighting for their very existence" under the reign of terror instigated by the Pilsudski dictatorship. One of the meetings at which he spoke was broken up by a gang of terrorists.

This time, instead of secret meetings and terrorism, Krzycki said he found "labor building its organization out in the open, unfettered by government restrictions and persecutions" and with the right of free speech and assembly fully recognized.

Describing the tremendous difficulties with which the new Polish government has had to contend, Krzycki said it is "working under handicaps greater than those any other nation has ever been faced with." Subjected to vicous attacks at home and abroad, and forced to build upon ruins, it has "performed miracles", he declared.

Krzycki blamed distortions and lies, which he said Americans are being told about Poland, on the influence of the aristocrats and wealthy landowners who fled from the country and are now trying to recover their power and position. "Nearly 50% of the land in Poland before the war was owned by one-sixth of 1% of the people," he stated.

Asserting that the land reform and nationalization of industry introduced by the new Polish government is practically the same as the programs now in effect in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, Krzycki attributed the fierce attacks leveled against Poland in particular to the propaganda of these former wealthy landowners.

(A written report by Krzycki to CIO members will be published in next week's CIO NEWS.)

CHURCH-LABOR COOPERATION

Hundreds of representatives of church and union groups attended the two-day conference of the Natl. Religion Labor Foundation held this week in Detroit. Conference chairmen were the Rev. Kirk B. O'Ferrall, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit; Pres. R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers, and Pres. Frank X. Martel of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Keynote of the conference was sounded by the Rev. Charles C. Weber, Amalgamated Clothing Workers representative, who urged labor and religious groups to unite their efforts toward bringing industrial as well as international peace to the world.

Tomorrow's Citizens **By Rose H. Alschuler**

DEPENDENCE OR INDEPENDENCE?

Why do parents enjoy having their children dependent on them—ego satisfaction, maybe? Actually, there's much more satisfaction to be found in helping them to be independent. Certainly it takes time to teach children to feed, wash and dress themselves, to use scissors and matches, and to cross streets safely—but before long their independence is a great time saver and joy. It's important to remember that independence is like various parts of the body—it can grow only if given sufficient exercise. It's never too soon to start.

Lib. of Congress—Parks for OWI. Copyright 1946, CIO News.

CHILD CARE CENTERS NEEDED

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

TESTIMONY of mothers and fathers before the House District of Columbia Committee on the need for child care centers left no doubt of the urgency of continuing the wartime centers for children of working mothers.

One mother was left a widow when her son was less than a year old. She had not been able to earn enough at first to make a home for him, so he had been in an orphanage for three years. Then her pay increased enough so that with the child care center to take the boy while she worked, she was able to have a home again.

She had the boy with her for a year and she told the Congressmen very simply how much better it was, both for her and her son, to be together. The closing of the centers meant that she would have to break up her home and send the child back to the orphanage, since she could not afford any sort of private care.

A Negro taxi-driver testified that his wife had been in the hospital for six months and would have to stay for some time to come. At first he drove their three children, aged 2, 3 and 4, with him in the cab. Then a fare told him about the child care centers. That made it possible for him to keep his home together, as he wanted so much to do, until his wife was well.

These stories could be duplicated in most American cities. They point up the fact that centers for the care of children of working mothers are an urgent peace time need. The war forced communities to face that need. Now it is up to us to see that we don't lose the child care gains made during the war.

There is very encouraging public support for continuing a public nursery school program. A recent Washington Post survey of opinion in the District of Columbia showed 76% of all those interviewed and 83% of the women in favor of including nursery schools in the regular public school curriculum.

Most working mothers hold down jobs because they have to in order to have a decent home for their children. The choice these mothers have is: "Shall I stay home and starve with baby or work so both of us can eat?"

ARMY CHOW + FLAVOR = HAPPY MAN

Prepared by Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

"HOW'RE you gonna feed him right in his home, after he's been in the Army?" may be a paraphrase of a pretty old song, but the problem is a new one.

The Army fed your serviceman in American training camps well — gripes notwithstanding—and he learned what it means to "feel fit." He still goes for his mother's good home-cooked food but he got accustomed to a lot of foods he never tasted before and learned to like them.

Servicemen and women had a well-rounded diet — milk; fruits and vegetables; meat, poultry, fish; eggs, cheese; cereals and bread; fats; sugars and beverages. Thousands of men learned to like milk, to include eggs and cheese daily, to expect a variety of meats and vegetables and to choose salads.

It took them a little time to learn, but they began to grow bigger shoulders, flatter stomachs, to get a spring in their walks, and to complain about the chow!

Now, at home they want the quality of Army food with the flavor of your delicious home cooking.

It is easy to slip back into old habits and maybe your man is already slipping back without a ripple. If so, you will probably hear these complaints after a few months—he doesn't feel any spring in his step; he is getting a little "paunchy"; he doesn't feel as fit! It's up to you to know the answers for combatting sloppy eating habits.

A man doesn't stay at physical peak with a hurried breakfast, mostly poured down, because he has no time to chew. He won't be alert and efficient with a "quicky" lunch of coffee, sandwich and pie—and that isn't the kind of energy food he got in the Army. He may eat a pretty well-balanced dinner, but it would have to be super-special to make up for some of the things he didn't get all day.

Stick with the gains the services have given—copy their system to keep him in the pink and help the whole family improve. Junior won't complain about milk being "sissy" if Daddy always drinks it. Cereal for breakfast suits a GI—especially ready-to-serve ones.

Lots of different fruits, vegetables and meats keep the appetite ticking along, and it should keep Mother from getting bored with the cooking. If he-man looking salads are on the table, he will enjoy one every day. Tomato or lettuce with dressing, raw carrot with raisins, cabbage as a slaw or with pineapple, milk to drink, fruit, juice, ice cream, a variety of meats and cheese, were tops on the Army's lists.

CHILD CARE CONTINUANCE ADVOCATED

CONTINUATION of child care services for the children of working mothers, education and employment opportunities for youth, and a broad health program were asked by the advisory committee of trade union women to the U. S. Children's Bureau at a meeting in Washington this week.

CIO members include Faye Stephenson, president, CIO Auxiliaries; Katherine Pollak Ellickson, CIO Asst. Director of Research; Mildred Jeffery, Auto Workers, and Wanda Pilot, Textile Workers.

The Lanham Act grant for child care expires March 1. The committee asked the Children's Bureau to aid the CIO Community Services Committee and the AFL Labor's League for Human Rights in stimulating State and community action for the grant.

The committee called on the Children's Bureau in consulation with other agencies to prepare a program assuring education and employment opportunities for youth, both veterans and non-veterans.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

FINDING THE ANTI-UNION GROUP LED BY HIS BROTHER DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS IN FRONT OF THE ROTOR PLANT, JIM ACCUSES THEM OF BEING IN THE PAY OF THE COMPANY... WHEN---

NOBODY IS GOING TO CALL ME A RAT-- NOT EVEN MY OWN BROTHER!

WHA--!

A WISE GUY, HUH? TRYING TO FRAME ME PAL...

LOOK OUT, JIM!

THIS'LL TEACH YOU TO MIND YOUR OWN-- OOP!

TIME FOR YOU TO LEARN A LESSON TOO!

SIT DOWN, RAT! I'VE STILL GOT A COUPLE OF THINGS TO TELL THE BOYS!

WHAT'S THIS ALL ABOUT? WHAT MAKES YOU CALL YOUR OWN BROTHER A RAT, JIM? HE MAY BE A DOPE FOR PASSING OUT LEAFLETS LIKE THESE, BUT---

IT'S A TOUGH DEAL TO FIND YOUR OWN KID BROTHER WORKING AS A PAID AGENT FOR THE COMPANY IN BREAKING UP THE UNION BUT---

"I TRAILED HIM TO DANDY'S BAR LAST NIGHT AND OVERHEARD..."

DAT UNION'S ON IT'S LAST LEGS RIGHT NOW! SO DA GUY FROM ROTOR WHO PAYS US OFF WANTS TO SEE YOU TONIGHT...

I'M ANXIOUS TO MEET HIM...

PRICES
RYE
SCOTCH
GIN

THEY THINK THEY CAN PUT IT OVER USING A VET. BUT NO ONE'S BUSTING THIS UNION-- MY BROTHER OR ANY-ONE ELSE...

HE'S A LIAR!

GIVE IT TO HIM, MICKEY!

YEH, HE'S BLABBED TOO MUCH ALREADY.

DIS IS DA BEST ARGUMENT.

BREAK IT UP.

THE POLICE...

GET THAT GUY!

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

It's All One Front

CIO has won on one of its most important fronts, with the victories in steel, auto, RCA, GM electrical, and others. Big strikes still remain, as in GM auto, GE and Westinghouse, but they will be won.

The enemies of labor have been set back with the strike victories. They haven't been set back all the way—and they won't be until the CIO has won on all the other sections of the fight for progress and decent living.

These fronts are actually one front. Thus, a victory in a strike can be lost in a defeat on price control — as President Philip Murray points out in his message on page one of this week's CIO NEWS.

A union victory won in a contract giving us union security can be lost in passage of a Case bill, a Ball-Hatch bill, a Lea bill, an Ellender bill.

Similarly, a victory won by maintaining strong and determined picketlines in a strike can be lost with passage of bills, such as these, restricting the right to picket, freezing the right to strike, imposing compulsory arbitration, setting up permanent blacklists, and a host of other anti-union evils.

In fact, we can lose more than the gains won from current strikes if we let Congress turn the clock back to the pre-1932 days of anti-union injunctions, as it would do if it passes the Case bill or the Ball-Hatch bill.

There are still millions of unorganized workers. Despite the great growth in the labor movement, led by the CIO with the AFL tagging along behind, not more than 15 out of 50 million gainfully employed workers are union members.

The victories in the strikes set the stage for new organizing drives, such as the CIO is now undertaking in the South and in other relatively unorganized areas and industries.

But if we lose our right to organize and bargain collectively, as we can if anti-labor bills pass . . .

And if we lose our hard-won wage gains, as we can if price control is crippled in Congress . . .

And if we return to a period of Hooverism, of economic crisis, of new preparation for aggression and war . . .

What happens to the victories won on the picketlines and around the bargaining tables?

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

John Edelman — **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor — **Irving Richter**

Round One

(See Record—Page 13)

Round one in the fight for price control has been lost.

It was lost when organized labor and consumers failed to stop the Senate from cutting the OPA deficiency appropriation in half this week.

The vote shows the usual lineup of Republicans and their fellow reactionaries among the Democrats.

Curiously enough, an even more drastic move in the House was defeated on a strictly party vote of 185-108, with 137 not voting.

This indicates that the Senate fight will be tougher and tougher from now on out, with the polltax Democrats like Ellender and Overton (La.) ganging up with extreme tories like Wherry (R. Neb.) and Taft (R. O.) to do a wrecking job on price control.

If they succeed, wage increases won in strikes won't be worth a damn. Neither will the rest of your wages.

Wrecking price control, either by amendment or by denying funds to OPA, means inflation.

Inflation means depression.

The next depression will make Hoover's days look comfortable in comparison.

Depression breeds wars.

If we have another war, it will make this one look safe in comparison.

Have you started doing anything about price control yet?

Rankin's Line

One of the two smartest men in Congress is Rep. John E. Rankin, the real head of the un-American committee and the seldom disputed master of the lower House.

This week's fracas on the House floor, which made headlines in the daily papers and brought Rankin publicity, is an example of his technique.

It came when Rep. Helen Douglas (D. Calif.), one of the supporters of the resolution to abolish the un-American committee, attacked it on the floor.

Before a very few minutes were over, Rankin had almost started a fist fight, had provoked Rep. Sabath, 80-year-old chairman of the House Rules Committee, almost to tears, and had started a series of rollcall votes on points of personal privilege.

Rankin's purpose behind the fracas was simple—to divert the House from the real business of attacking the un-American activities of fuehrer Rankin's committee. He succeeded.

He also succeeded in adding to the general panic that most Congressmen feel when someone yells "communist."

Dies knew how to work this technique, first perfected by Adolf Hitler, to a fare-you-well, particularly on government employes.

Rankin is even better at it than Dies was.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price control HR 5270	Renews price control act and OPA for one year.	House Banking and Currency Committee	Tell Representative and Senators to support for one year; no amendments.
"Anti-Petrillo" HR 5117	Under guise of curbing AFL Musicians would forbid strikes, strike support, etc. by all unions.	Passed House by 222-43. Now to Senate Labor Committee.	Tell Senators to oppose as part of general anti-union drive
Case HR 5262	Imposes cooling-off, forced arbitration, criminal punishment for strikes, blacklists, anti-union injunction, etc.	In Senate Labor Committee, with Ball-Hatch (S 1178), Ellender (S 1661) aimed at destroying unions also under consideration.	Wire Senators to oppose as aimed at smashing unions, introducing fascist corporate state.
65c wage S 1349	Raises 40c wage floor to 65c, extends coverage to food, maritime, telegraph and retail workers.	To be reported out of Senate Labor Committee this week; debate starts possibly Mar. 4.	Wire Senators to support as reported, at full 65c and full coverage levels.
USES S 1848 S 1510 HR 4437	S 1848 keeps USES on Federal standards; blocks wage cut plans of state officials. S 1510 delays reutrn of USES to states. HR 4437 returns USES immediately.	HR 4437 has passed House. S 1848 and 1510 in Senate Labor Committee.	Wire Senators to support S 1848; reject HR 4437.
School lunch HR 3370 S 962	Sets up permanent hot lunch program for school kids.	HR 3370 passed House with $50,000,000 fund, no funds for administration. S 962 has $100,000,000 plus fund for administration.	Urge Senators to vote for S 962 as reported.

NO VOTE, NO VICTORY IN '46. REGISTER TO VOTE!
(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

GROVES' PRAYER: Gen. Groves, the brasshat who has such fun hounding the scientists who did the work on the atomic bomb, likes to worry publicly about leakage of "secrets" to the Soviet Union.

Of course, as every scientist knows, there are no "secrets" to leak, and the current spy scare is simply a cover-up for the May-Johnson bill that gives the brass hats and the corporations control of atomic energy.

This bedtime prayer has been suggested for Groves:

"Now I lay me down to sleep.
"I pray the Lord my secrets keep.
"If we all die before we wake,
"Who will know of my mistake?"

"ANTI-PETRILLO": The House-passed "anti-Petrillo" bill, aimed allegedly at trimming down the AFL Musicians, has been sent back to conference by the Senate, which passed a version of its own some time ago.

The fact that only 43 members of the lower House voted against this bill should seriously alarm all people concerned with labor legislation.

The so-called "anti-Petrillo' bill (HR 5117) is aimed at more than one union. For that matter, it would be bad enough if it were aimed, as its sponsors say, only at the AFL Musicians.

Actually, the bill is designed to rob all unions of the rights to strike, to support strikes, to carry on publicity favoring strikes, and more.

Yet only 43 Congressmen can be found to vote against it. Significantly, the House refused to take a record vote, so the names of those who voted for or against are not known.

This proves that the majority of the House knew what it was doing, because it was afraid to face the voters on the record.

It proves something more, too—that we in the CIO have a lot of work to do to educate our Congressmen to the point where they know an anti-union bill by smell, if by nothing else.

CHILD CARE: Acting against the welfare of working class children, the House District of Columbia Committee this week denied any funds for child care centers in Washington.

Hundreds of Washington mothers who have to work to support themselves and their children—many of them with disabled veteran fathers—crowded the Committee room to tell a moving story of need.

The same week, the House voted to eliminate $15,000,000 from a $50,000,000 program to furnish hot lunches to school children.

For the past year or more, Congress (both House and Senate) has refused to move on bills to increase aid to children under social security, to set up a child health plan, to create Federal aid to education.

These Congressmen, no doubt, are fond of making speeches about the future of the nation being in the hands of its children.

But try to find them taking some of these simple, inexpensive steps to ensure that future.

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March 11, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

OLD CLUB OVER LABOR

First big wave of court injunctions against picketing caused loss of Pullman strike in 1892. Some judges today are following same pattern. Philadelphia cop (above) was one of hundreds attacking UE-CIO parade last week after court limited picketing. (See stories on Pages 4, 8, 9.)

LET FREEDOM RING: These veterans, members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, on strike against General Electric in Philadelphia, ask a new Declaration of Independence as they prepare at Independence Hall to lead a parade to demand that Republican Mayor Bernard Samuels end police violence and guarantee right of free assembly. More than a score of citizens were injured earlier when approximately 1,000 police smashed a UE parade.

APPELLATE COURT TO GEN. HERSHEY

'SUPER-SENIORITY' AIN'T WHAT SHE USED TO BE

By FRED ROSS

THIS is the story of the retreat of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

It all started because the general persisted in riding a hobby horse called "super-seniority," meaning that a veteran should be returned to his old job though in doing so he would displace a worker with greater seniority.

Last April at the first conference of the American Legion's Employment Committee, he thought he was ensconsed on his hobby horse, which he tried to pass off as part of the Selective Service Act until CIO representatives forced him to admit that the horse was only the creature of his agency's imagination.

The dauntless general continued to ride the horse quite proudly on every occasion, encouraging some employers to think that they could hire veterans exclusively, fire their other employes and thus get rid of unions.

At first, things looked pretty good for a long life for the quadruped. Federal Judge Abruzzo of Brooklyn, found that Abraham Fishgold, a welder, should not have been laid off at the Sullivan Drydock and Repair Co. even though his seniority was not sufficient to keep him on the job during a few days of slack operations.

Then the horse's bright coat lost some of its luster when Federal Judge Briggle of the Southern District of Illinois, said of two court decisions and General Hershey's ruling on super-seniority: "These expressions are all entitled to great respect, but I am unable to accept the reasoning of any of them."

Within a week much of the spring went out of Hobby's legs when another court presided over by Federal Judge Lederle of Detroit, ruled that even during the year following his discharge when a veteran is guaranteed employment under the Selective Service Act, he could not call on the "super-seniroity" theory to prevent his lay-off under the seniority clauses of a union contract.

Realizing the frailty of his mount, General Hershey continued to ride him last month at the second conference of the Legion's Employment Committee, but retreated to the position that he would let the courts decide the fate of Hobby.

He expressed confidence that the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in N. Y. City to which the Fishgold case had been appealed by Local 13 of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, would listen to the Dept. of Justice's arguments in the welder's behalf and uphold Judge Abruzzo's decision.

But, instead, the appellate court this week reversed the decision of the Brooklyn jurist, finding that it was "beyond debate that it was not intended that the veterans should gain in seniority . . .

The latest bulletin from General Hershey's stables said that Hobby had collapsed and that his owner was not quite sure where he would retreat.

RIP 'HEART' FROM VETS' HOUSING

ORGANIZED real estate interests this week used the Southern Democrats and Republicans to scuttle the Patman Housing Bill—against the best interests of the veterans and the rest of the people of the U. S.

The CIO and progressive veterans strove valiantly to win Congress away from the reactionary coalition. The author of the bill, Rep. Patman, charged that the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards and the Producers' Council, organized producers of building materials, were conducting a campaign to kill his bill, and another member of Congress said that the Post Office Dept. was unable to locate the senders of nine out of a dozen opposition telegrams he had received.

The Patman Bill, whose objective was 2,700,000 homes for veterans in the next two years, was passed. But it was stripped of its most important features including a $600 million subsidy fund to guarantee a supply of scarce building materials at reasonable prices—which President Truman called "the heart" of the Veterans' Housing Program—and price controls on existing homes.

Approximately 200 veterans, probably a majority of them members of the Washington Chapter of the AVC, came to the House corridors March 4 to line up Congressmen for the bill and hear debate.

Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, declared in a letter sent to members of the House:

"No personal condition was allowed to interfere with our country's demand for military manpower during the war. No one was deferred simply because it meant giving up a profitable business or job. But there are apparently some people who think sacrifice is a one-way street, that our gratitude must stop short of interfering with someone else's money grabbing.

"The campaign against the Patman Housing Bill is a campaign against the veteran. A vote against this bill is a vote to hinder veterans from obtaining homes, and to increase the price they will have to pay for them. I cannot believe that any of our representatives had any such notion in mind in the recent tallies. Nevertheless, such is the effect."

UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas, who heads the CIO Housing Committee, asserted:

"Congress is not representing the people of this country when it succumbs to the dictates of a handful of lobbyists for the corporate interests which oppose the Veterans' Housing Program. We hope there are enough men in Congress to withstand the pressure and the threats and come out fighting for the Patman Bill and other phases of the emergency housing program."

Tom Neill, executive secretary of the Servicemen and Veterans' Committee of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, together with 50 veterans, members of the UE, charged that Congressman Rankin (Miss. polltaxer) is betraying all veterans by his opposition to the bill and by his conduct as chairman of the House Veterans Committee.

CIO HAILS COURT DECISION

"THE decision of the 2nd U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the Fishgold case is a victory for the veteran as well as the principle of simple seniority in employment," Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, declared this week.

"The issue was clear," Golden continued. "Would ten years' progress in industrial relations be set aside for the supposed advantage of a small percentage of returning GI's? The court found that super-seniority is contrary to the law. We might add that it is contrary to the veteran's own best interests.

"In giving the former fighting man preference for one year, and one year only, super-seniority undermines job security for all. What good is the guarantee for the year when work is most plentiful, if it is gained at the expense of the wage earner's strongest bulwark—seniority under collective bargaining agreements? And by wage earner we mean veteran and non-veteran alike."

LONG CIO FIGHT WINS VET JOB

CIO's year and a half court battle to win reinstatement of war veteran Joseph Grasso to his old job at the A. J. Crowhurst tannery, Belleville, N. J., has ended in victory with a decision by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, Leo Perlis, Natl. Director of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee, announced this week.

The decision reversed an earlier ruling of the U. S. District Court in Newark denying Grasso the right to return to the job he held before entering the armed forces. In ordering the reversal, the higher court ruled that Grasso "comes squarely within the letter and spirit of the statute in question which is popularly known as the GI Bill of Rights."

18½c an Hour Raise

$50 MILLION A YEAR WON IN RUBBER

THE 18½c an hour increase provided in the agreement signed last week between the CIO Rubber Workers and the nation's four major rubber companies—Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber—will mean an annual $50,000,000 boost in pay for the 100,000 workers involved, the union stated this week.

The settlement which was agreed upon after 11 days of industry-wide negotiations was termed by the union to be "the best current example that management and labor can settle their differences without government intervention."

U. S. Dept. of Labor Conciliators were present at the conference, but only as observers, the union said.

The rubber negotiations started first with one company, but the union vigorously pressed and won its request to have all the Big Four included. The agreement reached covers the 41 American plants of the companies involved.

In addition to the 18½c increase, the agreement provides for double pay for Sunday and holiday work and calls for adjustment of inequities at plant levels. Twelve cents of the general wage increase is retroactive to Nov. 1, 1945.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said the contract will undoubtedly set a pattern for another 100,000 workers in the industry employed by the smaller companies.

The agreement is subject to approval by the Natl. Wage Stabilization Board and to ratification by the local unions whose members are employed in the 41 plants involved, he stated.

SEASON OF "CELEBRATION": Striking CIO Textile Workers at Bemis Bros. Bag Co. turned New Orleans' famed Mardi Gras into a demonstration for a 65c-an-hour minimum wage by picketing in costumes. The Bemis chain employes 4,000, nearly 600 of them in New Orleans.

SIGN STEEL DESPITE TRUMAN

NEGOTIATIONS for complete settlement of the steel wage case on the basis of the 18½c an hour won in basic plants proceeded on four fronts this week:

1. President Truman tossed a monkey wrench into negotiations with fabricating plants and other small operators by saying that the 18½c recommendation applied only to basic steel.

2. **Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers pointed out that it costs workers in small plants as much to live as anyone else, said that Truman's statement must have been based on lack of facts, and that it "can only be regarded as a serious disservice to industrial peace."**

3. Despite Truman, settlements with small companies were rapidly proceeding on the 18½c basis, with less than 100,000 of the 250,000 employed by these firms expected to be out on strike as of this week.

4. The Natl. Wage Stabilization Board approved a general wage and salary adjustment of 19c an hour for 39,000 employes of the Aluminum Co. of America. About 16,000 of them are members of USA-CIO. The others benefited from the union's militant four-week strike.

Murray, in his criticism of Truman's wage statement, said government wage regulations have covered the entire industry, that 18½c an hour settlements have been made with about 300 fabricating firms, and that the 18½c has been accepted as the pattern in other industries such as aluminum, auto, oil, shipbuilding and rubber.

"All these facts are completely overlooked in the reported statement of President Truman," Murray said.

Meanwhile, Lee Pressman, general USA-CIO counsel, wired the Senate Education & Labor Committee in protest against discrimination against the Kaiser-Frazer Corp., which charged that the steel industry was refusing to provide steel for cars.

Urging the committee to investigate the situation, Pressman said that the Kaiser-Frazer statement "discloses a most nefarious conspiracy and boycott designed to stifle competition, foster a monopoly, and threaten employers who desire to pay decent wages and maintain good working conditions rather than attack labor unions."

2-1 STEEL VICTORY

The CIO Steelworkers this week won an NLRB election at SKF Industries, Philadelphia, by 1,733 for USA-CIO to 872 for SKF Employes Assn., independent.

GM REJECTS ARBITRATION, POLL ON ENDING STRIKE

THE spotlight in the strike of 200,000 UAW members against General Motors, well on the way to being four months old, shifted this weekend from Detroit to Washington where Federal Mediator Dewey came to make a "progress" report to Labor Sec. Schwellenbach.

The world's biggest union and the world's biggest corporation were apparently as far apart as ever after GM rejected a proposal that the strikers decide in secret ballot on two questions:

Whether to accept GM's latest proposals including a wage increase of 18½c an hour, or whether to return to work on the basis of the corporation's offer with the understanding that the other issues would be settled by an arbitrator appointed by President Truman.

UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas in a letter to GM Pres. C. E. Wilson declared that "several other issues still in dispute are of equal or greater importance than wages" and include preference to older employes in transfers, elimination of speedup piece-work systems and of the so-called "merit spread," correction of health and safety hazards and changes in local seniority agreements.

The UAW had offered to submit the matter to arbitration after its council representing the striking locals throughout the country had rejected GM's "final" offer of an 18½c increase, after the council had left, GM proposed that the matter of ending the strike on its own terms be submitted to the strikers, and the union then countered with its proposal as to the form of the ballot.

If the strike is still continuing when the Natl. CIO Executive Board meets March 15, it will be one of the principal matters considered.

The UAW pressed for the end of delay and immediate hearings on its charges of unfair labor practices before the Natl. Labor Relations Board, before which it brought formal charges of a lockout after GM rejected the union's offer to allow a poll to be conducted.

Before Dewey went to Washington, UAW negotiators offered again to submit the dispute to arbitration. When GM again rejected the proposal, R. J. Thomas, Walter P. Reuther and George F. Addes, UAW president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer respectively, issued a blistering statement, charging that the corporation "does not dare submit the issues to the judgment of an impartial third party because it knows the facts and justice will not support its case.

"The corporation obviously does not want to end the strike at this time. If it did it would either accept the recommendations of the President of the U. S. or submit the issues to arbitration."

(President Truman's fact-finding board recommended that GM increase wages 19½c an hour, renew the contract which it canceled and continue collective bargaining.)

The suffering of the GM strikers was uppermost in the minds of many CIO, AFL and independent labor leaders as the United Labor Committee to Aid UAW-GM Strikers this week announced plans to raise "$5 million from all branches of organized labor within ten days" to aid the GM strikers in their struggle.

Help was continuing from the Natl. Committee to Aid Families of General Motor Strikers which distributed widely a letter by one of its members, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, which stated that "even though the strike should be settled tomorrow, there will be weeks of delay before the men are back at work and drawing any pay."

DAILY PRESS PLEASE COPY

SCARE stories in the daily press about a "farm strike" in protest against labor's drive for higher wages were given the lie this week by concrete farmer action in support of General Motors strikers.

Ten farmers at Powers, Mont., dug into their bins to send the strikers a carload of wheat worth $2,500, and with it this message:

"We want to show that the slogan 'Food for Freedom' works here at home as well as abroad. We want our gift to demonstrate that the farmers of the Northwest are coming to understand that laboring people of this country represent the farmers' real market, and that full employment at parity prices and income is in the farmers' interest as well as in the public interest."

Meanwhile at Great Falls, Mont., a meeting of 210 farm leaders, representing locals and county and state organizations of the Montana Farmers Union and board members and managers of cooperatives from 14 counties in that vicinity, "deplored" the suggestion of a Nebraska group which proposed a farm "strike," according to Wilfred Pedersen, secretary of the Montana Farmers Union.

"The Montana group strongly supports the idea which generally has precipitated the strikes, feeling that agriculture will either rise or fall with the purchasing power possessed by American labor," Pedersen said.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS MARCH 15

A meeting of the CIO Executive Board March 15 at Natl. CIO Hdg., Washington, D. C., was called this week by President Murray.

Murray said the meeting, which will begin at 2 p.m. and may run through the 16th, will consider among other things the CIO Auto Workers strike against General Motors.

THE ANTI-LABOR INJUNCTION

What's behind the sickening spectacle, in Philadelphia and other cities, of mounted police charging into peaceful parades of American citizens; of unarmed strikers fleeing for their lives and being clubbed and kicked by burly cops?

On what pretext has this reign of terror been launched against labor unionists exercising their rights to strike, to picket and to parade?

The pretext for this police brutality and these infringements of American liberties is in nearly every case the issuance of an anti-labor injunction.

Ever since an injunction was successfully used to break the Pullman strike in the 1890's, this form of court action has been a favorite weapon to break strikes and destroy unions.

Strikebreaking injunctions began to be issued by the bushel, on the say-so of employers alone, forbidding "parading," "congregating in the streets," "annoying language," exhibiting signs, and every kind of strike activity.

These injunctions became such a scandal that finally the Norris-LaGuardia act had to be passed in 1932, to prohibit injunctions against peaceful picketing; and to require open court hearings, and evidence from an employer that local police could not handle the situation and that he had made reasonable efforts to settle the strike.

While this act has provided some protection for labor in the Federal courts (as evidenced by the recent refusal of the U. S. District Court in Indiana to grant General Electric an injunction against the CIO Electrical Workers, on the grounds the company "has failed to make every reasonable effort to settle this dispute"), state courts have recently been issuing many anti-labor injunctions.

And now the House has actually passed the Case bill, which would destroy even the limited protections of the Norris-LaGuardia act and expose labor to constant attack by strikebreaking, union-busting injunctions.

To preserve American liberties against these vicious assaults, to halt the use of the courts for anti-labor purposes, to end police violence against peaceful pickets, and to save its unions from destruction, labor will have to intensify its political activities.

Let Congress and your state and city authorities know how you feel about the anti-labor injunction and police attacks on strikers. Become active in the work of CIO's Political Action Committee. And, above all, be sure you register to vote and cast your ballot.

GENERAL MOTORS LOCKOUT

The scandalous behavior of General Motors in rejecting all government recommendations, in refusing the union's offer to arbitrate, and in deliberately prolonging what has now become a lockout of 200,000 workers, is a challenge to the whole labor movement.

In a spirit of blind spite and labor hatred, this giant corporation is gambling recklessly with the national economy and with the lives and welfare of its employes and their families, in a futile effort to destroy the union.

In their long struggle, with all the effort and sacrifice it has entailed, the General Motors workers have been shock troops for all labor, and all labor must rally to their support.

All unionists and other justice-loving citizens must come quickly and generously to their aid, heeding this union appeal:

"The morale of GM workers is high and their determination is great. The moral and financial support they will receive from others, so that their wives and children do not suffer, will make their ultimate victory certain."

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

BEWARE of pickpockets, highjackers, confidence men, and all other swindlers and tricksters, when you draw your pay these days.

If you don't watch out, they'll not only take the money from your pocket, but the food from your table, the clothing from your back, the roof from your head and your savings from the bank.

The slickest, smoothest-talking, best-organized gang in history is operating now on a nation-wide scale to rob the public.

They don't wear masks, or carry gats or marked cards, so you may not recognize them at once. But they're after your dough all the same.

They are well-dressed, respectable-looking gents who haunt Washington hotels, the lobbies of Congress and the corridors of government agencies.

Their higher-ups may be found in Wall Street, the more expensive clubs and other hang-outs of the profiteers in every city.

You can read their spiel in full-page ads and the editorial columns of most daily papers.

★ ★ ★

The gang is led by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, which is spending close on a million dollars for an advertising campaign against price control.

But Chester Bowles has also named other names, such as the Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn., the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, the packers' lobby, the textile lobby, the dairy lobby, and the Wall Street speculators who are "irresponsibly whooping it up for inflation."

The real estate gang has already made the House vote against reasonably-priced housing for veterans and others, by rejecting price ceilings on homes and subsidies for lower-cost construction.

The rest of the gang are working to wreck the price control act by attaching every possible amendment to allow higher prices and prevent real enforcement.

They have already got the Senate to vote a 50% cut in the OPA's deficiency appropriation.

★ ★ ★

All these activities are designed to steal your wages as effectively as with a blackjack down a dark alley.

When OPA controls were removed from citrus fruits, prices of oranges, lemons and grapefruit rose at once from 50 to 100%. And the same, or worse, would happen to all other foodstuffs, if the wreckers of price control have their way.

Lobbies are similarly working to raise clothing prices, rents and everything else on which your wages are spent.

If the robber gang are successful, real wages will be cut again and again by leaping living costs; and the value of war bonds, insurance and other savings will shrink to the lowest point.

★ ★ ★

If you think this is alarmist talk, consider what happened after the First World War.

Shortly after the 1918 armistice, with no price controls, living costs started to skyrocket. By June, 1920, they had more than doubled over the pre-war level.

This inflation brought nothing but misery to most Americans. Wages could not keep up with increased prices, and the workers' real earnings were not restored until the 1930's and CIO's big organizing drives.

Along with lower real wages came increasing unemployment and reduced farm earnings.

Factory payrolls shrank 44% between 1919 and 1921 and the number of unemployed rose by more than five million. Average earnings of factory workers declined from $1,350 in 1920 to $900 in 1921.

Net income of farmers, meanwhile, declined from $8.8 billion to $3 billion between 1919 and 1921, and average farm income shrank from $1,360 to $460.

★ ★ ★

To preserve the purchasing power of your wages, and to prevent unemployment and depression, the robber-campaign of the price profiteers must be counteracted by the greatest popular campaign ever conducted to maintain price controls.

Write or wire your representatives in Congress at once, to renew the Price Control Act without any price-raising amendments whatever; to grant adequate appropriations to OPA; and to pass the Patman emergency housing bill with price ceilings and subsidies to hold down costs.

And to put weight behind your words, be sure to register and be ready to vote.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

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MISSION TO POLAND

The CIO NEWS presents high spots of a report to CIO members on a recent five-month tour of Europe by Leo Krzycki, vice-president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and president, American Slav Congress. Krzycki went from the Paris World Trade Union Congress to liberated Poland, where he was a delegate to the first national trade union meeting. He talked with hundreds of workers in steel mills, mines, textile and glass factories. He spent 34 days in the Soviet Union and visited Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

IN 1930 the American-Polish labor, fraternal and cultural organizaions sent me to Poland on a good-will lecture tour. A "Reign of Terror" existed in Poland then. One of the meetings at which I spoke at Sosnowiec was broken up by a band of terrorists. Even then before the world was aware of fascism the labor movement of Poland was badly crippled.

Pre-War Persecution

The record shows that conditions did not improve with the death of the dictator Pilsudski. When the militarists and aristocrats wrested the government from him it was only to intensify the persecution of democratic forces in Poland. From 1934 until the Nazi invasion of Poland, 40,000 political and labor leaders were imprisoned and persecuted.

In contrast with the labor terror under the pre-war regime, it was heartening to behold the dignified assemblage, which met on Nov. 18 in Warsaw, with 800 delegates representing more than a million organized workers convening to hammer out a program for new Poland.

As an indication that labor in Poland had attained its full citizenship, the president, vice-president, ministers of the provisional government, and the marshall of the armed forces brought greetings to the delegation in person. These officials addressed the labor representatives as partners and assured them, that inasmuch as labor is a major factor in a democratic society, they as political servants intended to keep the needs of the working people in mind in all of their undertakings.

Democracy At Work

The fact that this was not mere political demogoguery was soon to be borne out with the recent nationalization of basic industry in Poland. This government action, which opens the door to the industrialization of Poland and guarantees jobs and a higher standard of living to thousands of Polish workers, was the direct result of a resolution passed by the delegates to this first national labor convention of Polish workers. This government action, however, affects only those plants employing more than 50 workers on any one shift. Smaller plants and businesses are to continue under a system of private enterprise.

In 1930 when I visited Poland there were only 450,000 organized workers in that country and these were scattered in 14 separate, independent labor organizations. Today with ten million fewer people in Poland (it is estimated that 6½ million Polish citizens were murdered in concentration camps, massacres and in gas chambers by the Nazis and another 3 million are still scattered throughout Europe awaiting repatriation), there are 1,100,000 organized workers in one central united organization (the Alliance of Polish Workers).

While labor under the provisional government is consulted on all important issues affecting the nation as a whole, I saw no indication that the government was attempting to control the unions. The convention which I attended was very much like our own CIO national conventions. Delegates were elected democratically by the members of their respective industrial unions. Resolutions were presented and voted upon in a democratic manner.

DESPITE the horrible suffering of the people, millions of whom were victims of fiendish, inhuman barbarism—despite the gas chambers at Maidenek and Oswiemcim where six million Poles were exterminated, despite the fact that there is scarcely a family in Poland which has not been visited by tragedy, I found a marvelous spirit among the people as they undertake the rebuilding of their devastated country.

Grateful to Allies

I talked to hundreds of people in factories and mines and everywhere I found eternal gratitude for allied assistance in overthrowing the Nazi oppressor. The people will never forget the day of Warsaw's liberation by the Red Army and the heroism of the Kosciuszko and Dombrowski, two Polish divisions, fighting side by side with the Russians.

Again and again they tell how the Red Army and Soviet engineers set up the first 500 prefabricated houses in New Warsaw, and the first pontoon bridge in Warsaw. How they repaired the water works and power plants and brought water and light to the city which had been left without a drop of water and in total darkness by the Nazis. They will not forget that the first bread to arrive to the starving city came from the Ukraine.

Aid From Russia

When the Nazis fled they took with them all of the raw material needed to keep the textile mills going. Shortly after liberation by the Red Army, Russia sent large supplies of wool and cotton in exchange for Polish coal. The raw material enabled 140,000 textile workers, engaged in Poland's second largest industry, to stay on the job, thus providing sustenance for 460,000 people.

Coal mining is the largest industry in Poland. In response to an appeal made by the Polish miners union, production in the mines has increased from 520,000 tons of coal in March, 1945, to 3,600,000 in January, 1946. This puts Polish miners, as producers, ahead of those in France, Belgium and England.

Rail Shortage

When I left Poland there were two million tons of coal on the surface awaiting transportation. The lack of rolling stock is the chief bottleneck in the development of Poland's industry at this time. Sweden and the Soviet Union are the largest markets for Polish coal. The largest railroad car manufacturing plants in Europe, located at Breslau (now called Wroclaw) have now been restored to operation.

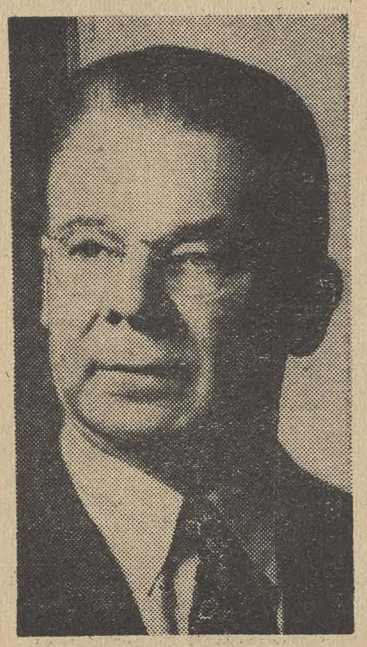
In less than six months this German built plant, demolished by the Nazis when they retreated, has been rebuilt by Polish workers and is now in operation.

POLAND is now governed by a national council consisting of 350 representatives of every important anti-fascist democratic group in the society of that country. The provisional government, which will be in power until official elections are held upon the return to Poland of nearly three million exiled and displaced citizens and soldiers and former slave laborers, grew out of a conference of 1,400 delegates called shortly after the liberation of Poland.

Elections are expected to be held by June of this year.

The pre-war population of Poland was around 33 million people. It is estimated that nearly 6½ million people lost their lives at the hands of the fascist aggressors and 2½ million are yet to be repatriated.

Bereft of homes and every vital necessity of life, the need of the Polish people is great and their suffering is among the worst in war-ravaged Europe. A mild winter together with the marvelous assistance which the United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Agency is giving have combined to save the lives of thousands of Polish people who would have otherwise died from hunger and cold this winter.



LEO KRZYCKI

WITH the liberation of Poland came sweeping reforms in the social and economic life of the nation. The breaking up of the huge estates of the landed aristocracy and parceling of the land among the peasants brought an end to the feudalistic system which had kept Poland among the most backward nations of the world.

Peasants Get Land

The Minister of Finance of prewar Poland reported in 1934-35 the average cash income of a Polish peasant was 2c a day. Almost half of the best land was owned by less than .6 of 1% of the population. In prewar Poland, the aristocratic landlord owned as much as 400 typical peasant families. Under the old system, the average peasant was merely a serf and barely eked out an existence. Now he is given a piece of land of his own and is at last his own master.

School Enrollment Up

In 1939 the total attendance at adult schools was 159,258. Today through the efforts of the trade unions, despite the destruction of schools and educational facilities, enrollment at evening classes by adults has been boosted to 678,000 students.

A people's theatre is developing and workers, through their trade unions, can secure theatre and concert tickets at 30% of the regular price. In prewar Poland, culture was a luxury available to few outside the circles of the aristocracy.

The cooperative movement has grown tremendously with the liberation of Poland. Today there are 10,000 cooperatives in Poland. Most of them are to be found in food, savings and loan, commercial, manufacturing and publishing industries.

Since the war the membership in cooperatives is around 2,500,000. An additional 3,000 coops are in the process of being organized. This is particularly significant inasmuch as leaders of cooperatives like labor leaders were among those who were persecuted and imprisoned during the pre-war regime as well as under the Nazis.

THE same elements that caused terror in prewar Poland are active today in organizing outside of Poland or operating underground. I learned that there is evidence that terrorists are being sent into Poland from groups organized outside the country. I found that the Polish people are indignant at the maintenance abroad of Polish armies hostile to the present government. They point out that these services are paid and supplied by members of the United Nations Organization to which Poland belongs.

Terrorists' Sabotage

The present government has issued a decree making Anti-Semitism a crime but the old behavior persists in some parts of the country. There is no doubt that it is stimulated and inspired by these terrorists from the underground or from abroad.

ALTHOUGH my main interest was Poland, still the trade unionists of the other Slavic countries were interested in hearing an American voice, and so I was invited by the Soviet trade unionists as well as their Slav Congress. While in the Soviet Union I was received by Marshall Stalin. My audience with him lasted one and a half hours. Addressing the Soviet trade union plenum of 500 delegates was a thrilling experience for me.

The trade unionists of Yugoslavia invited me to their country where I met Marshall Tito Broz. While in Czechoslovakia I had a talk with President Benes.

What is evident and noticeable in all the Slavic nations in Europe is that there is a strengthening of the unity between the workers and the peasants. As an example I cite the numerous incidents which are commonplace in Poland where the workers on their week-ends make trips into the country and repair the damaged and broken farm machines and implements for the peasants without any compensation. Thus a new understanding of the mutual interests of worker and peasant is being realized.

Profit for America

In Poland the people are grateful to us for aid thru UNRRA. America—business and labor—can gain by cultivating the potential Polish market. If America grants credits and loans to Poland, Poland will take our manufactured machine and consumer goods which American workers and farmers would produce for the Polish workers and farmers, based on such loans and credits. And Poland's big industrial and commercial potential secured by its new democratic program together with its program of industrialization will guarantee payment of these loans dollar for dollar.

Poland can thus be a big factor in helping unemployment from developing here in the United States.

1 **No string on a door knob for Johnnie. That aching tooth gets treated free at New York's Guggenheim Dental Clinic.**

FREE DENTAL CLINIC

Photos By Conrad Eiger

MURRAY GUGGENHEIM and his wife, Leonie, founded the Guggenheim Foundation in 1929, to promote the well being of mankind. The Guggenheim Dental Clinic, N. Y. City, is one result. The Clinic is located in a modern stone building on E. 72nd St.

Squads from the Clinic visit public schools within a large radius on the East Side. They examine the mouths of all children regardless of ability to pay, and make recommendations to parents.

Families that can afford private care are not admitted to the Clinic. Admission is free, and only children of families where income is $25 a week for three persons, $5 allowed for each other child, are eligible.

Surprisingly enough, one hardly ever hears a crying child at the clinic. This is due to the sympathetic attendents, murals planned for the children's amusement, and the training that Guggenheim dentists receive in working with the very young.

4 **Clinic staff consists of all colors, creeds, from many countries. Dentists are taught how to work with children.**

2 **Seventeen dentists can work at one time in the large, well equipped clinic on E. 72nd St. Surgical cases are treated in private rooms. Clinic squads visit East Side public schools.**

3 **Youngsters wait in muraled reception room. Organization is so efficient that hundreds are admitted at a time. Kids are from first grade age, and younger, to 16. Older ones go to other clinics. Murals help take young minds away from sharp drills.**

CIO to Congress

SECURITY ACT NEEDS OVERHAUL

SEVEN years after the last revision of the Social Security Act and three years after the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill was introduced we are at last getting down to a dission of overhauling the entire system, Van A. Bittner, chairman of the CIO social Security Committee, told the House Ways & Means Committee this week.

At that, he pointed out, the House group is considering the subject 'piecemeal, rather than making a frontal attack on the whole issue of bringing social security up to date. At the request of the Committee, Bittner's testimony was limited this week to the issue of Old Age and Survivors Insurance.

In addition to Bittner, two other CIO witnesses testified during the week. These were Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, for the Food & Tobacco Workers and Joseph Levy for the Office & Professional Workers.

"A man or woman with a job is relatively secure for as long as that job holds out—depending of course on the amount of wages paid," Bittner told the committee. "But a job does not provide complete security. It has to be bulwarked by a many-sided social security system.

"Having a job is no guarantee against unemployment — hence the need for unemployment insurance.

"A job offers no protection to the widow and children of the job-holder who dies, nor to the worker himself when he grows too old to work. Old age and survivors insurance is needed.

"A job does not protect the worker and his family when he falls ill, nor provide adequate medical care. Only a health insurance program can take care of health emergencies.

"And for the many victims of poverty and disability; for the children who would be deprived of adequate food, clothing, shelter and education by reason of family poverty, public assistance is needed to set the limits to which we will allow human misery to go."

Bittner outlined a series of main points for needed reform of the old age and survivors insurance aspects of social security:

1. Extension and improvement of old age and survivors insurance benefits to all gainfully employed people—including farmers, the self-employed, agricultural, domestic, maritime, railroad, non-profit and public employes.

2. Payment of permanent disability benefits to all these groups.

3. Financing the cost of this program by a system of contributions from employers, workers and the government.

On specific amounts, Bittner said the CIO supported the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill formula which raises the minimum old age and survivers benefits to $20 a week for a single worker, $30 to a family, with a maximum of $120 a month or 80% of past earnings, whichever is less.

German unions are being slowly rebuilt on the wreckage left by the Nazis. CIO's Sidney Hillman, as part of a mission from the World Federation of Trade Unions, shakes hands with Martha Arendsee, official of the Social Political Division of the German labor parties. With Hillman are fellow WFTU executives, Sir Walter Citrine, of England, and Mikhail Tarasov, USSR.

BREAK WITH FRANCO URGED BY MURRAY

JOINING with seven leaders of civic, professional and church groups, CIO Pres. Philip Murray has asked President Truman for an immediate break with Franco Spain and recognition of the Spanish Republican government.

"The liberation of the Spanish people is the test of our determination to destroy fascism, extend the area of human freedom, and protect the peace," Murray said in the joint statement to Truman.

"The compelling factor today is not justice for the first victims of the war of the Axis against civilization, but the vital interest of self-protection against the possibility of new aggression."

The letter warned that the plan to replace Franco with a monarchy (currently being promoted in London) "is a cause of grave apprehension" and "would offer a change in name but not in substance. As the record shows, a monarchy will maintain the authoritarian practices which have been the distinguishing feature of the Franco regime.

"The American people have no interests that can be served by a monarchy. Our government can and should disassociate itself from this dangerous appeasement by breaking with Franco and recognizing the Republic."

The statement was accompanied by a long memo detailing Franco's help to Nazi Germany and citing the fact that Spain now shelters scores of thousands of Nazis and at least $160,000,000 in Nazi cash, some openly invested but most hidden away.

LABOR'S WORLD

DE-NAZIFICATION results in Germany are "far from satisfactory," according to the report of the World Federation of Trade Unions' special commission investigating conditions under the Allied occupation, Allied Labor News reports from Paris.

Rejecting the excuse given by Allied officers that some Nazis with technical skill are "indispensable," the report says "there can be no 'indispensable' Nazis. De-Nazification can and must be given priority over any desire to achieve maximum productivity."

The WFTU commission, which just returned from three weeks in Germany, also revealed that Allied officials in many cases scorn trade union assistance, with the result that Nazis are left in important posts in industry and are able to hamper trade union growth. Even Nazis who have been ousted from one post have little difficulty in getting an important job in another factory, the report says.

Speaking for the commission at a press conference here, Sidney Hillman underlined these findings but emphasized the commission's view that the German trade union movement is a strong force for a new, democratic Germany. In every zone, he said, Socialists, Communists and Christians are determined to avoid the division in the working class movement that made Nazism possible.

The report, however, stresses that the Junker (landed proprietor) class must be stripped of economic power in order to prevent re-emergence of militarism. "It would be folly," the report asserts, "to rely wholly on the ability of the German workers to transform their land and their institutions as a guarantee that the world be free of the menace which twice in our lifetime has plunged us into war."

Commission findings will be presented to Allied authorities, who will be continuously informed of future WFTU findings on the progress of de-Nazification, Hillman said. He pointed out that the length of time our troops will have to occupy Germany depends largely on our determination to uproot fascism. The WFTU commission, he said, favors a small, efficient occupation force.

Trade unions, the report says, should be encouraged to develop on a zone-wide basis, and since they represent "one of the most reliable anti-fascist forces in Germany," they should also be empowered to establish youth organizations for re-education.

Criticize Churchill Speech

Sharp reaction to Churchill's Fulton, Mo., speech, in which he called for a military alliance of the U. S. and Britain was expressed in Congress this week. Three Senators—Pepper (D., Fla.), Kilgore (D., W. Va.) and Taylor (D., Ida.)—said:

"Mr. Churchill's proposal would cut the throat of the United Nations. It would destroy the unity of the Big Three without which the war could not have been won and without which the peace cannot be saved."

Rep. Ellis Patterson (D., Cal.) declared: "It is incredible to me that the Tory representative from Britain used the heart of the U. S. as a platform for the reactionary proposal to set up one power with another with only one possible objective: to create a bloc against a third power. History has proved the insanity of this."

Senators and Representatives supporting the speech included Colmer (D., Miss.), Cox (D., Ga.), Sen. Taft (R., O.), Wherry (R., Neb.) and others.

Unshackling British Unions

While anti-labor forces in Congress here rush ahead with union-busting bills such as the Case, Ball-Hatch, Ellender and other measures, the British trade union movement is finally being freed of its own version of anti-union legislation—the Trades Disputes Act which has stood for 20 years.

In a less than 60-word bill, the British Parliament has repealed an act that since 1927 has prohibited general strikes and sympathy strikes, has outlawed union contributions to political parties, and has forbidden government employes from joining a national labor organization.

The act, which the Labor government has now repealed in one of the first moves toward redeeming pre-election pledges, also limited picketing and made a union shop illegal in any national or local government job.

'WIN PEACE' MEET CALLED

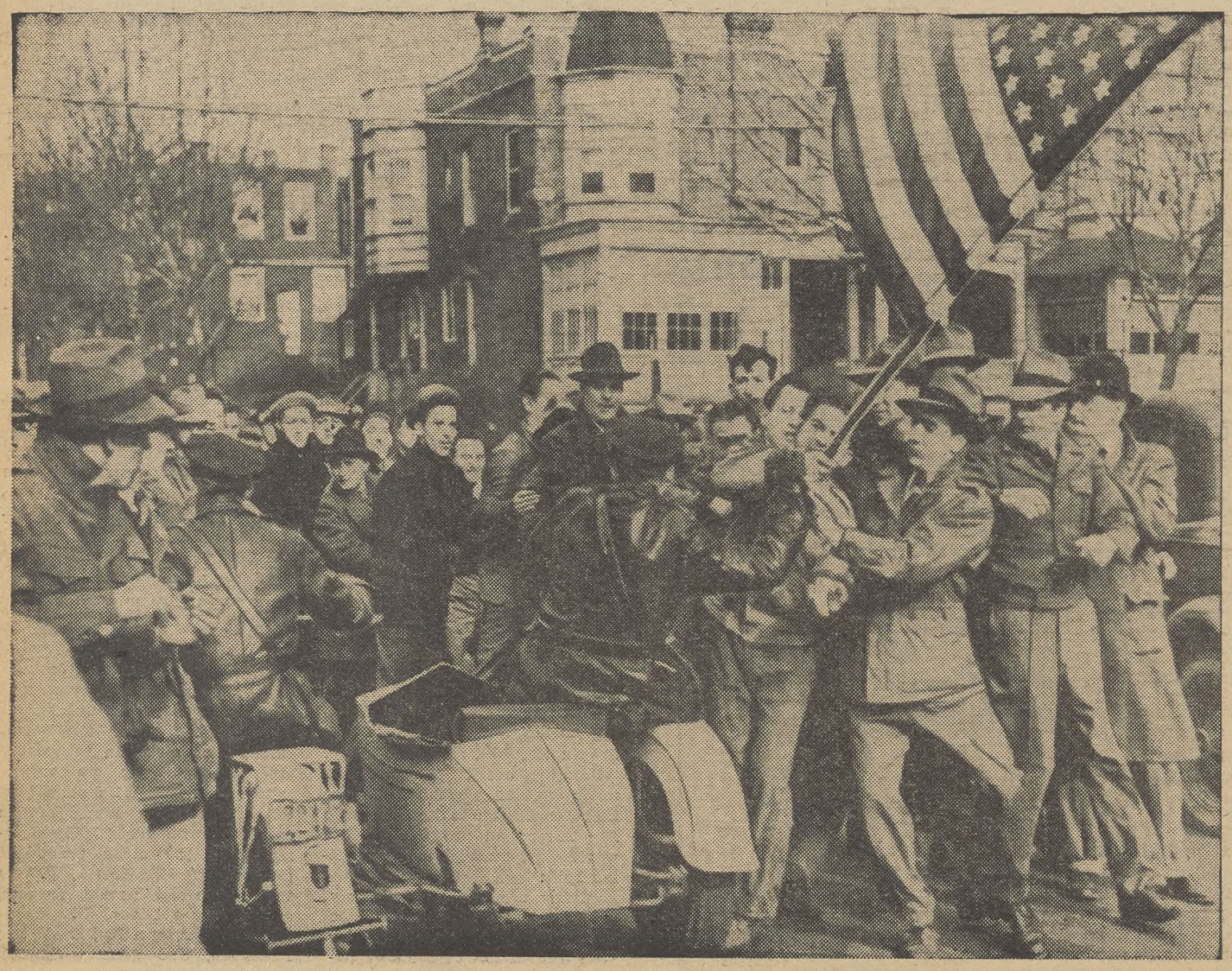
Congressmen and private citizens are holding a "Win the Peace" conference in Washington April 5, 6 and 7, Rep. Adolph Sabath (D., Ill.), announced here.

Pointing out that enemies of unity were at work even before the war was on to break up the Big Three and promote another world war, the call to the meeting said:

"They are trying to destroy unity and replace it with bloc politics; they seek to hinder the destruction of the war potential of Germany and Japan; they help promote interference in Greece, Indonesia, China and other countries. On the home front they continue to retard reconversion, stir up racial strife and political discord."

Speakers and sponsors of the conference include 23 Congressmen and 200 other prominent citizens. Sen. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) will be one of the main speakers, as will Russ Nixon, UE Washington representative, and Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel.

1 One thousand club-swinging cops, mounted and on foot, broke up a CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' parade last week in Philadelphia, in City of Brotherly Love interpretation of court in junction limiting picketing. In eight-week-old, nationwide UE strike against Westinghouse and General Electric, ten injunctions have been issued, two have been denied, one is pending.



3 Republican Mayor Bernard Samuels (striped tie) emphasizes point with finger. Many CIO members

OLD CLUB

By

MOUNTED cops breaking strikers' heads wit clubs, under sanction of court injunctions li union picketing, drove home to labor this we threat that legislation pending in Congress ma picketing back to the 1890's.

The same court injunctions that smashed picke then will be revived if legislation like the Case Bill (HI Ball-Hatch Bill (S 1178) and Ellender Bill (S 1661) wi gressional approval.

The current wave of injunctions against the CIO trical, Radio & Machine Workers Union in its strike ag Westinghouse and General Electric is proof positive state courts—despite the 1932 federal Norris-LaGu Anti-Injunction Act—are bowing to anti-union empl who are more interested in fostering disturbances th settling wage disputes.

The UE charges that GE and Westinghouse manag have inspired supervisors to ignore the union pass syste gives them orderly access to plants for performance productive work. The companies thus are fostering line "beefs," UE declares.

"Even after agreeing to the system of identificat passes the companies have incited their supervisors to a to break through picket lines, ostensibly on the theo important work was being neglected," the UE says.

"Actually the companies have been seeking to inspir to work' movements and to provoke violence and so a basis for injunction applications."

The injunction pattern in the UE strike, invo 175,000 members of CIO's third largest affiliate, take struggle legally backward to the 1890's when Fe troops, under authority of an injunction, smashed famous Pullman strike. The strikers' leader, Eugen Debs, testified that "the ranks were broken . . . not b Army and not by any other power but simply by the a of the U. S. Courts."

Injunction procedures then (that might be revived Case, Ellender or Ball-Hatch Bills) allowed judges to picketing, and even parading or congregating in the str exhibiting signs or distributing leaflets near a struck pl

Some judges went so far as to prohibit "abusi "annoying" or "bad" language. Use of the words "traitor" or "unfair" was sometimes outlawed.

2 Philadelphia cops, backed by injunction, rode do paraders. Picket-limiting injunctions have been issu at Bridgeville, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Bloomfield, and Jersey City, N. J.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Cleveland a Angeles. Injunctions have been denied at Pittsburgh, a Wayne, Ind. One is pending at Pittsfield, Mass.

riped tie) of Philadelphia hears UE protests about violence. UE Rep. Peter D. Besch
O members switched registration from Republican to Democrat as result of assault.

UB OVER LABOR

By FRED d'AVILA

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Injunctions in federal and state courts spread like wildfire. Preliminary injunctions were issued without giving unions notice. Even when a "hearing" was held it did not necessarily mean that testimony was taken or that employers' witnesses could be cross examined.

The situation became so scandalous that Congress passed the Clayton Act in 1914, specifically declaring that nothing in the anti-trust laws should interfere with the operation of labor organizations. But this Act, soon became a dead duck, and injunctions continued plaguing unions.

Finally in 1932 Congress passed the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act forbidding injunctions against peaceful picketing. The Act among other things required an open court hearing and the taking of testimony before an injunction could be issued. It forced an employer to show that local police could not protect his property, and required him to make reasonable efforts to settle the strike.

State legislatures too—in Pennsylvania and New Jersey where injunctions against UE have been issued—passed anti-injunction acts, but state courts have largely ignored them to the benefit of Westinghouse and GE managements.

Meanwhile, fat with war profits, Westinghouse has refused to offer a single penny wage increase and GE has made a thoroughly inadequate counter offer to UE's demands, despite the fact that General Motors electrical division has granted an 18½c an hour raise—the pattern set in several other big industries. While GE negotiations are scheduled to resume this week, the company stands convicted with Westinghouse of having "merely sought the aid of the injunctive process to break the strike."

Realistically, UE warns, labor disputes cannot be settled by injunctions. "The present strike can be settled only if the companies engaged in legitimate collective bargaining."

The UE's position has been fully supported by mayors and city councils in 13 communities, with a population of 2,500,000, and by 43 U. S. Representatives and eight Senators.

The Congressmen said: "These workers deserve full support in their grim struggle for a substantial wage increase to compensate for the reduction in take-home pay and for a decent American standard of living."

Which is a good answer to the companies, but which needs support in Congress if the pattern of anti-labor injunctions witnessed in some state courts is not to become the pattern for the entire nation.

5 UE picket line protests Philadelphia violence to Pennsylvania Gov. Edward Martin, attending Pittsburgh luncheon honoring late George Westinghouse and "system of free enterprise" for which he stood. UE is opposing Case Bill in Congress, pushed by Republicans and reactionary Democrats, which might saddle all striking unions with injunctions.

4 CIO parade to Philadelphia City Hall followed police attack. UE says Westinghouse, GE have refused to bargain in good faith to date, hence are not entitled to injunctions. Federal Court at Fort Wayne denied injunction said reason was GE had "failed to make every reasonable effort to settle this dispute." Court said "every reasonable effort" requirement is not fulfilled by mere willingness to meet with union.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: SKF Industries, USA-CIO 1733; SKF Employes Assn. 872; against 40. Congratulations to all who participated in this splendid victory!

Ernest B. Pugh, CIO Reg. Dir., Richmond, Va., reports: Russell Weill Distributing Co., Richmond, Va., CIO 46; no union 1. The plant was organized by Field Rep. Lloyd P. Vaugh, assisted by James Talbert, a worker in the plant. Field Rep. Ted DuCuennois supervised the election arrangements.

R. J. Davidson, CIO Reg. Dir., Cincinnati, Ohio, reports: Smith & Mills Co., Cincinnati, USA-CIO 101; against 6. Maxwell Paper Co., Franklin, Ohio, CIO Paperworkers 88; against 58. Reps. Logan Coff and Herbert Schwenker organized this plant.

Paul E. Miley, Reg. Dir., UAW-CIO, reports: UAW has won bargaining rights by a cross check of cards at Williams Auto Glass Co., Dayton, Ohio. The workers will become members of Amalgamated Local 785, Dayton. Intl. Rep. George Wilkin was in charge of the drive.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, Ala., reports: Swift & Co., Birmingham, UPWA-CIO 32, no union 3. Mrs. Ada Lee Howell, UPWA Rep., deserves a great deal of credit for winning this victory since the plant was lost to the AFL about two years ago by a vote of 11 to 10. This time the AFL did not even appear on the ballot.

G. George DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: Stern Garment Co., Columbus, Ohio, has agreed to recognize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The firm normally employs about 100 workers. ACWA Intl. Rep. Clyde Mathews in charge.

Joseph M. Walsh, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: Leon Ferenbach Silk Mill, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Textile Workers Union 246; no union 185. Exec. Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi and State Vice-Pres. James J. Kelly assisted in this election.

John J. Maurillo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Syracuse, N. Y., reports: Hygrade Food Products Co., Syracuse, N. Y., through a card-check, has recognized the CIO Packinghouse Workers. These employes now come under the master agreement held with this firm, and will receive the 16c an hour increase granted to other packinghouse workers.

* * *

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Baltimore, Md., reports: Monumental Distillers, Inc., Lansdowne, Md., CIO 23; against 3. Reps. Robert Brylke and Edmund Ryan conducted the campaign.

Paul E. Wiley, UAW Reg. Dir., reports: CIO is certain to win an NLRB election at Western Automatic Machine Screw Co., Elyria, Ohio. Unofficial and incomplete returns, because the soldier vote has not yet been counted, indicated that the UAW-CIO easily won the election on Feb. 27. In a 4-way vote the CIO received 561 votes; no union, 173; AFL, 123, and MESA, 31. Some 350 employes in military service will vote by mail. These mail ballots must be returned by Mar. 19. The company has conceded victory to the UAW-CIO. Intl. Rep. Michael Chesik was in charge of the drive, assisted by an active committee of workers and a lively campaign by Local 971, UAW-CIO, which represents the Bendix Westinghouse employes of Elyria.

Sylvester Graham, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Billings, Montana, reports: Oregon Basin Oil Field, near Cody, Wyoming, OWIU-CIO 40; no union 8. The bargaining unit in this case covers about 68 field workers.

B. T. Judd, CIO Field Rep., Chattanooga, Tenn., reports: U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, USA-CIO 250; AFL Moulders & Foundry Workers 76; no union 0. This was a big victory for the CIO because this plant has been under contract to the Moulders Union for several years. Campaign was conducted by USA-CIO Rep. J. C. Stafford, assisted by J. T. Judd.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir., Winston-Salem, N. C., reports: Schottland, Inc., Rocky Mount, N. C., TWUA-CIO 39; no union 28. Rep. Toby Menzes was in charge.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. of Orgn., UGCCWA, reports: Armour Fertilizer Co., Montgomery, Ala., UGCCWA-CIO 33; against 4. International Minerals Co., Montgomery, PGCCWA-CIO 36; against 0. CIO Field Reps. K. G. Ingle and Robert McGruder, along with UGCCWA Rep. Howard King assisted in this election and C. W. Danenburg, UGCCWA Reg. Dir., was in charge.

* * *

Walter Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: The CIO Natl. Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. has been certified as bargaining agent for licensed and unlicensed officers employed by the Central Barge Co., Chicago, as the result of an election conducted by mail which the MEBA won, 23 to 22. The CIO also won an election among production and maintenance employes of Rehnberg-Jacobson Mfg. Co., Inc., Rockford, Ill., by a vote of 29 for the CIO to 19 for the AFL machinists.

Frank Grasso, United Paperworkers director, reports: UPA-CIO won bargaining rights for employes of Glover Container Co., New Yok City. Rep. Cal Monaco assisted in the election.

* * *

The United Rubber Workers have come through with a smashing victory in negotiations with the nation's four major rubber companies. An agreement covering all the companies' plants gives an increase of 18½c across the board in addition to fringe increases which will bring the total to about 22½c. Credit should be given to URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Sec.-Treas. Charles Lanning and Gen. Counsel Patterson, who served on the negotiating committee.

If the big Northwest lumber concerns get away with their scheme to provoke a strike this spring, log dumps like this will stop.

Woodworker Head Charges:

PLOT BREWING TO PROVOKE STRIKE

A SLICK scheme has been cooked up by Northwest lumber interests to deliberately provoke a strike by cancelling contracts this spring in order to take advantage of tax rebates and reap profits while raw material acutely needed for housing is held back. Then they will blame the whole thing on the union.

This is the charge made by Pres. J. E. Fadling of the CIO Woodworkers in a letter to Rep. R. L. Doughton, chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, urging repeal of the carry-back provisions of the tax law.

As spokesman for the IWA, principal union in the logging and lumber industry in 21 states, Fadling told Chairman Doughton:

"The Government and the public are clamoring for lumber, and the industry, of course, doesn't want to have the blame for a serious lack of lumber. This calls for a strategy that will throw the blame on someone else and still permit them to curtail production and take advantage of the tax rebates.

"Just how the industry proposes to do that has become clearer in the last few weeks, at least with regard to the important lumber producing areas of the Pacific Northwest. The largest timber companies, Weyerhauser and Longbell, have spearheaded a move to provoke a strike this spring—a strike which would throw the blame for loss of production on the unions.

"This was done by a notice given by the employers to the IWA-CIO in 96 major operations in the Northwest, stating the employers' decision to cancel the existing labor-management contract. That kind of a move can only be interpreted as an attempt to provoke a strike, and indeed, it has already started a strong wave of strike talk amongst the rank and file members of the union."

In another letter to Rep. Charles R. Savage of Washington, Fadling suggested a Congressional investigation into the economics of the lumber industry. This would show, he said, that the companies which have cancelled their contracts with the IWA "are among those which made the highest excess profits during the war and therefore are eligible for the greatest rebates under the carry-back-carry-forward provisions."

LAUNDRY WORKERS GET 15% INCREASE

Wage increases totalling 15% were among the gains obtained for 5,000 workers employed in 150 linen supply and hotel laundry plants in the Metropolitan N. Y. area, Exec. Vice Pres. Frank Rosenblum of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers announced this week. A previous 7% increase was obtained for these workers in Nov., 1945.

The latest pay rise is effective as of Feb. 4, while other terms of the contract are subject to ratification of the linen supply workers. These include provisions for a fund covering death, sickness, accident, hospital and maternity benefits into which employers put 2% of their weekly payrolls.

The new contract also provides for five paid holidays and paid sick leave.

LONGSHOREMEN PLAN STRIKE

THE CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union announced this week that it was going ahead with plans for a strike of its Pacific Coast members on April 1. The announcement came after negotiations with the Waterfront Employers Assn. of the Pacific Coast, held this week in San Francisco, were adjourned for one week.

The employers had agreed to renew negotiations, following arbitration hearings held Feb. 28-Mar. 4, in San Francisco on charges made by the ILWU that the Employers Assn. had acted in bad faith when it broke off negotiations with the union Jan. 25.

After the break-off, longshoremen up and down the Pacific Coast voted by more than 92% to strike on or before April 1. A 30-day notice to the government of intention to strike, as required by the Smith-Connally Act, was given by the ILWU more than a month ago, and the union's negotiating committee has been empowered to call a strike on or before April 1.

At the arbitrations hearings the ILWU demanded that Coast Arbitrator Harry Rathbun order the employers to resume negotiations and end their lockout of the port of Portland. The union charged that "a creeping paralysis of longshore operations" in Portland had been instigated by the illegal cancellation, without first submitting to arbitration, of the Portland Employers contract with ILWU Local 40.

A recent statement issued by Pres. Harry Bridges and other Union officials charged the employers with refusing "to bargain collectively in good faith for the renewal of a contract that expired more than six months ago." The statement also accused the employers of trying to precipitate a coastwise lockout in order to divert public attention from the real issues" in the dispute.

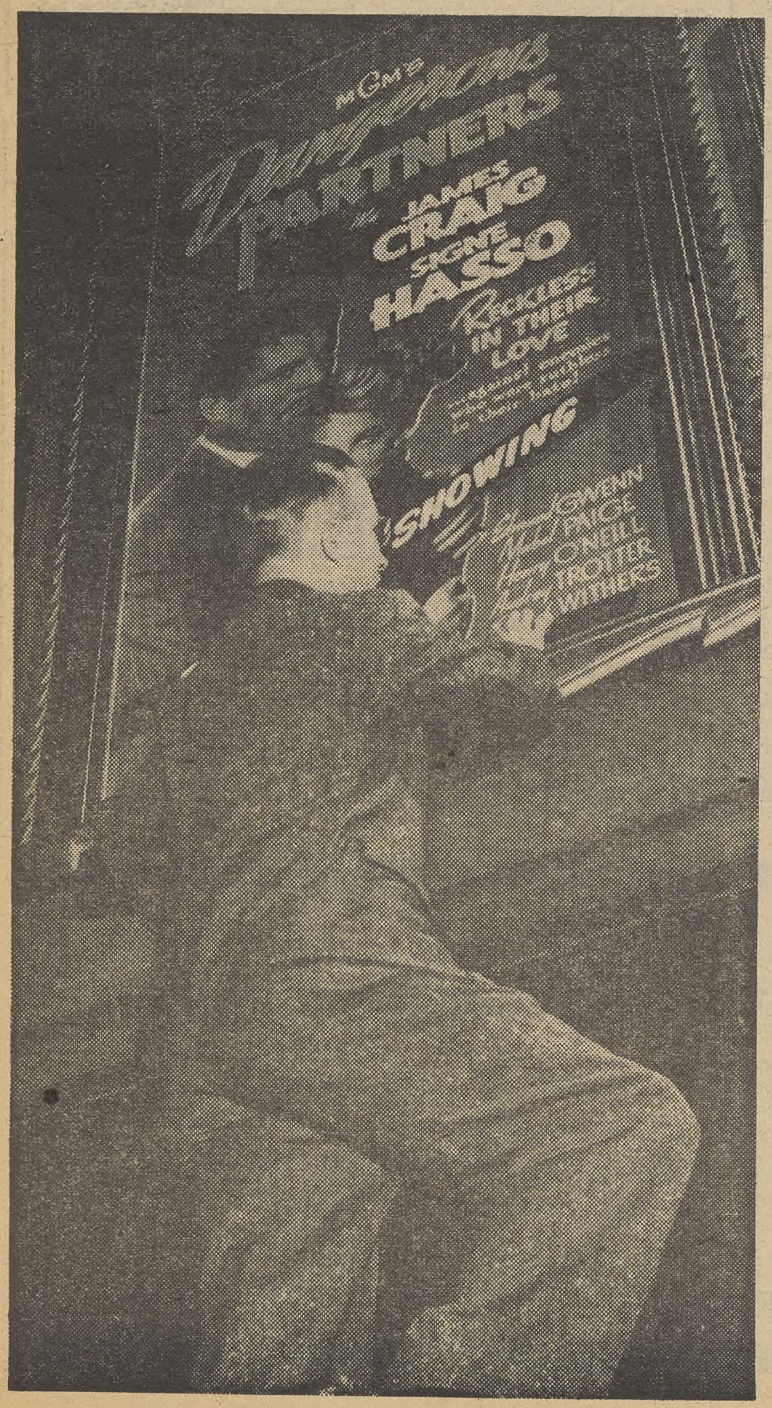
These involve, the union official declared, refusal of the employers to carry out War Labor Board directives handed down more than six months ago, calling among other things, for retroactive wages amounting to more than $8,000,000, for which employers were guaranteed full reimbursement by the government.

A resolution passed by Longshore Local 10 in San Francisco charged that the employers have been carrying on since V-J Day, "a persistent attack on the ILWU marked by insolent disregard of government directives, stubborn refusal to consummate contracts in accordance with those directives and general provocation of the ILWU and its members."

CIO GLAMOR JOB

1 Layouts of luscious screen stars that lure cash-in-handers into movie theaters are the specialty of Wiley Paden, member of the CIO Screen Publishers Guild, N. Y. City. The 45-year-old "unusual job holder" is the head of Loew's Art Dept., and creates displays for the N. Y. circuit as well as national ad campaigns for Loew's Theaters. (Top) He works on a water color. (Bottom) He checks a display that someone else has just hung. (Black Star photos.)

2 Paden gives a last look at posters for "Weekend at the Waldorf" (top). He designs them and, with the help of assistants, does the finished drawing and lettering. (Below) He looks at the hundreds of photos and scores of releases that, every day, cross his desk and give him display ideas. Paden created the internationally known "It's True" newspaper cartoons, consisting of odd facts about the stars, and other motion picture items.



Tomorrow's Citizens **By Rose H. Alschuler**

PETS OR NO PETS?

Anyone who has cared for his own cat or dog can understand the meaning and joy of such an experience to a child. Many of us unfortunately missed that experience and now find it difficult to allow our children to have pets. Through caring for animals, children develop a capacity for tenderness and a healthy respect for the ways of nature. Consideration and responsibility increase. Perhaps even more important is the wordless but deeply satisfying affection that children and their pets offer one another. A dog's affection is something a fellow can depend on—and he knows it. Kittens too are satisfying pets.

Lib. of Congress—Rothstein for FSA Copyright, 1946, CIO News.

RATIONING, NOT HOOVER, WOULD AID EUROPE

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

MOST American housewives feel guilty today. They feel guilty because we have such plenty in this country while so many of our allies are close to starvation.

Most organizations of women have been urging the government to do more to share our food supplies for a long time. They urged continuation of rationing in order to build up stockpiles of food to send abroad. But rationing was abandoned in spite of their vigorous protests.

World-wide shortages of essential foods have developed. And what does our government do? They appeal to us to eat less and not to waste food. They tell the millers to use more of the wheat in making flour so that our bread will be yellow rather than white. They set up an emergency food committee with Herbert Hoover as honorary chairman.

On the first two points we say emphatically, it isn't enough. We all have our ration books because we need our sugar stamps. There's a whole page of green stamps that hasn't been touched. There are a lot of stamps marked spare. Why not at least ration flour, fats and oils?

Voluntary means just won't do the job. Studies of wheatless days in the last war show that people used as much wheat as ever during that period. They just ate more on days that were not wheatless.

How can we ever face the women of Europe who lived through the horror of four, five and six years of war, barbarous fascist domination, of courageous participation in the underground, unless we get our government to do the most that is possible to relieve their hunger now?

We are willing to eat less, to eliminate waste in our kitchens and at our tables, to do all we as individuals can to cut down on our food buying. We shall do those things, but we want the assurance that our saving will help our sisters overseas, not just mean more for some unscrupulous individual or restaurant or baker.

Rationing would make it possible also for the government to set aside large quantities of the basic foods needed for relief and still assure fair distribution of the short supply remaining for American consumers. Expanded victory gardens and home canning will help. All the things we can do as individuals will help.

Only why, we can't help asking, why do we have to do them on the suggestion of a committee headed by Herbert Hoover? They call him an honorary chairman, but he's busy working at the job.

We remember he used food as a tool of reaction after World War I. We remember the starvation days of Hoover's presidency in 1930, 31 and 32. We know that Hoover advocates removing food price control power from OPA.

Let's make our voices heard. Let's tell President Truman once again that we want to help feed our allies. But let's ask him for a real program of allocation and rationing, let's protest the reappearance of Herbert Hoover.

NO BACK SEATS FOR AMERICAN COOKS!

Prepared by Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

DON'T believe it when they tell you Americans aren't good cooks! Think of the world's best dishes and see how many of them are American.

We have developed among other things apple pie, fried chicken, strawberry shortcake, corn bread, hamburgers, candied sweet potatoes, and last but not least—a good cup of coffee.

Add to these the use we have of some of the good recipes brought here from all over the world. For example, English Roast Beef, French-fried potatoes, Italian spaghetti and ice cream, Scandinavian meat balls, Dutch cole slaw, Russian bortsch, Spanish tomato sauce, Mexican chili, Persian pilaf, Indian curry, Irish stew.

Americans have developed and enhanced natural flavors. We do not specialize in "making do" or "covering up." We constantly demand better varieties and greater quantities of meat, poultry, fruits, vegetables. To preserve flavors and add to our food variety we have developed food shipping facilities, home refrigeration and food packaging beyond the dreams of the rest of the world. This helps to make our meals so uniformly good that a traveler who knocked on any door would eat well much of the time.

Here are some outstanding American food triumphs from all sections. Do you know them?

NEW ENGLAND: Baked beans, brown bread, codfish cakes, clam chowder.

SOUTH: Fried chicken, hominy grits, black-eyed peas, turnip greens, cornbread, Virginia ham, beaten biscuit.

SOUTHWEST: The "Lone Star State," good beefsteak; the Southwest, some adopted Mexican dishes: hot tamales, chili, tortilla.

CALIFORNIA: Famous for her citrus fruits and vegetables served as salads for the first course.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES **SEALS - STAMPS**

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

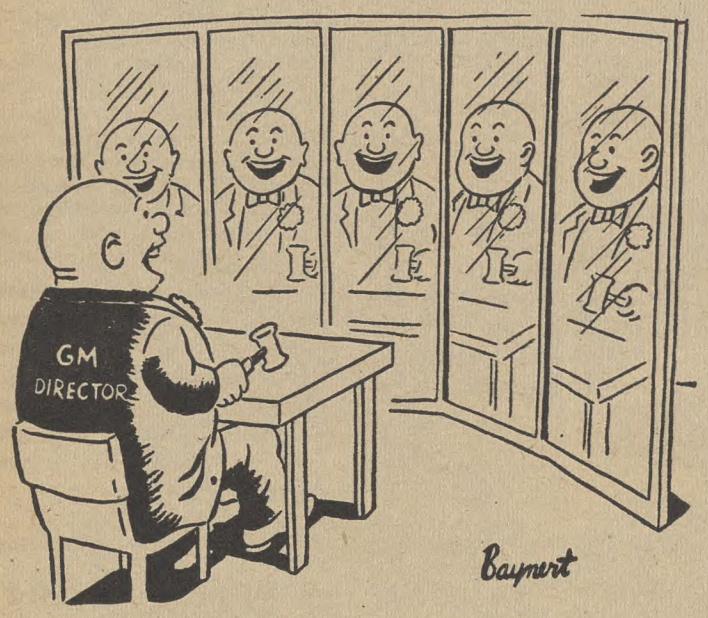
L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

SOLD EVERYWHERE

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Gags and Grins From The Labor Press



"All in favor of another little bonus, say ME!"
—Ammunition, UAW-CIO.

—The Advance.

"The heck he does—the dirty scab!"
—The Union.

EDUCATION NOTES

Regional Conference

The Natl. CIO Dept. of Research & Education will hold a regional conference Mar. 29-30 at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, announces Asst. Director of Education George Guernsey.

Subjects for discussion the first day include the New Jersey community support of strikers in which a group from Bloomfield will take part at the morning session and educational strike techniques at the afternoon meeting. At a dinner meeting Friday evening, Pres. E. E. Day of Cornell University will speak on university and labor extension services.

Saturday morning will be devoted to a discussion of political action and education with Palmer Weber of CIO-PAC as main speaker and Clifford McAvoy, UE legislative representative, as chairman. Larry Rogin, Textile Workers education director will be chairman of the discussion Saturday afternoon on full-time schools and labor institutes.

Appeal to Farmers

A number of CIO unions have been issuing leaflets during the current wage struggles aimed at explaining labor's demands to farmers and showing that the two groups have common interests.

Among these is one just issued by the CIO Farm Equipment Workers, 188 W. Randolph St., Chicago 1, which contains "an important message to farmers from the men and women who make your farm implements." A chart based on government figures shows that direct labor costs are next to the lowest item. A truck type tractor, for example, has a material cost of $42.10, a dealer's margin of $23.80, and a direct labor cost of $6.50.

The CIO Packinghouse Workers, 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, also recently issued a leaflet in the form of a four-page "Letter to Farmers," explaining the meat packing workers' case.

Several CIO groups have been distributing their own editions of the pamphlet "Letters to Dad" published by the Natl. CIO Dept. of Research and Education, and others have reprinted it in their union papers.

The Minnesota CIO-PAC and the Independent Voters of Minnesota both have taken special editions of the same pamphlet for distribution among the farmers of their state, and the Natl. Farmers Union plans to run it serially this spring in the NFU paper.

Union Counseling

An article on the CIO's new union counseling service, written by Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee, is feature in the January-February issue of Channels, published by the Natl. Publicity Council for Health & Welfare Service, N. Y. Copies may be obtained by writing to the CIO-CS, 1776 Broadway, N. Y. 19, N.Y.

Book Review

HUBERMAN TELLS SIMPLE TRUTHS ABOUT UNIONS

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

LEO Huberman's new book, The Truth about Unions" is a brief, unpretentious and important contribution to labor literature which fills a big need. It is simple as a primer, yet packed with information and convincing arguments aimed to enlighten both the general public and union members who don't know as much about unions as they should.

In it can be found straightforward, concise answers to all the smears and smart cracks used by Westbrook Pegler and lesser lights of the labor-baiting brotherhood to confuse and mislead the public.

After explaining the useful and important role unions play in American life, and showing how they function by taking a new member through the process of joining and becoming active in a local of the CIO United Steelworkers, Huberman goes into such controversial subjects as strikes, jurisdictional disputes, the closed shop, featherbedding and racketeering, explaining things about them that the public is seldom told.

The book contains nine full and half-page original charts by Harold Price which aim to get away from the dull conventional type. Some of them are excellent, particularly the two which show what happens when a worker joins a union and what happens to the dues dollar.

With his gift of simple, persuasive writing, Huberman is a modern pamphleteer qualified to follow in the steps of Tom Paine, whose flaming defense of the rights of man in the 18th century is one of America's glorious traditions. Let's hope he will write more books and pamphlets which, like "The Truth about Unions" will tell the American public simple truths they need to know to counteract the evil propaganda of greedy interests.

As a quote from CIO Pres. Philip Murray on the cover says, the book "should be read by every worker in the U. S."

The Truth about Unions by Leo Huberman; Pamphlet Press, Reynal & Hitchcock; 80 West 40th St., N. Y. 18, N. Y. Paper-covered edition, 87 pages, $1.

* * *

Editors' Workshop

A training program for rank and file local union editors and staff members of both mimeographed and printed papers has been announced by Julius Schatz, education committee chairman of the Greater N. Y. CIO Council.

Scheduled to start the middle of March, the project includes two workshops, one for each type of paper. Courses will be practical working session, directed by professional editors from various unions.

For further information write to the N. Y. CIO Council, 1133 Broadway, N. Y.10, N. Y.

$12,500 to Strike Relief

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers voted at its recent convention to donate $12,500 to the Natl. CIO strike relief fund. The Natl. Executive Board was authorized to increase the amount if it found that more was needed.

Steward's Manual

CIO shop stewards, the trouble-shooters of local unions, can now keep in their pockets, ready for any emergency, a handy manual issued by the Natl. CIO Dept. of Research & Education.

This small, 48-page illustrated pamphlet is full of vital information essential for a steward or committeeman or shop chairman, or whatever name he goes by, to have at his fingertips. It starts off with a morale booster which should ease, or at least console, the steward for the headaches it may be his lot to bear. He is called the cornerstone of the local, the key man upon whom hangs the success or failure of collective bargaining in the plant, the guy who can give the contract life or turn it into a dud.

Background facts about the CIO; the know-how of collective bargaining; how to recognize and handle a grievance; the importance of keeping records and getting facts straight, are among the subjects discussed. At the back of the pamphlet is a steward's dictionary which gives short definitions for the main terms the steward may need to know, from "arbitration" and "bargaining unit" to "union shop" and "workmen's compensation."

Several CIO internationals including the Rubber Workers, Paperworkers and Packinghouse Workers have issued their own special editions of this CIO steward's manual with their own cover and introduction, and other unions may wish to do the same.

The original CIO edition may be ordered from the Natl. CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6. D. C. Price, 15c a copy; 100 for $12:50; 1,000 for $100.

* * *

Fighting Prejudice

Among the CIO unions that take the fight against discrimination seriously is Local 65, Wholesale & Warehouse Workers, 13 Astor Pl. N. Y. 3, N. Y. In celebration of Negro History Week, the union published a 31-page illustrated pamphlet, "Local 65 Fights Discrimination," which gives a vivid story of the union's crusage against intolerance, including a description of how seven specific cases were handled.

With Red Cross

Miss E. Lorene Newton, former director of the UAW-CIO Local 600 chorus of the Ford Motor Co. and a music teacher with broad community interests, has arrived in the Southwest Pacific to serve the armed forces there as an American Red Cross staff assistant.

65c WAGE RADIO SHOW

A 15-minute transcription on the 65-75c minimum wage bill has just been produced by the CIO Political Action Committee.

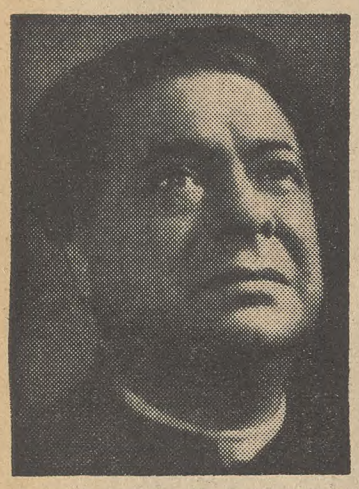
The show features Gregory Peck, "Spellbound" star, and a Hollywood cast in a dramatization with music of testimony by witnesses before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Records, at $15 each, are available at Natl. PAC Hdq., 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N.Y.

1 Pina is the fiancee of an underground printer, Francesco. Police are hunting him, and his friend Manfredi, head of the underground. The Nazis arrive, and all must go to the courtyard. The two men try to escape.

2 They fail. Francesco somehow gets away. Pina is killed. But Manfredi and the neighborhood priest are held. They try to torture Manfredi, first psychologically, and then physically, but he does not break.

3 Don Pietro, the ideological opposite of Manfredi, has also promised not to talk. The Nazis shoot him. He dies saying: "It is not difficult to die well. It is only difficult to live right."



4 Don Pietro weeps for his Manfredi. The torture inflicted on the priest was to watch what the Nazis did to Manfredi.

LOCALE: ITALY

TWO top notch films about the struggle for Italy have hit the billboards in the last week. One was produced in Italy, nearly the day after the city of Rome was freed, and it is called "Open City." The other is a Hollywood production, about the landing at Salerno Beach by the Americans, and one group of infantrymen, 53 in all, who have an assignment to take a farmhouse, and blow a bridge, and what happened in the few hours that they took "A Walk In The Sun."

Both films are tremendous in their humanity, their simplicity, their conversation and their drama.

Movies Worth Seeing

The Italian film was born of the struggle against fascism. It is raw with the wounds of the people. It is documentary in character, and yet has all the drama of a well-rounded work of art.

The story is simple. By accident, the police have got a photograph of the leader of the anti-fascist underground. The Rome chief of police together with the Gestapo chief divide the city into eight districts and begin a finetooth combing of the city. As they come to Manfredi's home, he escapes by the rooftop, and goes to the home of another member of the group.

His co-underground fighter, Francesco, a printer, is not at home, but Manfredi makes the acquaintance of his fiancee Pina, Anna Magnani, an actress of intense drama and realism. She helps him. Manfredi is invited to her wedding to Francesco on the following day. She sends her son by a previous marriage to bring the neighborhood priest Don Pietro to help Manfredi.

Don Pietro is also a worker in the underground. He is a devoutly religious man.

From this moment forward, the fates of Manfredi and Don Pietro are linked. The Nazis catch up with them, through the betrayal of Manfredi by his sweetheart.

Manfredi and Don Pietro, together in their prison cell, pledge each other that they will not talk, that they will not divulge anything to the Nazis. Hardly have they made that pledge when the Gestapo chief has them before him for interrogation. He tries to separate them psychologically. First he asks Don Pietro, how can he, a priest, a religious man, walk hand in hand with Manfredi. Manfredi who fought in Spain. Manfredi who was an atheist, who was an enemy of religion.

Don Pietro answers simply: "The ways of God are many."

Next comes torture. The anguished eyes of the priest must watch Manfredi go through a living purgatory. He screams like a beast, under torture by fire, by lead, by whip, by every device the Gestapo can think of. But Manfredi does not talk, and neither does Don Pietro. Manfredi dies. The next day Don Pietro is shot as a traitor with the words on his lips: "It is not difficult to die well. It is difficult to live right."

ALL THROUGH the anguish of "The Open City," the people murmur, "when will the Americans come?" They were fighting without weapons.

A "Walk In The Sun," tells about the American landing at Salerno Beach.

There are 53 men in the platoon assigned "to take a farmhouse, blow a bridge." In that walk you get to learn a lot about them. Their simple hopes, their lives, why they were fighting.

It's the story of Rivera, an Italian-American who likes opera and would like a wife and kids; of Friedman, a lathe operator, and amateur champion boxer from N. Y. City; of Windy, a minister's son who takes long walks alone just to think; of Sgt. Ward, a good farmer who knows his soil; of McWilliams, first aid man, slow, southern, dependable; of Archimbeau, platoon scout and prophet—talks a lot; of Tranella, who speaks two languages—Italian and Brooklyn. It's the story of these and a lot of others who came across the sea to sunny Italy and took "A Little Walk In The Sun."

To some it was their last walk.

HELEN KAY.

5 Marina is the betrayer. She is the actress sweetheart of Manfredi and gives him away in her search for dope.

NEW FILMS

THE OUTLAW with Jane Russell is long, corny and sexy. The long awaited Howard Hughes production was only recently previewed by the N. Y. critics. It had been put on the shelf due to a Hayes office ban. Jane Russell is chesty enough to give the picture a long run.

SCARLET STREET with Edward G. Robinson and Joan Bennett is another journey into sordidness. At first banned by the N. Y. Board of Censors, it was finally released. It has a new twist on the "crime does not pay" angle, but conscience and not society gives the pay off.

THE SPIRAL STAIRCASE with Dorothy McGuire as a mute. She is pursued by a strangler who believes that women should be perfect. Ethel Barrymore assists ably in a rather grisly atmosphere.

ADVENTURE which brings Clark Gable and Greer Garson together in a romance about a librarian and a sailor. The girls are all sore, 'cause Garson's got him.

6 While all this goes on in Rome, the Americans are taking a "Walk In The Sun" at Salerno Beach. Dana Andrews is the Sergeant who makes them come through with their assignment, "blow a bridge, and take a farmhouse."

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

DENOUNCED AS A UNION BUSTER BY HIS BROTHER JIM, MICKEY STARTS A FIGHT AT THE ROTOR PLANT GATE. WHEN THE POLICE ARRIVE JIM IS POINTED OUT FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION--

GET THAT GUY!

THIS HAS A FUNNY SMELL, JIM..

YOU CAN SAY THAT AGAIN. WHAT'S THE CHARGE, OFFICER?

SHUT UP! YOU'LL FIND OUT SOON ENOUGH. GET GOING!

DEM GUYS FELL FOR IT LIKE A TON OF BRICKS!

C'MON, MR. DENTON'S EXPECTING US AT HIS OFFICE!

I SAW IT ALL. IT'S JUST WHAT I WANTED TO HAPPEN! FINE JOB, MICKEY. PITY YOUR BROTHER ISN'T AS SMART AS YOU.

--MEANWHILE JIM AND WOODY ARE BROUGHT TO COURT.

WHAT'S THE CHARGE?

DISORDERLY CONDUCT. THIS MAN ATTACKED A WAR VETERAN IN FRONT OF MY CLIENT'S PLANT-- THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

YOUR HONOR-- THIS IS AN EFFORT TO FRAME MY CLIENT! THE CHARGES ARE PREPOSTEROUS AND---

WHO'S PRESSING THE CHARGE?

YOUR HONOR, HIS OWN BROTHER, MICHAEL BARRY, IS THE VETERAN HE ATTACKED. HE'LL PRESS THE CHARGE.

THE TRIAL WILL BE HELD NEXT WEDNESDAY. DEFENDANTS RELEASED IN THEIR LAWYER'S CUSTODY. THAT'S ALL.

THAT RIOT WAS A PUT-UP JOB. DID YOU NOTICE HOW QUICKLY THE POLICE CAME? WHAT'S OLD MAN DENTON TRYING TO DO?

IT'S PART OF THE CAMPAIGN TO SMASH UNIONS...

63

EXTRA! UNION RIOT AT ROTOR! EXTRA!

AND THEY LOST NO TIME SPLASHING THE NEWS ON THE FRONT PAGES!

DAILY INFORMER

LABOR AGITATORS ATTACK VET

UNION MEN RIOT AT ROTOR PLANT. MR. DENTON, PLANT OWNER, PRAISES HEROIC WAR VETERAN. SAYS HE WILL KEEP PLANT CLOSED TILL SUCH UN-AMERICAN OUTRAGES CEASE.

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

Round Two, And More To Come

Round two in the fight against inflation and depression was lost this week, when the now standard GOP-polltax Democrat coalition gutted the emergency housing bill (HR 4761) by killing price ceilings and subsidies to hold costs down.

Round one similarly went to the same gang last week when the Senate voted to cut OPA's appropriation in half, thus crippling enforcement of controls between now and June 30.

In both votes, last-minute Administration pressure failed to produce results, and the inflation lobby dominated Congress.

Taken singly or together, the two votes present an alarming picture of what **can happen,** not only to price control and housing, but to every other issue of concern to the people—unless quick, positive and widespread action is taken by us.

The main lobbying agencies behind these two votes are the Natl, Assn. of Manufacturers and the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards. Dozens of others—such as the dry goods people, the food monopoly concerns, etc., go along with them, but these are the two main ones. "Economic theory" for the job is supplied by the Committee for Economic Development, a big business agency pure and simple.

Best evidence of the effectiveness of the real estate lobby is the job on the housing vote. A dozen or so Congressmen testified to this during the debate. Said Rep. Savage (D. Wash):

"They (real estate agents) have appeared before our committees, they have had their associates send wires from our districts. They have been in our offices. Every member here knows it has been going on and it does no good to deny it."

The NAM is the most brazen of the lot, spending an estimated $900,000 on full page ads calling for outright repeal of price control.

Much of this pressure is phony, using faked names, non-existent addresses, etc. Replying to a series of wires on the housing bill, Rep. Koppelman (D. Conn.) found that 75% of the addresses given in the wires did not exist.

Phony or not, the lobby has been successful in gutting the housing bill, can be successful on price control.

Our answer to this must be literally thousands of wires, letters, phone calls—and above all:

A REAL DRIVE TO REGISTER SO WE CAN VOTE.

'Theory' of Inflation

Principal "theoretical" statement of the pro-inflation crowd in its fight against price control appeared this week in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, based on a series of recommendations of the Committee for Economic Development.

The recommendation, while doing a smoother job than the NAM or some of the more blatant pressure agencies, wraps up a scheme for amending price control that would turn it over completely to big business. Here is a summary of the proposals as reported in the Journal of Commerce:

1. Change the present base period used by OPA for figuring profits from 1936-39 to 1936-40, because '36-39 is "unfair."

Note: profits were starting their big war-order jump in '40, and using this figure shoots the average up.

2. Or let base period stay at '36-39 but consider average profits after taxes only, not before.

Note: taxes are normally considered in all business figuring on profits. CED's change would make taxes part of costs in pricing. (Have your cake and eat it too.)

3. Extend "self-pricing" by manufacturers, producers, etc., with OPA review after the event.

Note: modern fire - fighting stresses prevention, does not rely solely on calling out the fire engines—months after the fire.

4. Base prices on "actual costs," not forecasts of costs.

Note: all business forecasts costs, does not wait until after the article is produced in quantity. This would also jack up prices on "low-cost" products, many of which are normally produced at a loss or extremely small margin.

5. OPA should be required to look "vigorously and positively" for items from which to lift ceilings.

Note: this was done a while back on oranges. They promptly went up 100%. Ceilings had to be put back quick.

6. Keep '36-39 base period but arbitrarily raise "average" by 33%.

Note: this has the beauty of simplicity. It is merely a 33% steal formula. Profits have already more than doubled since 1939.

This is the "respectable" big business idea of what to do with price control.

Watch out for it. It's infinitely more dangerous than the outright repeal line.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Housing HR 4761	Originally designed to carry out Wyatt plan for 2,700,000 houses by '47. Had price ceilings, subsidies as necessary to success of plan.	GOP-Southern Democrat alliance has gutted bill by killing ceilings, subsidies. Real estate lobby responsible. Now to Senate.	Wire Senators to pass HR 4761 as originally written; emphasize need for ceilings, subsidies.
Price control HR 5270	Renews price control, OPA to June, 1947. Has no trick amendment—**so far.** Senate has halved needed appropriation for OPA.	House action on housing (above) is alarming sign for renewal. Trick amendments will be offered by the score. NAM lobby most active on this. CIO to testify soon.	Keep demanding early passage; no amendments; full funds for OPA; no riders. Get community action going.
65c wage S 1349	Raises present 40c minimum to 65c; extends coverage to food, maritime, telegraph and retail workers.	Senate Labor Committee report favors 65c rate by 12-6. Minority for 55c rate, less coverage. Sens. Ball (R. Minn.), Ellender (D. La.) leading minority.	Tell Senators to support majority report; reject 55c rate.
Case HR 5262	Imposes cooling-off, forced arbitration, jail sentences, permanent blacklist, injunctions for strikes or for supporting strikes.	Passed House. Senate Labor Committee has rejected it, will report "some kind" of bill. Danger is in amendments from Senate floor and in conference.	Wire Senators to reject Case bill, oppose Labor Committee version and all restrictive bills.
Anti-labor bills	Others in this series include Ball-Hatch (S 1171); Lea (HR 5117), Ellender (S 1661), etc.	Will be brought up as floor amendments to Labor Committee bill (above).	Wire Senators to oppose all.

MAKE A DATE WITH YOUR CONGRESSMAN—REGISTER NOW!

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

WAGE FLOOR: The long-awaited report of the Senate Labor Committee on the 65c wage bill (S 1349) came out this week with a 12-6 vote for the full rate and coverage. Early floor action is expected.

The bill as reported raises the rate from 40 to 65c now, to 70c in two years and 75c in four. Coverage is extended to workers in food processing, fish packing, retail, maritime and other industries previously exempt.

A minority report signed by Sens. Ellender (D. La.), Fulbright (D. Ark.), Ball (R. Minn.), Taft (R. O.), Donnell (R. Mo.) and Smith (R. N.J.) recommended only 55c, sharp restrictions on coverage.

Wire Senators to support S 1349 at full 65c rate, complete coverage.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Three years after the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill was introduced and one year after a special committee was set up to study the subject, social security is on deck in the House.

CIO testimony favoring the W-M-D bill was presented this week by Van A. Bittner, assistant to the president of the CIO Social Security Committee. (See story, page 7.)

Social Security has not been revised or improved for the past seven years. It is more than time for changes.

SEDITION: Remember the sedition trials of last year, which ended in a mistrial of about 27 alleged seditionists and native fascists?

New evidence has been brought out of Germany by Prosecutor Rogge showing that Nazi money was paid to a number of the defendants and other U. S. fascist agents.

According to Rogge, Mrs. Dilling of the "Red Network" got $10,500, Lawrence Dennis, "highbrow" fascist, got $18,800, and others still more. Rogge is asking a 30-day postponement of a new mass trial to sift this new material.

GUIDEPOSTS: . . . rumor is Churchill got a dozen wires congratulating him on Fulton, Mo., speech . . . all signed W. R. Hearst. . . . Truman got one too, congratulating him on performance as MC at the affair. . . . Congress wants to "streamline" itself while keeping seniority rule and Rules Committee . . . best streamlining possible is labor political action to rid Congress of reactionaries. . . . U. S. scientists are in revolt against gags, FBI and Army persecution under guise of atomic "security" . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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March 18, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

NEW CIO GAINS $621.2 MILLION MORE A YEAR

	WORKERS	WAGE GAINS
Previous (Partial) Report	1,450,800	$500.0 Million
General Motors (SEE PAGE 2)	200,000	77.0 "
General Electric (")	100,000	39.0 "
Packard (")	10,000	3.7 "
Nash-Kelvinator (")	4,000	1.5 "
TOTAL (MAJOR GAINS ONLY)	1,764,800	$621.2 Million

Mass demonstrations like this one last week at Newark, N. J. courthouse helped CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers mobilize public support for their strike against General Electric. The workers were protesting arrest of five strike leaders for mass picketing.

GM, PACKARD, NASH VICTORIES

THE General Motors strike—longest in the history of the auto industry — ended March 13 in an outstanding victory for the 200,000 UAW strikers, bringing them wage increases estimated at almost $77 million annually.

As this week closed other negotiations were being concluded throughout the industry with sizeable increases for UAW members. An 18½c hourly raise was won by 10,000 Packard workers in a tentative agreement, and at Nash-Kelvinator, Grand Rapids, Mich., more than 4,000 workers obtained a wage boost of 10c an hour retroactive to Feb. 11, giving them an hourly raise of 21c since last August.

Natl. UAW Ford Director Leonard announced that the new Ford contract would be submitted to the membership for ratification April 1.

Hailing the successful conclusion of the GM strike by the world's largest union against the world's largest corporation, UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas, with Vice-Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. George F. Addes, declared the settlement "gives GM workers the largest wage increase in the industry and an improved and strengthened contract."

They asserted that the settlement "surpasses the economic and the non-economic terms recommended by President Truman and the fact-finding board."

The UAW leaders pointed out that with removal of inequities, the agreement "meets the 19½c increase recommended by President Truman." The basic wage increase was 18½c an hour.

"In addition to these two provisions," they said, "there are other economic clauses—improved vacation pay, which alone amounts to approximately $5 million a year: improved overtime rates for seven-day continuous operations, and equal pay for women—which bring the total average hourly increase well above 19½c."

Besides bringing these pay benefits to workers in 92 plants in 50 cities, the new contract has several improvements which management fought bitterly, including maintenance of membership with a new provision for check-off of dues and assesments, and preference in transfers to workers with the greatest seniority. These victories were underscored in the UAW leaders' statement which declared:

"The union has blocked the corporation's proposal to return to the 1942 agreement which provided that transfers are to be the sole responsibility of management.

"We have won a new union security provision which amounts to a long step forward toward the union shop. The contract, as proposed, now provides for a check-off of dues and general assessments irrevocable for the life of the agreement."

What Thomas, Reuther and Addes termed "the most advanced and liberal vacation-pay agreement in history" provides that employes with one to three years' seniority receive 2% of gross annual earnings; those with three to five years' seniority receive 3%, and those with five years and more, 4½%.

Another provision is that double time will be paid for the seventh consecutive day of work and for legal holidays.

The UAW leaders declared the contract "a victory for the whole American people" because "a price increase in GM products cannot be justified on the basis of the flat increase won in hourly rates and other economic gains included in the proposed strike settlement."

57 DAYS AT GE—AND WORTH IT

IT WAS worth waiting 57 days for the strike victory of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at General Electric. As a result of the agreement negotiated this week, an additional three quarters of a million dollars a week will flow into the payroll envelopes of GE's 100,000 production employes throughout the country.

The wage gain, which will be substantial ammunition for GE workers in the increasingly difficult job of feeding their families, is almost double the company's original offer. As finally settled, the strike produced an 18½c an hour raise. The company had suggested a dime an hour for all workers making less than a dollar an hour and 10 per cent for those making over that figure.

The 57-day walkout came to a speedy end after the company bought large advertisements in metropolitan newspapers to state its position. GE claimed it was ready, willing and able to negotiate a pay raise "in line with the new national wage pattern."

"That's news to us," UE leaders said in effect, since the company had never indicated in the bargaining sessions that it was willing to pay the 18½c raise negotiated by CIO unions in a brace of the nation's major industries.

UE President Albert J. Fitzgerald and Joseph Dermody, union coordinator of locals in the GE plants, hailed the pact as a major victory and predicted it would be speedily ratified by the membership.

The agreement, in addition to lifting the GE scale, raised pay retroactively for the two weeks ending January 15, the day the walkout was called.

The UE victory wasn't handed out on a silver platter. During the two-month walkout, union members were subjected to bitter police attacks while they engaged in peaceful mass picketing around the company plants at Schenectady, N. Y., Philadelphia and Bloomfield, N. J. GE successfully obtained injunctions against normal union picketing activities at those plants in those cities and in half a dozen others throughout the country.

Mounted cops rode into picket lines and wielded clubs in scenes reminiscent of pre-Wagner Act days.

While the GE strike has been settled, negotiations are still in progress for a settlement of the walkout at Westinghouse Electric.

Board Report

CIO WAGE GAINS SPUR SOUTHERN ORGANIZING DRIVE

"IN 1932, many workers in industrial plants were making $1.50 a day for ten hours of work. In 1946, CIO unions have won that amount as pay raises per day for hundreds of thousands of members."

In these words Pres. Philip Murray emphasized to the CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington on March 15-16, the tremendous gains for industrial workers and for the nation achieved by CIO affiliates during the past several weeks.

Leaders of a dozen different unions testified during the course of the two-day meeting concerning the tremendous wage gains won for their membership in plants large and small.

But not content to rest on past laurels, the CIO leaders emphasized as their major target during the next several months the organization of low-paid, unorganized workers in the southern states. A million dollar fund, contributed or pledged by the CIO's affiliated unions, will finance the campaign, which is expected to start within the next six weeks under the direction of Van. A. Bittner, assistant to the president of the steel union and a veteran hand at organizational campaigns.

The southern drive will be conducted as a CIO enterprise, with the organizers directly responsible to the national organization.

As locals are established, they will be turned over to the international union in each industry, and the CIO organizing staff will turn their attentions to new, unorganized spheres.

The unionization of some million and a half workers is foreseen during the year, thanks to the vigor with which CIO will prosecute the drive and the unparalleled gains it has won for American labor during the past several months.

Principal targets will be the textile, rubber, furniture, clothing and chemical industries, in which there are large non-union "pockets" still existing. The drive will also aim to bring union benefits to smaller numbers of unorganized workers in the packing, steel, oil and miscellaneous sections of the southern economy.

Throughout the two-day board meeting, President Murray emphasized that CIO is in the midst of completing a record-breaking series of wage boosts that serve as a beacon light to all unorganized workers. He said that some unofficial predictions claim the net gains established by the CIO affiliates will run as high as ten billion dollars a year in increased purchasing power for all the people employed in American industry.

With wage rates set at the highest level in history, the southern drive has become even more important, Murray said. It will not only bring comparable benefits to the southern workers, but will protect the northern, unionized workers from low-pay competition in open-shop areas.

Named as associates of Bittner on the southern organizing committee were Sherman Dalrymple, former head of the Rubber Workers, who will serve as secretary-treasurer; Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi of the Textile Workers, as assistant director, plus two other assistants yet to be named; Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, to fill the same job on the committee; and Richard Bauer of the CIO staff to serve as assistant secretary-treasurer.

An advisory committee was also named. Its members are CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, chairman; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Albert J. Fitzgerald of the Electrical Workers; Charles Lanning of the Rubber Workers; Pietro Lucchi of the Fur & Leather Workers; R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers; and David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

While the bulk of the meeting was devoted to the present wage and organizing situation, the Board also passed a number of resolutions on important current issues. Actions included:

1. Calling upon local and national Political Action Committees to "intensify and increase their efforts" in behalf of good candidates in the coming primaries and elections, and asking that all union members contribute at least one dollar to the PAC campaign.

2. Joining with the World Federation of Trade Unions in denouncing Franco's fascist regime in Spain, and calling upon the U. S. to sever diplomatic relations with that nation.

3. Urging Senate adoption of a 65c minimum wage, while calling for the defeat of the Case bill and other anti-labor bills now in Congress.

4. Demanding abolition of the poll tax.

(Continued on Page 15)

VICTORY IN DETROIT

By PATRICIA BRONTE

QUIETLY, as it had begun, the longest strike in the history of the auto industry came to an end in Detroit on the 113th day.

There was no planned, general demonstration, but some small, spontaneous celebrations.

On the UAW picket lines there was just a pat on the back and the "thank heaven, it's over" smile of weary union shock troops who had done what they had to do, and did it well.

George Lyons, 41-year-old Ternstedt polisher, said exultantly:

"We met a union-busting threat that was facing us for years, and we won. We now feel more strongly than ever that unions will be a recognized and accepted part of a democratic nation."

Mildred I. Szur, union counsellor, declared:

"Our efforts haven't been in vain. I'm not going to miss the 113 days of lost pay because of the gains made. What we've lost is little enough payment for the improved wages and working conditions this victory has guaranteed."

The strike victory was as great as that won in the organizational days of 1937, according to polisher Harry Elliott:

"Then we were spearheading a drive to establish unionism in the auto industry. We won and our victory eradicated Detroit as the citadel of the open shop. This time we were spearheading another vital fight, a fight to establish decent wages and working conditions in the industry.

"Our victory was the victory of every auto worker."

It was last Nov. 21 that 200,000 UAW workers went on strike against GM.

When negotiations in the billion-dollar strike began, the union demanded a substantial rise in hourly wage rates without any increase in the price of cars.

Buttons which read "We Fight Today for a Better World Tomorrow — Higher Wages, No Price Increase" were worn by hundreds of thousands of CIO and many AFL workers.

Last Dec. 14, about the time President Truman was appointing his fact-finding board in an effort to speed up settlement, supporters of the hard-pressed strikers were collecting funds, food and clothing for the workers' families.

Volunteers drove trucks in search of day-old bread, leftover food and canned goods to be turned over to the daily more destitute strikers.

Morale remained high during the exhausting three and one-half months, however, and impromptu "amateur nights" and union hall entertainment attracted the public's attention.

James F. Dewey, special Federal mediator, arrived in Detroit Jan. 30, determined to "ride the strike to a finish." He had a long, hard gallop ahead.

As higher prices were granted the manufacturers, the going got rougher for the GM strikers, despite gigantic, fund-raising rallies and contributions averaging more than $90,000 a week.

City and strike welfare committees assumed staggering obligations of food, clothing, rent and medical expenses. More and more often strikers brought their children to walk the three-hour picket-line stint—so they could be fed by the soup kitchens.

Two days before the all-night session which resulted in the final peace, $100,000 was received from the CIO Steelworkers and $100,000 from the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

One strike-unit chairman, Cal Fletcher, praised the aid GM workers received from other auto workers and the rest of organized labor.

"We won, and we did the job through cooperation given us from all fronts," Fletcher said.

1 **Picket signs and strike literature were torn and tossed into the air by GM strikers at one of the picket headquarters in Detroit this week as they received the news of the victorious end of their 113-day strike. And they have plenty reason to be glad because the new contract will bring them not only an 18½c an hour increase in wages but also adjustments of inequities, improved vacation pay, and dues and assessment check-off.**

2 **News of the settlement of the GM strike was broadcast by Federal Mediator James F. Dewey in Detroit at the end of 17-hour session of UAW and the corporation negotiators. Dewey entered the controversy Jan. 30 after the previous attempts to settle the strike on the basis of the recommendations of President Truman's fact-finding board had failed.**

QUICK, CONGRESS, THE DDT!

Don't be lulled into any false sense of security by the overwhelming evidences of popular support for continued price control, as shown by opinion polls and statements by community leaders of all kinds.

Washington is positively crawling with lobbyists, out to wreck price control by lifting ceilings in every direction. Powerful and wealthy interests are flooding the press with their propaganda.

The campaign against effective price control is already getting results, and the danger of inflation through uncontrolled price increases is growing greater and greater.

The Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion reports a steady decline in clear-cut support of price control extension in the daily press. In the last three weeks it has dropped from 36% to 32% and again to 23%. Meanwhile, 18% of the press is urging "qualifying conditions" in extending price control, 4% oppose it outright, and 55% are mixed or unclear.

The most dangerous opposition to price control comes, not from those who brazenly oppose it outright, but from those who say, "We're for it, but . . ."

The BUT is a cover for every sort of inflationary amendment to raise prices and cripple OPA, thus reducing price control to a farce.

In Congress, the enemies of price control are more strongly organized than ever before. The loose alliance of reactionary Republicans and polltax Democrats that has long operated against all progressive legislation has recently been transformed into a formal, organized group with a chairman and 150 members.

In the interests of labor and all consumers, the CIO is promoting a nationwide campaign to resist the attacks of the profiteers on price control. (See resolution, page 15).

The overwhelming popular sentiment for price control must be translated immediately into an overwhelming demand on Congress to extend the Price Control Act without amendments and with adequate funds for OPA.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

IF YOU want to believe the dire predictions of H. G. Wells about mankind going berserk and madly rushing to self-destruction, consider the mighty atom.

Here is a discovery that can bring untold blessings to mankind—a tremendous new source of energy to relieve human drudgery, to revolutionize medicine, to produce countless comforts, to bring more leisure, better health, longer life and higher living standards.

Yet so far the chief results have been atom bombs to lay waste whole cities, spy scares, international ill-will, intensified competition in the arts of mass destruction, and Congressional plans for what Henry Wallace calls "military fascism."

★ ★ ★

The United States is supposed to be jealously guarding the "secret" of the atomic bomb. Yet scientists say there's no real secret, and that all other countries have to do is to perfect the industrial processes necessary for the bomb's production.

But from this false theory that we can reserve to ourselves the exclusive power to destroy the rest of the world, many dangerous conclusions are drawn.

One drawn by powers excluded from the "secret," is that the United States is implicitly threatening them with the atomic bomb and that in self-protection they must compete desperately in the production of this and even deadlier weapons.

Other conclusions, within the United States, are that atomic energy, being primarily a military "secret," must be kept under exclusively military control; that atomic scientists must be barred from talking about it even to each other, and that a military Gestapo rule must be established over universities, industrial plants and everyone even remotely connected with atomic developments.

★ ★ ★

The May-Johnson bill in the House and the Vandenberg amendment adopted by a Senate committee would establish this military control over atomic energy.

They would heighten the fears of other countries, spurring them to an atomic armament race; would cripple the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes by gagging scientists from sharing their information, and would lead to a type of military fascism threatening all our civil liberties.

★ ★ ★

Foreseeing these dangers to our national security, welfare and liberties, the CIO executive Board long ago adopted a vigorous policy on atomic energy.

Pointing out that the developing atomic armament race is sheer madness, and that in any case the United States cannot long retain its alleged "secrets," the CIO called for suitable international machinery to bring atomic energy under world-wide social direction.

It also declared that the beneficial industrial, scientific and medical possibilities of atomic energy are so great that they should belong to the people, and not be subjected to private monopoly or military control.

The CIO urged that the United Nations outlaw the military use of atomic energy and all production of atomic bombs, and promote the constructive peacetime development of atomic energy, with world-wide public information and education.

It urged complete public control of all atomic energy patent rights, licenses and resources in the USA by a democratic civilian agency.

★ ★ ★

Since then, the Security Council of the United Nations has voted to set up a commission on international control of atomic energy, but no action has yet been taken.

President Truman has declared in favor of civilian control of atomic energy. Bills to establish such control, introduced by Senator McMahon and Rep. Helen Douglas, have had the support of labor, farm, church and most other public-spirited organizations and citizens, including notably the atomic scientists themselves.

But, with the worsening of international relations and the current vogue of "get tough," "big-stick" talk, the mad impulse to self-destruction through military control and rivalry in atomic armaments seems to be gaining ground, as evidenced by the Vandenberg amendment and new efforts to pass the May-Johnson bill.

This matter of civilian control of atomic energy and international regulation is of prime importance to labor, as to everyone else.

The atom is a question we can't evade by saying to others, "That's your funeral." It may mean everyone's funeral.

AFTER VICTORY

With General Motors, General Electric, Packard, the rubber companies and many other corporations added to the already imposing list of CIO wage victories, and new agreements reported almost daily, the CIO may well congratulate itself on the outstanding success of labor's greatest wage movement.

In addition to the substantial wage increases, the unions have preserved and strengthened their security and won many other improvements.

But while we rejoice over these victories, and express our gratitude to the strikers who have borne the brunt of the fight for all labor, we must remember that the battle is not finally won until we have protected real wages by insuring continued and effective price control; until we have defended our unions against threatening anti-labor legislation; and until we have consolidated our gains by vastly extending union organization.

It is also timely to remember that higher wage standards are always in danger of being undermined, so long as 10,000,000 American workers in sweated industries continue to be paid less than 65c an hour.

The bill to raise minimum wages from 40c to 65c is now a first order of business before Congress. Let's get behind it with the same energy and enthusiasm CIO has shown in all its other wage movements.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

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Picket Spanish Embassy: 150 people, mobilized by the Washington, D. C. CIO Council, paraded this week in protest against continued U. S. recognition of Franco Spain's fascist government.

PRICES ARE STILL AT WAR, OPA IS A 'MUST'—CAREY

IMMEDIATE renewal without amendments, and adequate funds for enforcement. That sums up the program of the CIO on price control, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the House Banking and Currency Committee this week in testifying on HR 5270, due to hit the House floor at an early date.

"The CIO has never regarded price control as a war measure in the sense that its necessity began on Pearl Harbor Day and ended on V-J Day," Carey said. "We believe that price control was made necessary by the special economic conditions which the war brought on.

"Since those conditions still exist, it is clear that the need for price control still exists. As a matter of fact, the evidence on hand makes it clear that inflationary pressures today are greater than they were at any time during the war, and that, therefore, the need for price control is greater than ever."

There are few if any, groups in the country "willing to gamble with our economic welfare to gain additional profits" by outright repeal of price control, he added.

There are few, if any groups "so illiterate economically as to decide to end price control at this time," he said. "There are a great many organizations in this country, however, willing to gamble with our economic welfare to gain additional profits at the expense of the whole nation."

Such pressure groups as the Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn., the Natl. Automobile Dealers, the Retail Grocers, the Wool Council, the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards and others are out to add big increases to the already inflated cost of living through a series of individual dents in the price control line, he explained.

"It is this total picture that I urge this committee to keep in mind as the various proposals to weaken the price control program are laid before you," he said. "It seems to us that the answer to all of them must be a flat 'no.' There must be no further weakening amendments attached to the price control law."

After Carey testified, the various pressure groups now working for inflation trooped up to the witness table, each one with a hard-luck story of how they were suffering under price control.

All of them claimed great hardships—though every industry in the country has more than doubled its profits since the war began. All of them asked for a chance to chisel here and chisel there—and the sum totals adds up to wrecking price control.

The greatest danger to the act is through these pressure groups, and through the amendments they propose to take care of their own greed for superprofits.

TIMBER BOTTLENECK THREAT TO HOUSING PROGRAM--CIO

PROMPT government action to eliminate the lumber bottleneck, which now threatens the effectiveness of the federal housing program, and to conserve the nation's long-range timber supply, was called for this week by the CIO Woodworkers Union.

Appearing before the Senate Sub-Committee on Forestry & Agriculture, John Edelman, of the CIO Legislative Committee, presented an analysis of the lumber situation prepared for delivery by Ellery Foster, research director of the union.

Asserting that the lumber industry has undergone a "radical change" in the past few years and has emerged as an area of the economy dominated by small producing units, the union statement warned that lumber will "continue to be a problem until we have a national lumber production program comparable to the national food production program."

"Sawtimber trees are getting scarcer and scarcer," Edelman testified. "If we blunder along in the same old way, with the lumber industry destroying forests and wasting far more wood than it uses, a ten-year building program such as government and industry experts are predicting will wreck many of our remaining forests. To avoid that, current lumber production should be geared in with long-time forest conservation, in the same way that current food production is now being geared in with long-time soil conservation."

The solution of the industry's problems requires three major steps, the union pointed out:

- "Tackle the production problem of lumber and other wood products in the same manner that we now handle the farm problem . . . The farmer gets practical advice and assistance which help him to produce efficiently for this year, and, at the same time, conserve and build up his soil for the future.
- "A national forestry program must go further than the farm program. A forest can be destroyed so much quicker than the soil—and it frequently is so directly profitable to the individual to clear-cut a forest—that the police power as well as the assistance powers of the government must be exercised in order to conserve the forest.
- "Government must act to stimulate the development of plants which utilize waste wood to make substitutes for ordinary lumber. Mountains of wood waste are available for this purpose—waste which is a by-product in the production of ordinary lumber."

Henderson to Truman

FAMINE CHIEF HOOVER GETS THUMBS DOWN FROM WORLD

By C. W. FOWLER

CHOICE of Herbert Hoover as head of the Famine Emergency Committee and reliance on "voluntary rationing" to feed Europe and Asia "cannot inspire anything but mistrust, not only among our own people but also among the peoples abroad," President Truman was told this week by Donald Henderson, president of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers Union.

Henderson's letter to Truman called for "immediate upward revision of current production goals in cereals, oils and fats" and a return to rationing of oils and fats so that "we can at least carry out our repeated promises to the allied and liberated peoples."

At the same time, Faye Stephenson and Eleanor Fowler of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, wired Sec. of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson protesting Hoover's appointment and also urging rationing to prevent hoarding by "unscrupulous individuals, restaurants and bakeries."

"Our organization has no confidence in Herbert Hoover, knowing how he used American food as a reactionary political weapon in Europe after World War I and remembering how he starved Americans during his administration," the Auxiliary leaders said.

Henderson blamed the premature ending of rationing and the government's repeated announcements of cuts in food production for the present crisis. He further called on Congress "to play its part by renewing price control without crippling amendments in order to protect consumers here and to increase supplies available to the limited purchasing power of the peoples abroad."

Meantime, food monopolists here and their agents in Congress are seeking to make still greater profits out of the misery of the European and Asian peoples by using the crisis as a lever to raise ceilings on grain, corn and other cereals.

Henderson sharply criticized President Truman's choice of Hoover to head the emergency committee, pointing out: "After World War I . . . millions of European and Asian people died of starvation because Hoover did not approve of their desires for independent, democratic action.

"Everything in Hoover's record indicates that he is prepared, if he gets the chance, to repeat that performance—this time on an even greater scale. Our own people felt the bitter effects of Hoover's reactionary policies when they went hungry during his term as President. The workers of this country do not share the confidence you apparently have in him."

Turning to "voluntary rationing," Henderson said it had been tried and had failed during the war, when it resulted "in hoarding by those who can hoard and hardship by those who cannot."

"We are convinced that the American farmer and the American housewife will accept any responsibility the government may place on them, provided they are assured it will result in increased shipments of food to needy areas," he said.

CIO RUSHES HOSPITAL BILL

THE hospital construction bill (HR 5628) now in a House subcommittee on public health "is but one of a series of measures needed to provide better medical care for the American people," Robert K. Lamb, secretary of the CIO Legislative Committee, testified in the House this week.

The bill appropriates $75,000,000 to aid in hospital construction in communities now lacking such facilities. It provides $5,000,000 for surveys of the need by states, and sets up a five-year system of building hospitals with the $75,000,000.

Praising the bill, Lamb stressed the fact that a total approach to the health program, long urged by the CIO, is an absolute necessity. Meantime, he urged the House committee to report favorably on HR 5628.

Some House members think differently. Rep. Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, is against it—on the grounds that the "U. S. is bankrupt" and can't afford $75,000,000 for health. Cannon has not objected to spending $450,000,000 to drop an atomic bomb on a sizable hunk of the Navy.

472 STEEL FIRMS SIGN

CONTRACTS with 472 steel manufacturing, processing and fabricating firms covering nearly 600,000 workers have been signed, the CIO United Steelworkers of America announced this week.

This leaves 426 unsigned, employing 160,000. Most of these will be completed this week at the rate the companies are signing, the union said. About ten days ago upwards of 300,000 workers were still on strike.

The union cited as particular evidence of the break in the "log jamb" the fact that the presidents of two of the small steel associations signed this week for their individual firms and negotiations were about complete with the president of the third association.

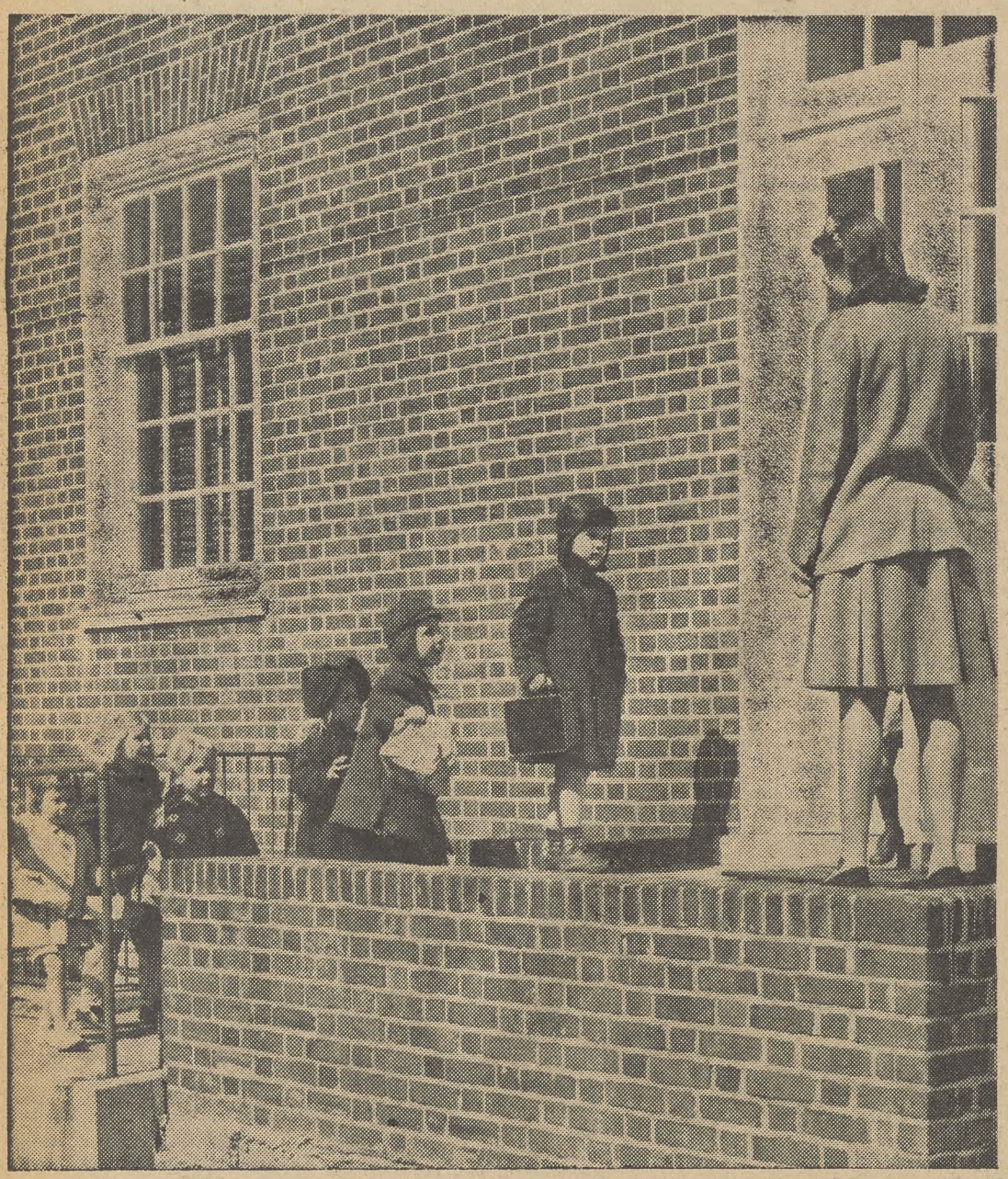
Berger Ingstrom, president of McDowell Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, and also president of the Smaller Manufacturers Council, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce, signed a contract Friday covering approximately 350 employes.

In Detroit, E. C. Evans, president of the Evans Products Co., and also president of the Non-Basic Steel Coordination Council, signed for his company, which employs about 500 workers. Evans signed for 20 cents.

Of the companies not yet signed, the union said that 41 of them employ 95,000—mainly in heavy machinery such as locomotives, Diesel engine manufacturers, steam shovel producers and the like.

Even before the strike most of the companies in this category had been working at below-capacity production because of the surplus due to war production.

Tired out after their teachers took them on a trip to the zoo, children in the 2-5 nursery school age sleep during the noon-hour on blankets and comforts spread on the floor at the Lewis Methodist Church, temporary quarters for these children of working mothers after the Washington, D. C. Board of Education closed the nursery and child care centers. The children sleep on cots at their regular center in a school.



A teacher welcomes the children, carrying their lunches in bags, to their temporary center in the church building. At the regular nursery and child care centers children are served hot lunches, vitally needed for their health and growth. The mothers are the sole support of 18 of the 28 children enrolled at this center. Three hundred and fifty mothers of children enrolled in the Washington centers are the sole support of their children, or are wives and widows of servicemen. In about 200 families both parents are working, but in virtually all cases the father does not earn enough to support the family.

National Need

D. C. CHILD CARE FIGHT SPOTLIGHTS PROBLEM

STORY BY FRED ROSS • PICTURES BY CLEVER, CREATIVE ARTS

DENIED funds by Congress for nursery and child care centers, parents of 600 children—most of them dependent entirely for support on low-paid working mothers—this week opened a campaign to get financial support for the continuation of the centers in Washington, D. C. This campaign points up the acuteness of the child care problem throughout the nation.

Lanham Act appropriations for all centers in the country stopped Feb. 28, the theory being that this aid to working morthers was only a wartime need.

Suspension of the Federal payments threw the entire burden of the projects on the mothers, who had in most places been paying part of the expenses. In a number of communities such as Detroit, Philadelphia, Montgomery County, Md., and Alexandria, Va., the centers were maintained in one way or another, sometimes on a curtailed basis. But in many places they were discontinued.

Like the CIO and its Auxiliaries, the Washington Parents' Committee for Child Care sought first the extension of the Federal appropriations. When that fight appeared hopeless the committee joined with the Washington Citizens' Committee on Day Care, which includes representatives of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, the CIO Federal Workers and the CIO Office Professional Workers, to send 150 mothers to the House District Committee to urge that funds held by the District Commissioners be allocated to child care.

The women were given a sympathetic hearing but were advised that they must carry the entire burden of the centers until July 1, when appropriations will have been made for the ensuing year. The committee has promised to introduce a bill providing for funds then to carry on the work in Washington.

The Washington parents, who had been paying 40% of the cost on a graduated fee basis, voluntarily boosted the scale of fees. At least 25% of the mothers are paying the full cost of $10 a week. But many who earn only $22 a week cannot spend $10 a week for nursery care.

The Washington Board of Education would not assume responsibility for operating the centers in the schools after the Federal appropriation ceased. Teachers willing to take a chance on future pay are continuing to work. Fourteen of the centers have been forced to move to churches and homes, where facilities for hot lunches, such as were provided in the schools and as are needed particularly by children in the 2-5 nursery age group, are usually not available, and where there are no cots for the children in the lower age group.

Determined to carry on their fight, the Parents' Committee took out incorporation papers, becoming the Child Care Centers of the District of Columbia, to conduct a campaign for $40,000, the amount needed over and above the mothers' fees to run the centers until July 1. The Board of Education has assured the mothers that when the money is raised the centers will be permitted to move back into the schools.

Washington's working mothers appear to be solving their problem. Nationally, the only pending legislation that would help provide an answer in the Pepper Bill (S 1318), which would create a fund on which day centers could draw for support. Hearings will be held soon before the Senate Labor Education Committee.

"The secrets related to atomic energy which are in the possession of the United States are in reality few and limited, and cannot be retained for any great length of time. Our industrial potential, a temporary advantage in any world race for atomic armament, could not protect us permanently.

"To enter any such atomic armament race with other powers would destroy any hope of international cooperation and could only end in disaster for the world. Suitable international machinery must be established to bring the use of atomic energy under world-wide social direction.

"This country should speak out now in favor of setting up such machinery and should declare its readiness to pool all its information and know-how on atomic energy jointly with all other nations when such machinery has been agreed upon and put in operation."

—CIO, Nov. 2, 1945.

ATOMIC BOMB—A FASCIST MENACE

THE most destructive weapon in the world may be the instrument by which miltiary-dominated fascism may storm into power in the U. S.

The weapon is the atomic bomb, horror package that wiped out two Japanese cities. It is now the subject of a Congressional fight over whether its control, and the development of atomic energy for peacetime purposes, shall rest with civilians or the military.

Highlighted by "spy" scares and hysterical newspaper headlines carrying the threats of World War III, the issue is being decided in some minds by emotions rather than by reason.

By 10-1 vote, the Senate Atomic Energy Committee this week recommended that control of atomic problems be turned over, in effect, to a military board.

The significance of the action is pointed up by the vigorous attack against it from Henry A. Wallace, secretary of commerce, former vice-president of the U. S., and the outstanding liberal remaining in President Truman's cabinet.

Wallace said the committee's action "has potentialities to deliver us into the hands of military fascism."

"I hope," he declared, "that when the American people realize its significance they will rise up in their wrath and let the Senators know what that action means."

What Wallace was talking about was the committee's proposal, originated by Republican Senator Vandenberg, providing for establishment of both a civilian commission to control atomic development and a military board.

The military board would have the power to initiate plans, and to veto those suggested by the civilian commission by appealing to one man, the President of the U. S.

Vast power is placed in the hands of the military. The board would have authority to intervene in any situation which, in the military's mind, might affect the security of the nation.

Almost every phase of development of atomic energy, for peace or war, thus would come under the province of the military board, which could establish a gestapo rule of the country under the theory that the nation's "security" was threatened.

This is the proposal wrapped up in the Vandenberg amendment to the McMahon Bill (S 1717).

The McMahon bill, twice approved by President Truman in its original form, would—if not amended—set up a civilian control commission.

Another bill, in the House of Representatives, would give control solely to a part-time commission, and to an administrator solely responsible to the commission. The administrator could be a military man.

This legislation is known as the May-Johnson bill (HR 4566), which has been vigorously opposed by the CIO, by other liberal organizations, and by the Federation of American Scientists, most of whose members are the men and women who invented and produced the atomic bomb.

These scientists, better than anyone else, know the potentialities for world destruction and world development contained in atomic energy. This week, discussing the Vandenberg proposal for military participation in control of atomic energy, they said.

"The public must not be misled by the fact that there would still be a civilian commission. The Vandenberg proposal, accepted by the committee, would give a military board broad powers over everything which it considers affects national defense.

"This move was opposed by Senator McMahon (D. Conn.), who pointed out that it means that the military can and will effectively control every phase of atomic energy and thus determine both national and international policy.

"Never before in the history of the U. S.—not even in time of war—has the military been given policy making powers. This bill, if made into law, will be a clear declaration to the world that the people of the U. S. will put their faith only in military might.

"The military in peacetime naturally has the assigned job of assuming that we will be involved in another major war, and of making preparations to win it. They must not be given policy control in a field where our major aim is to work out those cordial international relations which will avoid the necessity for war.

"We feel that it is time to reaffirm belief that the only true security lies in world control of atomic energy and a world free from war. Pre-atomic thinking must go. The difficulties in world cooperation are great but peace cannot be achieved by force. Atomic energy is the most important single factor in world policy.

"The issue of military review and veto on civil policy is now squarely up to the American people. Although ostensibly confined to atomic energy this is something which is the immediate concern of every peace loving American."

The CIO itself, at the last Executive Board meeting Nov. 2, 1945, went on record against the May-Johnson bill, and it since has voiced vigorous objection to the proposals contained in the Vandenberg amendment.

The CIO recommended that the following steps be taken immediately:

1. "Immediate negotiations with Britain and Russia to agree on world-wide atomic energy controls, and extension of the agreement thereafter to the United Nations.

2. "The United Nations to outlaw the use of atomic energy for military purposes, and all production of atomic bombs. United Nations control of atomic energy raw materials and production everywhere in the world, with full authority to inspect, investigate and police.

3. "Improvement of the present machinery of the United Nations in order to make the above controls effective, and to reduce or eliminate all international military rivalry.

4. "Full and continuous disclosure to the United Nations by all governments and their nationals of all information, discoveries and activities related to atomic energy after the above steps have been taken.

5. "Broad world-wide public information and education on atomic energy, and stimulation of constructive peace-time development and use, after the foregoing arrangements have been completed.

6. "In the U. S., a democratically organized national agency to deal domestically with atomic energy, composed of representatives of government, labor, industry, farmers, churches, universities, scientists, and military forces.

7. "Complete public control of all atomic energy patent rights and licenses in the U. S.; all rights in new atomic inventions and discoveries must vest automatically in the U. S.; any pre-existing rights must be acquired at once, by condemnation if necessary.

8. "Complete public control of uranium and thorium are deposits and other raw materials in the U. S.: The Agency should acquire all domestic deposits in the name of the U. S. and exercise the power of eminent domain where necessary for this purpose.

9. "Full public information in in the U. S. immediately on all aspects of atomic energy, subject to the retention of military secrets, as determined by the Agency, during the period of consummation of the international arrangements referred to above, in order that the people shall be as fully informed as may be consistent with military security and their representative may act wisely in this emergency."

The military significance of the atomic bomb has occupied thousands of column inches in the daily press and hundreds of hours over the radio.

As good a statement as any about what its potential destructive power means for civilization was that made this week by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. She wrote in her column:

"It isn't just a question of another war in which hundreds of thousands of young people would lose their lives. It is a question of wiping out the civilization which now exists upon the earth."

Warning that we won't prevent war if we give up trying to make a success of the United Nations even before the organization has had a chance to be adequately tested, she added:

"It is, of course, entirely possible to divide the world into armed camps and look at each other with suspicion. We can live in constant fear—and end by destroying each other."

Which is what military fascists in control of atomic energy might well be foolish enough to do.

1 N. Y. City shoppers like this matron remember that prices during World War I—without OPA—rose twice as fast as during World War II. Even with OPA, this pre-war shopper paid 39c for 15 pounds of potatoes in 1939, pays 63c now; 39c a dozen for eggs then, 69c now. Other prices, then and now: Butter 32c-54c; delivered milk 13.2c-17.6c; chicken 33c a pound-46c; chuck roast 24c-34c. All items bought by N. Y. City low income families have jumped at least 37.5% (conservatively estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics). Actually, because of quality deterioration, etc., the rise is greater.

2 The 18½c an hour raise won by Danny Falls, UE-CIO member at Gusbach M weakened. "It's still week to week, hand to mouth living. If controls were Seems to be nobody in Washington that cares about it. You pick up a paper—th

THEIR HOPE FO
IS A ST

"LAST NIGHT I saw a woman crying in her hand she had the 15 million Mark her man a shirt. The clerk was very rough. he had nothing at that price. 'But you have. I window,' she tells him. 'Exactly when did yo asks her. 'Why, on this morning,' she says. swers, 'that's different. This afternoon that 20 million.' And the poor soul, she just s bawled like a baby."

That happened in Germany, after World it happen here?

The answer is, that it is happening. clothing, in housing. In the drive of the N Manufacturers for the abolition of all pr In Congress, where a willful group of men business interests have started to cripple drive to kill it entirely when it comes up before June 30.

What has happened when OPA control removed? Chester Bowles talking, former in a speech before the NAM convention:

"Those of you who are in the candy b that cocoanut, which OPA decontrolled some has quadrupled in price. Many grades of furs price controls were removed during the fall more than doubled. Your wife will tell yo

5 Mrs. H. Burton (left) is a price clerk at t Price Control Board, knows what the sc all the newspaper propaganda about ending people are gullible enough to follow their lea more need for OPA than ever. Businessmen in money while they can—they have no acc servicemen overseas. They don't realize that a pound of butter for $2 they'd still have to for stockings."

sbach Machine Products, Brooklyn, won't keep his family eating if OPA controls are s were taken off, the increase vouldn't do a bit of good. We've got to fight for OPA. aper—there's no fight at all in this Administration. There's a lot of dead heads there."

OR FAIR PRICES STRONG OPA

Photos by Marian Hille

crying in a store. In ion Marks for buying y rough. He told her u have. I saw it in the n did you see it?' he he says. 'Ha,' he an- on that shirt went to e just sat down and

r World War I. Will

pening. In food, in f the Natl. Assn. of f all price controls. of men representing cripple OPA in the mes up for renewal

controls have been former head of OPA, n:

candy business know led some 30 days ago, s of furs, from which the fall months, have tell you that some

lerk at the Manhattan t the score is. "With ending OPA, a lot of their lead. But there's nessmen want to rake e no accountability to lize that if they sold have to pay $8 a pair

grades of oranges, lemons and grapefruit moved up 50 to 100% in the first few days following the action by OPA in removing the price restrictions.

Already the profiteers in other fields have moved in:

● In Congress, the Senate bowed to the NAM line, voted to cut in half a deficiency appropriation OPA needed for operation till June 30.

● The House voted in effect for high prices for homes by killing price ceilings and subsidies to hold down costs.

● The Administration this week granted cotton textile manufacturers, already fat with war profits, price rises up to 15%—boosting income $250 million, according to OPA.

Drives to hike prices in rent, clothing, all consumers goods are piling up pressure on Congress and OPA. What would happen if the dam should break? Best example is what happened here shortly after World War I.

Wages could not keep up with prices. There was suffering and privation among workers' families. People could not buy—so prices crashed.

In less than two years, factory payrolls shrank 44%. Five million workers lost their jobs. Average earnings in manufacturing declined from $1,350 a year in 1920 to $900 in 1921.

Farmers went bankrupt. Net income between 1919 and 1921 dropped from $8.8 billion to $3 billion. Average farm income shrank from $1,360 a year in 1919 to $460 in 1921. From 1922 to 1926, 453,000 farmers lost their farms.

Business lost too. Corporation profit in 1919 was $6.4 billion after taxes. In 1921, there was a net loss of $55 million. Reserves were practically wiped out. Small business, in particular, was hard hit. In the five years following the price collapse, 106,000 businesses shut down.

Will it happen again? The answer lies with the organized consumers of America.

3 It's tough sledding for Frieda Evanoff (r.) and her husband, Pete. Just back from overseas, he can't find an apartment. Sheets, shirts, blouses are problems too. "Blue dress shirts used to be $2.50, now $4. I paid $3.50 for sports shirts and they're like cheese cloth. The manufacturers are just holding out for bigger profit and we're paying for it. If OPA had more money for enforcement the manufacturers would have to give in to the public. You go out with a $5 or $10 bill now and it doesn't mean a thing."

●

4 Pete Evanoff, Frieda's husband, saw action at Guam, Leyte and Okinawa. "My take-home pay is $36.50 a week. After rent, lunch, etc., it just carries over from week to week. If they took off price controls the cost of living would skyrocket higher than the Empire State Bldg. I know in my own shop (cotton goods) the boss is holding up materials—he's not shipping out—waiting to get in on any rise in prices. I think vets should get together—and their wives too—and do something about it."

YOUR RIGHTS ON THE RADIO

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FCC REPORT GIVES SCORE

By FRED d'AVILA

THE radio industry was told in effect this week to spend more time thinking about public service and less time worrying about its $90 million annual profit from "Pepsi Cola hits the spot" and other advertising. The advice came in a frankly worded 139-page report by the Federal Communications Commission.

The report:

• Warned that FCC will tighten up on applications for license renewals, checking closely on public service provided by stations.

• Made a detailed study of time devoted to public service, and found most stations sadly negligent.

• Asked more time for labor and other non-profit organizations.

• Recorded that stations and networks spent only 67c out of each revenue dollar serving the public in 1944 as compared with 83c in 1938.

• Pointed out that the public's investment in tangible radio equipment is 26 times greater than that of the entire broadcasting industry.

The report was a militant declaration of policy which in effect ordered the industry to set its house in order and give the public a better break than soap operas and programs filled with recorded jazz interspersed with commercials.

Industry Squirming

The new Bible for the broadcasting industry drew pained comment from Justin Miller, president of the Natl. Assn. of Broadcasters, who said in part:

"The report reveals a lack of faith in the American system of free radio and a desire to impose artificial and arbitrary controls over what the people of this country shall hear."

This statement was somewhat contradicted by details of the FCC report, which called for increased listener participation in determining the content of programs and hence for curtailment of the frequently dictatorial authority that stations and networks maintain over their broadcasts.

The FCC pointed out that radio is really a public industry, with the equipment investment of radio listeners 26 times greater than that of station and network owners.

The FCC made this breakdown of public and private investment:

• Original cost to the public of 53,800,000 receivers manufactured during the eight-year period to Dec. 31, 1944, $2,078,000,000.

• Original cost of all tangible broadcast property to licensees of all stations and networks as of Dec. 31, 1944, $82,997,650.

• Excess of public investment over industry investment in tangible broadcast property, $1,995,002,350.

Reiterating a policy established in 1928, the FCC said:

"Broadcasting stations are licensed to serve the public and not for the purpose of furthering the private or selfish interests of individuals or groups of individuals.

"The standard of public interest, convenience, or necessity means nothing if it does not mean this . . .

"The emphasis should be on the receiving of service and the standard of public interest, convenience or necessity should be construed accordingly. . . .

"The entire listening public within the service area of a station, or a group of stations in one community, is entitled to service from that station or stations. . . .

"In a sense a broadcasting station may be regarded as a sort of mouthpiece on the air for the community it serves, over which its public events of general interest, its political campaigns, its election results, its athletic contests, its orchestras and artists, and discussion of its public issues may be broadcast.

"If . . . the station performs its duty in furnishing a well rounded program, the rights of the community have been achieved."

The FCC report showed steadily mounting income but steadily decreasing public service.

"In 1939," the FCC said, "the industry earned a return of 37% on the orignal cost of its tangible broadcast property and a return of 67.1% on the depreciated cost. By 1944, the comparable rates of return were 108.8% on original cost and 222.6% on depreciated cost."

$90 Million Profits

While profits increased from $23 million in 1937 to $90 million in 1944, the public service given by radio stations sharply declined.

"In 1937," the FCC reported, "the networks and stations spent 80c out of every revenue dollar in serving the public, and in 1938 they spent 83c out of each revenue dollar.

"Thereafter, the proportion progressively declined, until in 1944 stations and networks were spending only 67c out of each revenue dollar in serving the public.

"Conversely, in 1937, the stations and networks retained 20c out of each revenue dollar as broadcast income (profit after all expenses, including depreciation charges, but before Federal income tax). By 1944, the proportion of each revenue dollar retained as broadcast income had increased to 33c.

"The tremendous increase in profits from 1937 to 1944 (from $23 million to $90 million) was not due solely to the increase in advertising revenues but is also attributable in considerable part to the fact that the industry has progressively retained a larger and larger portion of each revenue dollar as profit and has spent a smaller and smaller portion for serving the public."

Calling for more sustaining programs like CIO's Labor-USA over ABC, and Cross-Section—CIO over CBS, the FCC stated:

"If broadcasting is to explore new fields, to devise new types of programs for the American listener, it is clear that the sustaining program must continue as a means by which experimentation and innovation may have the fullest scope, undeterred by the need for immediate financial success or the imposition on writers of restraints deriving from the natural, but limiting, preoccupations of the advertiser.

"It is especially important that some sustaining programs be reserved from commercial restraints in view of the degree of concentration of control currently existing among advertisers and advertising agencies. In 1944, for example:

• "26% of CBS business came from four advertisers.

• "38% of CBS business was handled by four advertising agencies.

• 25% of ABC business came from four advertisers.

• 37% of ABC business was handled by four advertising agencies.

• 23% of MBS business came from four advertisers.

• 31% of MBS business was handled by four advertising agencies.

"One advertiser, Procter & Gamble, is reputed to have spent $22 million on radio advertising in 1944," the FCC said. "It purchased approximately 2,000 hours a week of station time—equivalent to the entire weekly time, from sign-on to sing-off, of more than 18 broadcast stations."

The FCC reported that soap operas are monopolizing radio time. "In January, 1940," the FCC said, "the four networks provided listeners with 59½ daytime hours of sponsored programs weekly. Of these, 55 hours were devoted to soap operas. Only four and a half hours a week on the four networks were devoted to any other type of program."

Commercials too were obnoxious. Station KMAC, San Antonio, Texas, "broadcast 2,215 commercial announcements in 133 hours on the air during the week beginning Jan. 21, 1945. This was an average of 16.7 spots per hour. Spot announcements in excess of 1,000 per week have been noted on a number of stations."

What to do about this, and about improving radio generally, might be solved by the organization of radio listener councils, the FCC suggested.

What People Can Do

Noting that such organizations have been successful in a number of cities, the FCC said of them:

• They can provide a much needed channel through which listeners can convey to broadcasters the wishes of the vast but not generally articulate radio audience.

• They can check on the failure of network affiliates to carry outstanding network sustaining programs, and on the local programs substituted for outstanding network sustaining programs.

• They can serve to promote and publicize outstanding programs.

In the Commission's mind, according to the report, the situation adds up to this—radio stations and networks had better get on the beam of public interest if they want to stay in business.

And, the FCC points out, it is up to the public to be alert in demanding that the radio industry puts public interest first and profits second.

MORE TIME FOR LABOR URGED

Highlights of the FCC report include these recommendations:

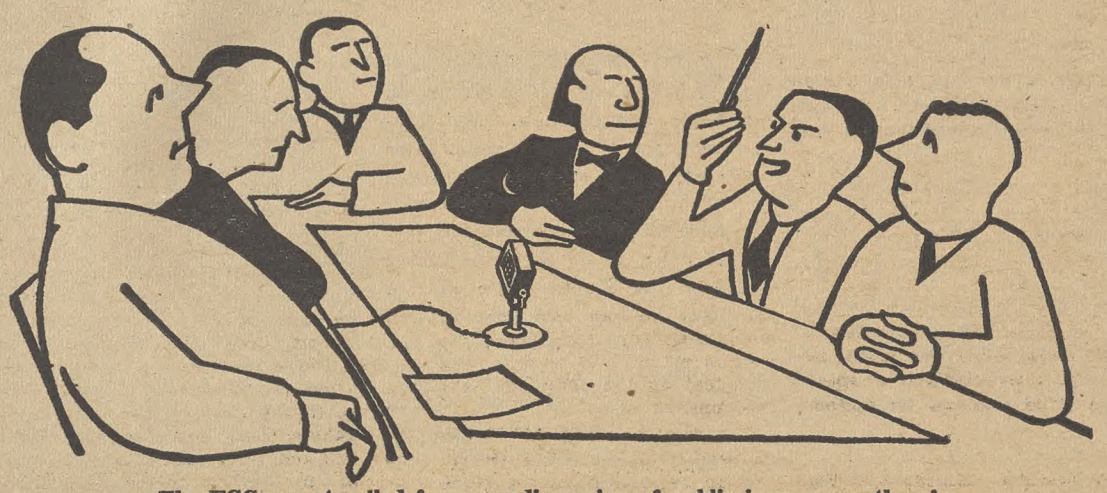
• More time on the air for labor and other public interest groups at good broadcasting hours.

• Development of public discussions, not only on the networks but on local station programs.

• Development of radio criticism, comparable to that now written about movies, plays, etc.

• Formation of radio listening councils to help promote good programs and eliminate bad ones.

• Expansion of radio's educational role with the aid of colleges and universities.



The FCC report called for more discussion of public issues over the air.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: United Textile Corporation, Allentown, Pa., Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, 37; against 14. Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., Oil Workers International Union, CIO 24; against 14.

George Brown, IWA Director of Organization, reports: Potlatch Forests, Inc., IWA-CIO 1,050; AFL 728. Congratulations to all who participated in this splendid victory.

Leo Goodman, URWDSEA Representative, reports: Outlet Store, Providence, R. I., CIO 474, against 168. New England Regional Director for URWDSEA, Harry Tuvin, was in charge.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Baltimore, Md., reports: Potomac Edison Electric Light Co., Hagerstown, Utility Workers Union of America, CIO 44; AFL-IBEW 8.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, Ala., reports: URWDSEA-CIO won recognition as the bargaining agent at Bretnall Manufacturing Co., Birmingham, Ala., in a cross check conducted by the NLRB. Out of a possible 100 employes, 70% were found to be members of CIO. Credit for this splendid achievement should go to Regional Director John Schulter, and State Director Frank I. Parker of URWDSEA. For the first time several of the large department stores in Birmingham have come into the CIO and all indications point to a very fine local union in this field in the very near future.

E. B. Pugh, CIO Reg. Dir., Richmond, Va., reports: Johnson Carper Furniture Co., Roanoke, Va., UFWA-CIO 210; no union 123. Campaign was handled by Buzz Hiatt and Jack Clark, Int. Reps. of UFWA, assisted by CIO Field Representative Lloyd P. Vaughan.

W. L. Carson, UFWA Field Representative, Memphis, Tenn., reports: UFWA-CIO won election at Tennessee Fabricating Company, 35 to 5.

★ ★ ★

Michael Livoda, CIO Sub-Regional Director, Denver, Colo., reports: William Ainsworth & Son plant, Denver, Colo., USA-CIO 43; no union 27. Art Menozzi, USA Representative, was in charge of the organizational work. Molybdenum Corporation of America, Idaho Springs, Colo., IUMMSW-CIO 24; against 18. Hugh Matlock, Int. Rep. IUMMSW, was in charge of the campaign.

Morris Muster, President, United Furniture Workers of America, reports: Woodcraft Corp., Bay City, Mich., UFWA-CIO 183; no union 48. William Tell Woodcrafters, Tell City, Ind., UFWA-CIO 31; no union 3.

Pete Mosele, Dist. Director, United Steelworkers of America, reports: J. Ryerson & Sons, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., USA-CIO 44; AFL 0; no union 39.

James Ritchie, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Louis, Mo., reports: International Shoe Plant, Quincy, Ill., United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, 325; no union 61. In Cape Giradeau, Mo., the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, CIO, has been recognized as the bargaining agent after a card check. There will be approximately 200 people employed at this plant.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: Cans, Inc., Chicago, USA-CIO 44; against 26. Blumenthal Bros., Chicago., USA-CIO 8; against 2. Industrial Spring, Chicago, USA-CIO won bargaining rights by card check, 84 out of 97. National Steel, Chicago, USA-CIO 13; against 2. Olson Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., USA-CIO 23; against 19.

★ ★ ★

The writer journeyed to New Orleans and addressed a meeting of all CIO local and international representatives, over which CIO Regional Director Fred Pieper presided. We met in the CIO Building, which is a credit to our movement there. Delegates from all locals were present, as well as independent union representatives of the Brewery Workers, Telephone Workers, and Fishermen. The CIO is on its toes in New Orleans. All are interested in organizational expansion, education and political action.

I proceeded to Atlanta and met with our representatives there and groups of telephone workers.

The Textile, Auto and Steelworkers unions are conducting their strikes and fighting any attempt to divide them. All are looking forward to intensified organizing campaigns. The South can and must be organized. The CIO stands high in the minds and hearts of the Southern worker.

★ ★ ★

FLASH! The GM strike has been settled. It was a great fight and demonstration of solidarity. Congratulations to officers and members of the UAW-CIO!

The CIO is with the Auto Workers in their struggle all the way. UE is holding tight in their struggle for decent wages, so are the Farm Equipment Workers, the FTA-CIO, the many thousands in steel fabricating, and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Support all these strikes. They are in the interest of all CIO and the nation.

★ ★ ★

FURTHER FLASH! GE settled with President Murray and the officers of UERMWA.

Splitting Efforts Flop:

FARMERS LEND HELPING HAND

THE old tory gag that farmers and workers have nothing in common fell flatter than a pancake filled with sawdust during the convention of the Natl. Farmers Union in Topeka.

In rapid fire sequence, the assembled farmers last week took these steps to back up striking CIO Farm Equipment Union members trying to wrest decent pay from the powerful Intl. Harvester Co.:

1. Collected $2,000 in small bills, to be divided equally among the striking CIO workers at Harvester and General Motors.

2. Called for the government to seize the struck Harvester plants and turn out badly need farm machinery until such time as the company's management is ready to accept the recommendations of a federal fact-finding panel—whose suggestious have already been okayed by the CIO union.

3. Vigorously cheered FE Education Dir. Edwin Schonfeld, representing FE Pres. Grant Oakes, who outlined the union's opposition to passing higher prices on to the farmers.

4. Gave an ovation to CIO Sec-Treas. James B. Carey, who brought greetings to the organization from the industrial workers of the country.

Carey paid tribute to the Farmers Union for its pioneers work in developing friendly relations with the unionized workers of the cities and towns, and described the benefits that higher wages gained in the GM and other strikes would have upon the farmers of the country.

The enthusiasm with which the farmers—most of whom are having as much difficulty in balancing family budgets as their city friends—dug into their jeans to help the strikers, and the way they greeted the union representatives, was warmly appreciated by the CIO people present.

Understanding of the single role of working farmers and industrial workers in fighting monopolists and profiteers was evident throughout the four-day session.

"Labor's struggle is the business of the whole people, including farmers," the official convention declaration stated.

An Oklahoma cotton farmer expressed it even more simply. Addressing the convention, he declared:

"If labor's got money, they'll buy my products. The more labor gets, the more I get."

In Chicago, FE Pres. Oakes hailed the degree of farm-labor friendship shown at the convention.

"What Intl. Harvester and the others have spent millions to prevent has come about anyway—the workers knows he is rooked by the company through low wages, and the farmers knows he is rooked by the same company through high prices.

"The myth that workers' wages rob farmers, or that farmers' prices rob workers, is a dying duck. To the Natl. Farmers Union, it's already dead. Their convention action will send a pang of defeat up the spine of every reactionary."

The four hundred farm delegates who met at the Topeka convention represented some 160,000 members of the NFU.

Farmers see eye to eye with the workers—and prove it. Delegates to the recent Natl. Farmers Union parley collected $2,000 as gift for striking GM and Intl. Harvester workers.

NEW PACTS BRING HIGH PAY DIVIDENDS

THE week's headline went to the GM and GE strike settlements, but lots and lots of dollars went into the pay envelopes of workers in smaller, less publicized plants as CIO continued its drive to bring prosperity to the nation's wage earners.

Down in Greensboro, Ga., the CIO Textlie Workers Union and the Mary-Leila Cotton Mills signed an agreement that brings $50,000 more a year to the employes. Basic minimum in the plant went up to 65c an hour—the figure sought in the wage bill now before Congress—while all workers getting more than the minimum received a dime-an-hour increase. Kenneth Douty, TWUA state director for Georgia, said 260 employes will benefit.

* * *

In Connecticut's "Brass Valley," 4,300 workers at the Scovill Mfg. Co. stacked their picket sign as the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers won a contract giving them 18½c hourly boosts. The grass workers had been out since Feb. 6.

On the other hand, strikes continued at the American Brass Co. and Chase Brass & Copper in Connecticut; and the MMSW walkout at the American Smelting & Refining plants in half a dozen states were still in force. And in Chicago Pres. Reid Robinson predicted that the union would be forced to strike on March 18 at Phelps-Dodge mines and plants from coast to coast unless the firm shows greater willingness to meet its workers' demands.

Such a strike, involving both the MMSW and the CIO Electrical Radio. Machine Workers—which has contacts in two of the company's plants—would affect more than 75% of the country's copper output and 56% of U. S. lead production. The unions are seeking $1.50 a day raise at smelters and mines, and $2 at refining and fabricating plants.

* * *

Wage rates went up as much at 40c an hour when the UE signed a new agreement with the Paul & Beekman Division of the Portable Products Corp. in Philadelphia. A union shop, longer vacations and the right to reopen wages in the event of "adverse economic conditions" were some of the gains won.

* * *

It was anchors aweigh for wages paid to per diem workers in the Navy's east coast shipyards this week, as the CIO Federal Workers Union secured promises of an 18c increase to go into effect before the end of March. A similar raise had been recommended for employes of private shipyards, but it took some UFWA-sponsored demonstrations and a conference with Acting Sec. of the Navy Sullivan to get the increase for the Navy employes.

ASK U.S. THROTTLE 'VIOLENCE ORGY'

An end to the "orgy of violence" directed at Negro citizens of Columbia, Tenn., was demanded of President Truman this week by Pres. Lewis J. Clark of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The union leader asked Truman to make certain that Atty.-Gen. Clark and the Dept. of Justice take action in the case in order that those responsible for the anti-Negro violence in the Tennesee community be arrested.

In a second message, Clark asked N. Y. Gov. Thomas Dewey to appoint a special grand jury for investigation of an incident at Freeport, Long Island, where three Negro servicemen were shot, two of them fatally. Referring to the case of the men, all brothers, Clark said that "justice, and not lynch tactics, should prevail in N. Y. State and throughout the nation."

Tomorrow's Citizens — By Rose H. Alschuler

EVENINGS WHEN DADDY COMES HOME

Daddy's homecoming is an important time of day. Because everybody wants to make the most of the short time when the family is together, it's sometimes too exciting and is followed by difficulty in getting the darlings to bed and asleep. Occasionally a little romping is in order. But for day in, day out use a special bedtime reserve of games, stories and music on the quiet rather than the boisterous side side is recommended to parents who want happy, satisfying hours at the end of the day when children, dads and mothers are likely to be tired. Lib. of Congress—Rothstein for FSA

EXPECTANT MOTHERS' DIET

By Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

"FOR every child, a tooth is lost!" This is an old saying which many people still believe about the pregnant mother. It might have been true in the past when we didn't know so much about the needs of the mother-to-be.

Since good nutrition for baby depends on the good nutrition of mother, a good diet is important from the beginning of pregnancy. The mother's food must give all the materials she needs for herself and her growing baby.

Here is the good daily diet for pregnancy:

Milk: One quart. The milk supply must be doubled in pregnancy to have enough calcium for baby's bones and teeth and to protect her own teeth, bones and nerves. Since milk also give muscle-building material and vitamins, it is a three-in-on-package. Use it to drink, in cooking or as ice cream and cheese.

Fruit: Two servings—for vitamin C. (One should be orange, grapefruit or tomato. In the latter half of pregnancy use extra large portions of these).

Vegetables: Thee or four servings—for vitamins and iron. Include a potato and a green or yellow vegetable and eat some vegetables raw. Vitamin and iron needs increase for baby building.

Eggs: One every day.

Meat, poultry, fish and beans: A liberal serving (¼ pound). Eat liver once, fish once or twice and lean meats three or four times a week. Liver and other gland meats are good blood builders.

Breakfast cereal and a slice of bread at each meal: The whole grains are best.

Fats: Two or three tablespoons on bread or in cooking.

Water or other liquids: Six to eight glasses.

Fish liver oils for vitamins A and D: Let the doctor decide how much to take and what kind to get.

FIGHT FOR OPA WOMEN'S JOB TOO

By VERDA W. BARNES

Director, Women's Division, Natl. CIO-PAC

PRICE control isn't just a woman's job. Neither is it a man's job, for that matter. It's a job for all of us, man, woman,—yes, and child, too. But it is true that women can do everything that men can do about price control and more too.

That's because so often the woman in the family is the business agent for the family as well. Besides the role she plays as citizen, mother runs the household, plans and does most of the shopping, keeps up with what is happening in the newspaper ads, and knows the latest answers to give to the grocer

Let's put down some of the things that women can do in the fight against inflation:

Political action. Inflation starts on capitol hill. It starts in the offices of the congressmen who are always pressuring OPA for some favor for some special constituent. It starts in the congressional committee rooms where honest OPA people who want to keep prices down are always being heckled by inflation-minded Congressmen. It continues on the floor of Congress where appropriation cuts are approved, where new amendments to the price control law are passed, where subsides are killed.

Of course, the men can write Congress, too. But that doesn't mean that women have any less to do on this score. Every Representative and Senator should be swamped by letters demanding honest price control. They should be told that every price increase steals bread off of the table, clothes off of peoples backs, health from the bodies of American children.

Watching prices: Inflation starts on Capitol Hill in Washington, but it reaches right down to the department store and the corner store where you shop. Since women do most of the shopping, women have the best chance to watch store prices.

Every time a price goes up, every time you're asked to pay more than before, complain to the store keeper—so he won't go around telling people, as so many of them do, that women don't care what they pay. Complain, so that maybe next time he'll hesitate before marking up the new stock of goods.

Complain to the OPA price board, so that they'll check to see whether this new dose of inflation is legal. Complain to the OPA in Washington; maybe they'll think twice before handing out the next price increase. Complain to your Congressman; maybe there will be a few writing to OPA demanding lower prices like the hundreds that write now demanding higher prices.

Of course, if you know the price is over the ceiling, don't pay it. Legal inflation is bad enough. Illegal inflation is also a serious insult to the most serious possible injury.

Educate the public. Much more than men, women can help to educate people on price control. Friends can tell friends; neighbors can educate neighbors.

MURRAY BACKS RED CROSS CAMPAIGN

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week urged CIO members to remember the men still in the armed forces by giving to the American Red Cross during its current campaign. Murray said:

"While we work for this goal of peace and prosperity for all peoples, let us not forget those who made the hope of a better world possible—our fighting men. Let us not forget that many of them need our help, that many of them are still in distant lands, many of them suffer wounds not yet healed.

"The American Red Cross is not forgetting. This organization carries on the job it did so well during the war. Over 3,000 Red Cross Field Representatives are manning more permanent Red Cross installations, and adapting an overseas program of clubs, hospital recreation and welfare according to changing needs.

"Here at home, services to the wounded in hospitals continue to increase. The needs of veterans and their families have grown."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES **SEALS - STAMPS**

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

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20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

LABOR'S WORLD

LABOR groups in Latin America are showing enthusiasm for the work of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, it is reported here. Labor papers in Cuba and Mexico, and underground papers in Argentina, are giving more and more attention to the work of the CIO group headed by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman, and George Michanowsky, executive secretary.

The committee was set up several years ago by President Murray, and since that time has worked to improve fraternal relations with the Latin American unions, particularly the Confederation of Latin American Labor (CTAL). It has conducted studies in industrial and labor conditions south of the border, raised funds for relief of Bolivian miners, and generally has sought to carry out labor's "good neighbor" policy.

Franco Terror Protested

Protests against the imminent execution of three Spanish anti-fascist women were sent to Franco and to Secretary of State Byrnes this week by the newly formed Congress of American Women.

Meantime, demonstrations continue in Europe against the Franco dictatorship. Workers in France are refusing to handle Spanish goods, having decided on this tactic before the border was officially closed. Sharp criticism is being voiced over the failure of the U. S. State Dept. and the British Foreign Office to carry out a real program designed to unseat the major remaining fascist dictator in Europe.

In Congress, Rep. John M. Coffee's resolution to break off all relations with Franco still lies in the House Foreign Relations Committee.

British Wage Rates

The British government will not fix wages, according to a statement by Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, cited in an Allied Labor News dispatch this week.

"Trade unionists point out that pay levels have fallen drastically since the war's end and that many key industries are facing a severe manpower shortage because they pay exceedingly low wages," the ALN story said.

"Little progress has been made in adjusting these wages through negotiations or arbitration machinery, the trade unionists claim. Morrison said that the nation will not be prepared for wage fixing until a complete socialist state is achieved."

Hit Churchill Speech

Winston Churchill's recent speech urging an Anglo-American military alliance was "nothing short of an ideological declaration of war on the Soviet union," according to Leo Krzycki, chairman of the American Slav Congress and vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"By raising the false specter of Soviet 'expansion' it tries to conceal the ugly face of British imperialism and to enlist our support for the suppression of democratic forces in Europe and the national liberation movements of the colonial peoples," he said.

Expose AFL Intervention

AFL intervention against the union of Latin America organized in the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) was denounced this week in a "CTAL News" expose of the record of one Serafino Romualdi, chief AFL agent in the disruptive maneuver.

According to the CTAL News, Romualdi was employed by Nelson Rockefeller and by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) as a "labor advisor" and as an investigator of the "political reliability" of anti-fascist refugees in Latin America and Italy.

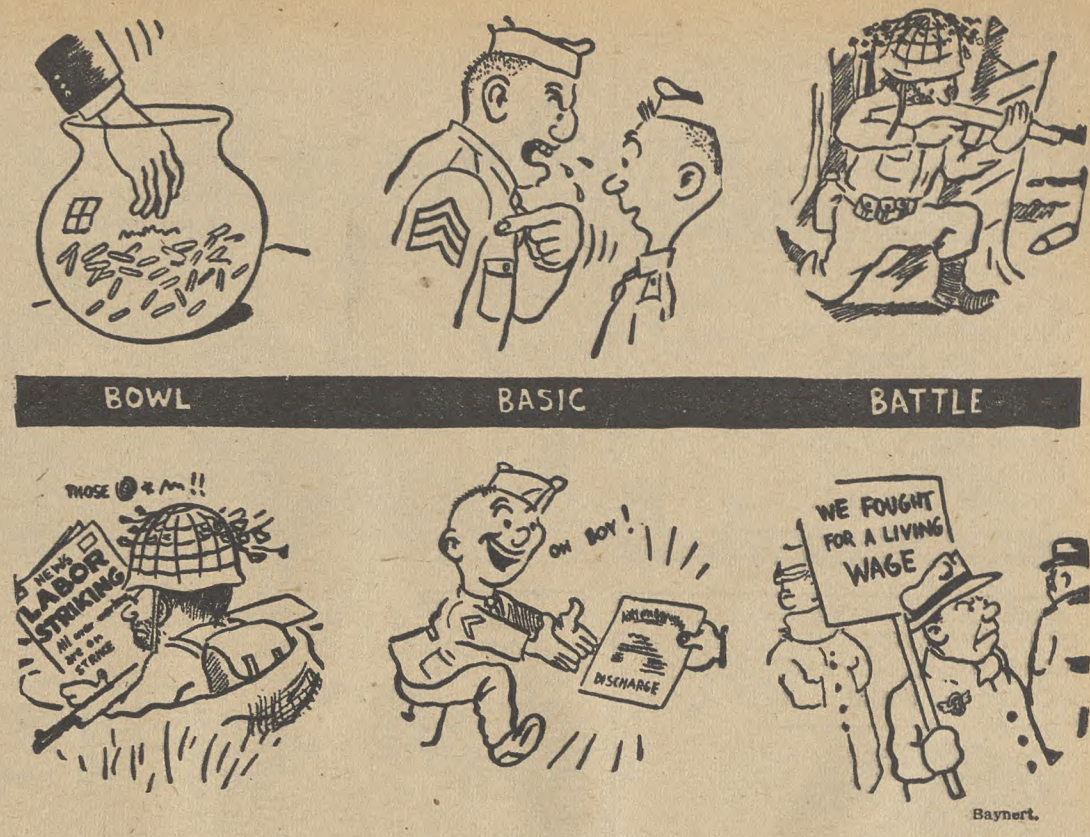
Another character named Silverio Pontieri, now head of the Argentine fascist labor front, is also involved in the AFL conspiracy, according to CTAL News. This Pontieri was exposed in the U. S. State Department's Blue Book on Argentine fascism, which said of him when he was appointed by Argentine dictator Peron: "At no time were elections held; officers were merely appointed by the Secretariat of Labor Welfare."

Industrial Unionism In France

French trade unions are tending more and more toward large scale industrial unionism, ALN reports from Paris. In preparation for the April 18 meeting of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), "important unions are meeting and showing a tendency to re-group into large industrial bodies as a means of streamlining French organization," ALN says.

Among these are the building trades, with 600,000 members, who are merging with the woodworkers and the pottery workers union. The teachers unions has also met and decided to merge the now separate groups of elementary, high school and university teachers and librarians and scientific workers.

EDUCATION OF A VETERAN



Baynert.

Ammunition—UAW-CIO....

RALLIES CIO FOR VETS' HOUSING

DECLARING that the emasculation of the Patman Bill by the House meant that the first round in the fight to house veterans was lost, UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas as head of the CIO Housing Committee this week called on "CIO members and particularly our veterans" to carry on the fight for the original measure in the Senate.

As the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards was blatantly referring to its lobby which helped kill the subsidy and old-house-ceiling provisions of the Patman Bill as "the people," Thomas urged CIO members, veterans and non-veterans, to "wire, write or telephone" their Senators to restore these two features. President Truman had called the $600,000,000 subsidy provision the "heart" of program for 2,700,000 homes for veterans in two years. Thomas said:

"Death of the premium payment program is the most serious of our defeats. These subsidies were to have been used to bring small and marginal material producers into production, to encourage new plants, and to finance experiments with prefabrication and new materials. Without the $600,000,000 needed for subsidies, it is doubtful that more than 300,000 or 400,000 new homes will be started this year. . . .

"The battle is not yet lost. The Senate still has to act on the Patman Bill. Specifically we must insist that price ceilings on second-hand houses and premium payments to increase materials must be put back into the Patman Bill.

"Any Congress which can vote down a measure so dramatically necessary as this one can certainly not be relied on to vote favorably on any issues which affect labor and the people." . . .

ARMY HEEDS CIO PROTEST

The War Dept. this week told the CIO Veterans Committee that a company commander at Fort Benning, Ga., had been reprimanded by a superior officer for telling enlisted personnel they were being trained to break strikes.

This followed a committee protest that he was erroneously referring to training to quell civil disturbances as "strike breaking." Any similar references or any training for strike breaking should be reported promptly to the CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

SAW FAR AHEAD

CIO Pres. Philip Murray's forecast in the February issue of Air Force, the U. S. Air Forces official magazine, that negotiations would recoup postwar wage losses, this week continued to come true with the substantial victories at General Motors and General Electric. The article, of course, was written long before the strikes were settled.

SOME BOSSES OPPOSING 'SUPER-SENIORITY' THEORY

SOME employers this week were ignoring threatening letters from Selective Service officials to stampede them into granting "super-seniority" to veterans and were abiding by their seniority agreements with the CIO.

One letter told an employer that if he did not obey Selective Service's "super-seniority" interpretation of the law he would be liable to payment of earnings lost by the veteran.

"Super-seniority" means that a veteran should get his old job back, even though he would displace an employe with greater seniority.

CIO contracts and agreements state that the veteran shall be credited with additional seniority equal to his time in the armed forces.

The Aluminum Corp. of America this week agreed that it would abide by the seniority provision in the CIO Steelworkers contract, and a second company also informed the Steelworkers that it would not be frightened by a threatening letter it received from a Selective Service official and would carry out its agreement with the Steelworkers on seniority for veterans.

Corporations are aware that three Federal courts, including the 2nd U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New York City have ruled against "super-seniority" and that two more arbitrators' awards recently turned down Selective Service's pet theory—in the case of Bell Aircraft and Local 501, CIO Auto Workers, and New England Shipbuilding Corp. and Local 50, CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

An examination of the Circuit Court's decision which overruled Federal District Court Judge Abruzzo's ruling in the Fishgold case, shows that the judges believed that even in his first year of employment the veteran's best job protection was his union.

Copies of this decision may be obtained from the CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

ARRESTED IN A RIOT PROVOKED BY HIS BROTHER AND THE ANTI-UNION GROUP, JIM AND WOODY LEAVE THE COURT IN THE CUSTODY OF THE LAWYER WONDERING ABOUT THE REASON FOR THE PROVOCATION. THE EVENING'S PAPER SUPPLIES THE ANSWER...

SO THAT'S THE SCORE!

DAILY "RED" INFORMER

LABOR AGITATORS ATTACK VET

UNION MEN RIOT AT ROTOR PLANT, MR. DENTON PLANT OWNER PRAISES HEROIC WAR VETERAN. SAYS HE WILL KEEP PLANT CLOSED TILL SUCH UN-AMERICAN OUTRAGES CEASE

A LOCKOUT WITH THE MEN USING UP THEIR SAVINGS THEN DENTON THINKS THEY'LL COME CRAWLING BACK ON HIS TERMS... HMM...

BACK AT THE ROTOR PLANT..

IT WAS A FINE JOB, YOUNG MAN. A FEW WEEKS WITHOUT WORK WILL CONVINCE SOME OF THE TROUBLE MAKERS-- THAT'S WHY I'M CLOSING THE PLANT.

THE OLD HUNGER TREAT-MENT---

YOU DON'T KNOW HOW GLAD I AM TO BE WORKING WITH YOU

WELL, WE GOTTA GO NOW, MR. DENTON. WE GOT AN APPOINTMENT.

DA BOSS THINKS THE WORLD OF YOU. NOW WE'LL GO SEE THE REAL TOP GUY OF DA WORKS...

WHO'S THE APPOINTMENT WITH? ISN'T OLD MAN DENTON THE TOP MAN, PUG?

NAH, I'LL INTRODUCE YAH TO THE GUY. WE GOT AN APPOINT-MENT WITH HIM. HE WANTS TO TALK TO YAH ...

AND I'M ANXIOUS TO MEET HIM...

YOU'RE LUCKY BEING A VETERAN, AND A SMART GUY TOO--- DEY WAS LOOKING FOR A GUY LIKE THAT ALL ALONG...

DO WE HAVE FAR TO WALK?

WE TURN DOWN DIS STREET.

WHY THAT'S THE STREET... MY HUNCH WAS RIGHT. HE IS BEHIND THE ANTI-UNION GROUP!

IT'S DENTON'S HOUSE BUT WE JUST LEFT MR. DENTON. I THOUGHT...

YAH, I KNOW.

64

MEET DA BOSS, MICKEY!

Produced by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

CIO BOARD RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were among those passed by the CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington, D. C., March 15 and 16.

Political Action

WHEREAS the CIO is now emerging victorious in its campaign for general wage increases, having won benefits for the workers surpassing all gains previously made in the history of American Labor, and

WHEREAS these great victories were made possible by CIO's political strength combined with its economic strength and strike action, and

WHEREAS political strength is essential to protect organized labor from the vicious attacks made upon it by the reactionaries now trying to push anti-union bills through Congress, and

WHEREAS aggressive political action is necessary to protect the wage increases and the purchasing power of the people from the attacks of the greedy who seek to increase corporate profits by abolishing price control, and

WHEREAS we are now in a year of momentous political significance, with the needs of political action for 1946 immediately upon us, including specifically the selection of candidates and the raising of funds for political needs,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the national Political Action Committee and the various local Political Action Committees intensify and increase their efforts for the study and selection of candidates and for the support of good candidates in the primary and general elections throughout the nation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Political Action Committee and the various local Committees immediately commence and aggressively push drives for the registration of all workers, and for the contribution by each worker of least $1 for the expenses of PAC, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the International Unions immediately instruct their various officers and representatives to push the campaign for $1 contributions and for registration, with both determination and vigor, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Industrial Union Councils immediately do all in their power to stimulate and coordinate the $1 campaign and the registration drive in their respective communities.

Franco Spain

WHEREAS, (1) The recent execution by the bloody Franco dictatorship of ten heroic Spanish Republicans has aroused the indignation of free people throughout the world and re-emphasized the need for united action by the democratic nations on behalf of the Spanish people:

(2) The existence of Fascism in Spain is by no means exclusively an internal question for the Spanish people themselves, for as long as Fascism continues to exist anywhere it constitutes a danger and a source of danger for free people and free nations everywhere;

(3) Recent revelations made by the United States State Department fully confirm the fact that Franco was an ally of Hitler in the war against the United Nations, and our victory in that war will not be complete or secure until Spain itself is free.

RESOLVED, that the CIO executive Board:

(1) Joins with the World Federation of Trade Unions, speaking on behalf of world labor, in denouncing the brutal Franco regime and recording our burning protests against the murder of ten Republican heroes;

(2) Urges the State Department immediately to break off diplomatic relations with Spain;

(3) Urges the Security Council of the United Nations to place the question of Spain upon the agenda of its meeting of March 25, 1945 and to take concerted action to secure the speedy elimination of this center of fascist infection and threat to world peace.

Police Terror

During the past few weeks there have been several very dangerous and significant indications of a growing trend toward use of police brutality. As has always been the case in the past when officers of the law abused their authority to deprive American citizens of important rights, these terroristic acts have been directed against labor and against minority groups such as Negroes.

Particularly disturbing have been the reports received from Columbia, Tennessee.

It appears quite clear that the Negro Community of that City was forced by threats of an impending lynch mob to take action within their own residences and business for self-protection.

Nevertheless, the State Police authorities embarked upon a course of conduct resulting in the destruction and devastation of the physical property of the Negro community and followed these activities with mass arrests in complete violation of basic principles of civil rights of Americans.

This activity reached its high point in the killing of two of the arrested Negroes in the jail house by the Police Officers themselves.

During the very same period the Police in Philadelphia were attacking strikers in a peaceful parade on the public streets, were using their clubs freely and, not satisfied merely with breaking up the parade, were following individual paraders on to private property and into private homes to club and beat them without provocation.

Similar vicious anti labor practices have been the vogue on the part of police officials in the cities of Chicago and Los Angeles.

These developments follow on the heels of other instances of police killings and lynchings of Negro people, including returning veterans, in various parts of the South and of brutal police actions against pickets in other parts of the country.

These are not simply isolated instances without relation to each other. Each unpunished act of police brutality is an encouragement to the same pattern of conduct elsewhere. It is important that all forces of Government and the people be brought to bear in defense of democratic and constitutional rights to prevent any spread of a program of terror and lynch spirit.

It is extremely important, therefore, that the Attorney General of the U. S. rise to the very special responsibility imposed on him by these developments and undertake vigorous prosecution of public officials who engage in violations of the Federal Rights Act.

Our own organization and all others alive to the need for carrying on an active defense of civil rights should make every effort by messages, public meetings and mutual cooperation to make their voices heard by those public officials who have been involved in these incidents or who may be tempted to follow the examples set in these incidents.

We urge that the Tennessee officials, both State and local, take every posible action to assure a fair trial for the Negro citizens who have been arrested, to assure full restitution to the victims of the police action and to assure prompt prosecution of the officers responsible for these illegal actions.

We pledge our every effort to assure proper defense for the persons involved in these arrests and for the rights of the victims of police action.

Price Control

America is threatened by inflation. The National Association of Manufacturers, the real estate lobbies, the producers lobbies of one sort or another, are organized and geared to destroy the American standard of living. They are operating through a coalition of reactionary Southern Democrats and Republicans who have announced their intention to defeat price control.

The opposition to inflation must come from the American people, from labor, consumers and veterans. The fight must be waged on the broadest terms with the closest cooperation of all groups in the country affected by inflation. Labor's gains in the recent wage struggles are at stake. The gains made on the picket line must now be defended in Congress.

The issue is being resolved now in the fight for the renewal of the Price Control Act. Hearings are being held before the House Banking and Currency Committee on HR 5270, which provides for the renewal of the Price Control Act for one year and for the continuation of subsidies to help hold down the cost of living.

The strategy of the inflationists is: (1) to stall the renewal of the Act by prolonged hearings; (2) to cripple the law by amendment; (3) to make price enforcement impossible by cutting OPA funds.

To protect incomes, small savings, and uphold and extend the American standard of living, the people must fight to RENEW OPA WITHOUT DELAY, WITHOUT AMENDMENTS, AND WITH ADEQUATE ENFORCEMENT FUNDS.

Here is what our unions must do:

1. See that every local in your area discusses this question of price control and wage increases at their regular meetings.

2. Organize postcard and letter campaigns in every shop to write to your Congressman demanding that he vote for this bill without amendment. Also write to the Hon. Brent Spence, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

3. Find out if the Congressman in your area is at home. Pay him a visit with a large delegation.

4. Be prepared on call from the National CIO to send delegations to Washington.

5. Arouse your community, your church, civic, veterans, farmers, women's consumers, and other public-minded organizations to back you. This is the fight of all the people. There is no better opportunity for the CIO to demonstrate its leadership in the fight for the general welfare than this drive against inflation.

We call your special attention to the need of working with the veterans on this issue. They are being given a raw deal by Congress on housing. The skyrocketing of prices makes it impossible for them to get adequate housing, food, clothing and other needs for themselves and their families. The monopolists and reactionaries have thrown a challenge to the American people. We stopped the inflationists and their powerful lobbies before. We will do it again. Let's protect those wage increases. Let's protect and extend our American democracy.

CIO GAINS SPUR ORGANIZING

(Continued from Page 2)

5. Calling on all unions to mobilize a nationwide campaign in behalf of the price control act, in which the CIO board pointed out that "gains made on the picket line must now be defended in Congress."

6. Favoring a unified social security program behind which the people can rally.

7. Criticizing the U. S. delegation to the United Nations for its part in preventing full acceptance of the World Federation of Trade Unions as a member of the Social and Economic Council of the world organization.

8. Protesting police brutality in connection with the wanton murder of two Negroes, in Columbia, Tenn., and in attacks on striking CIO electrical workers in Philadelphia.

The board heard a report on trade union conditions in occupied Germany from Sidney Hillman, head of the Amlagamated Clothing Workers, who spent three weeks in all four of the country's occupational zones as a member of the WFTU delegation which studied the problem.

The WFTU report, which was approved by the board, described the rebuilding of the German unions and urged that all four occupying powers continue to give all possible assistance to the rekindling of democratic organizations.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, head of an 11-man CIO delegation which spent several days in the Soviet Union last October, presented to the Board the report of that delegation. It described the warm reception given the CIO representatives by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and by the Soviet people, and called for the promotion of "closer understanding and cooperation" with the Soviet.

The report said the delegation was "impressed with the character of the Soviet trade unions, and with their many excellent activities in promoting the interest of the workers in the economic, social and cultural fields."

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

Out in The Open Air

The long-known fact that a reactionary Republican-southern Democrat alliance is operating in Congress became official with this week's admission that a formal, organized group exists with a chairman and 150 members.

Chairman of the now openly admitted tory bloc is Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R. N.J.), with Rep. Howard Smith (D. Va.) as the No. 2 man. On the steering committee are Reps. Fred Crawford (R. Mich.), Graham Barden (D. N.C.), A. S. Camp (D. Ga.), Dudley Roe (D. Md.), Thomas Jenkins (R. O.), Howard Buffet (R. Neb.) and Frank Sundstrom (R. N.J.).

Rep. Hartley, who did the talking for the group at its opening press conference in Washington, also boasts that a similar unit is being formed in the Senate.

Leadership there will come from Sens. Wherry (R. Neb.), Tom Stewart (D. Tenn.) and John Bankhead (D. Ala.).

All of these men are sworn enemies of price control, of labor and of consumers generally. And all of them are in positions of power in Congress.

Here's a list of their committee membership, where they can do the most harm to the interests of the entire nation:

Hartley (R. N.J.) belongs to the House Labor Committee and to the Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Which Exceed Their Authority.

This last one, for all its long and fantastic name, exercises real power over such government agencies as OPA, NLRB and the like. It has used that power consistently to harass these agencies and to force them to distort the laws they are supposed to administer.

Rep. Smith (D. Va.) belongs to the all-powerful House Rules Committees and is chairman of the Committee To Investigate etc.

Rep. Crawford (R. Mich.) is the ranking GOP member of the Banking and Currency Committee, now holding hearings on price control.

Barden belongs to the Labor Committee; Jenkins (R. O.) to Ways and Means, which controls such issues as social security, taxation, etc. Both Buffett (R. Neb.) and Sundstrom (R. N.J.) are members of Banking and Currency—where Buffett has been especially vocal in fighting price control.

These men are no small potatoes. Through their committee memberships, through seniority, and through their place in their parties, they can exercise power far beyond their numbers.

The only answer to this tory bloc is a fighting organization of real liberals, with guts, in the House and in the Senate.

A little Administration leadership would be a big help also.

Report on Lobbies

Rep. Adolph Sabath (D. Ill.), senior member of the House and chairman of the Rules Committee, has a bill in the works to look into lobbying activities on Capitol Hill. Earlier this week Speaker Sam Rayburn (D. Tex.) let off a blast at the utility lobby.

Said Sabath in introducing his bill: "Lobbyists are infesting Washington for the purpose of defeating or weakening legislation in the interest of the people of the U. S. and especially of veterans."

Thirty years ago, such charges would have received top play in the press. Today, both Sabath's and Rayburn's blasts are stuck back on page 20, behind the sports pages.

Not that the press deliberately suppresses news of lobbies operating in Washington. On the contrary, the newspapers throw their columns wide open to the lobbies that fight against price control, for inflation and superprofits.

They open their pages to the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards in the drive for lifting all rent controls and the drive against building houses for veterans.

They give columns of space—and leg-art pictures furnished by the press agents—to the Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn. for its fight against price control and OPA.

They faithfully reprint whatever the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers hands out for free publication along with its juicy full-page advertisements.

They play up anything the food monopoly lobbyists such as General Foods, Standard Brands, etc. send them against price control, and carry out their directives in fighting the 65c minimum wage bill.

And of course they print long quotes from anything said by Taft, Rankin, Ellender and their like.

Rep. Sabath's proposal to look into Washington lobbies is a good one—if the probe is full and honest and does not shrink from exposing the highly "respectable" outfits like the NAM.

Better still is the organization of broad, militant people's lobbies to counteract the real estate agents, the manufacturers, the wholesalers and the other assorted parasites and profiteers now "infesting Washington."

Better even than that is the organization of active, broad political action to send to Congress the kind of Rpr-seentatives that will fight for the people and against the profiteers.

That job is up to us. No one else will do it.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Anti-labor (Case, Ball, etc.)	Case and other bills have been trimmed down by Senate Labor Committee, with many objectionable features out.	Senate Labor report out soon; danger is from amendments on Senate floor.	Keep wiring Senators to oppose all labor restrictive bills.
Price control HR 5270	Renews price control act to June 1947. Battle will be on weakening amendments, not on outright renewal.	Still in House Banking and Currency Committee. Most vicious lobby in Congressional history operating for amendments to gut control.	Wire, write, send delegations, visit Congressmen; demand early renewal, no amendments, full OPA funds.
65c wage S 1349	Raises present 40c wage level to 65c; extends coverage to food, maritime, telegraph and retail workers.	Senate floor debate this week. Sweatshop agents (Sen. Ball, R. Minn.; Ellender, D. La.) for 55c rate; narrow coverage.	Wire Senators to support 65c rate, full coverage; fight filibuster threatened by Ellender.
Housing HR 4761	Originally designed to carry out Wyatt plan of 2,700,000 houses by '47. Had price ceilings and subsidies as key to plan.	Gutted in House by GOP-Democrat coalition on orders of Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards. Now to Senate.	Wire Senators to restore ceilings, subsidies as only way to make Wyatt plan a reality.
Polltax repeal HR 7	Helps clear out polltax reactionaries by giving vote to 10 million Negro and white Southerners.	Passed House; now awaits Senate action. Filibuster planned.	Tell Senators to vote gag on filibuster, pass HR 7.

MAKE A DATE WITH YOUR CONGRESSMAN—REGISTER NOW!

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

FOOD: There's nothing that a profiteer will shrink from, as demonstrated in repeated demands for lifting of all ceilings prices on wheat, corn and other cereals now being made.

The demands are made in the name of "feeding Europe and Asia." Actually, increasing price ceilings on food will result in less, not more food going to victims of fascism.

UNRRA, the only United Nations buying agency, has a budget limited to 1% of each participating country's national income. This amount was fixed by international conference when UNRRA was set up. It cannot be increased.

Consequently, increasing prices on cereals will cut even further the amounts UNRRA can buy.

Here's a note on "voluntary rationing" now being urged by Hoover and Truman. During World War I, there were voluntary "wheatless days." Result was increased, not decreased, use of wheat, since people ate more in anticipation of "wheatless day."

ATOMIC: Along with military control of atomic energy, now put into Sen. McMahon's (D. Conn.) bill by Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.) goes a threat to civil rights that makes the Dies Committee look like pikers.

Under this amendment, the brass hats can "check every phone call, every memorandum written and the hiring of all personnel" on atomic project sites.

Vandenberg's amendment is a long step toward a military dictatorship in this country. It is the real reason behind the current spy-scares and witch-hunts being drummed up here and in Britain and Canada.

The FBI has its nickel's worth in on the spy scare with a proposal to "tighten up" on our "counter-espionage." Best plum for the witch-hunters is a plan to up fines to $300,000 and jail raps to 35 years for violating "security."

SO LONG: The editor of the Washington Guide is leaving with this issue, going to work for the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Union.

He wants to say thanks for all the help and guidance from his readers, from the CIO Legislative Committee, and from the officers of the CIO.

Henry C. Fleisher, just back from the Army after three years of service, will take over. He was with The CIO NEWS from its beginning.

So long—lots of luck—and don't forget—Lucky Strike Means Fink Tobacco!

C. W. Fowler

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE U. S. SENATE:

THE CIO STRONGLY URGES YOU TO VOTE FOR IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF THE 65¢ MINIMUM WAGE BILL (S 1349) AS REPORTED OUT OF THE SENATE EDUCATION & LABOR COMMITTEE, WITH PROGRESSIVE AMENDMENTS. THE LAW WOULD PROVIDE BADLY NEEDED RAISES FOR FROM THREE TO FIVE MILLION PEOPLE WHOSE PITIFULLY LOW PAY IS UTTERLY INADEQUATE TO MEET THE RISING COST OF LIVING.

THE CIO BELIEVES THAT NO ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE CAN AFFORD TO GO ON RECORD IN OPPOSITION TO A STANDARD OF LIVING OF LESS THAN $26 A WEEK. SIXTY-FIVE CENTS AN HOUR FOR 50 WEEKS A YEAR YIELDS AN ANNUAL WAGE OF ONLY $1,300 BEFORE INCOME TAX. THE U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR REPORTS THAT A FAMILY OF THREE NEEDS $1,950 A YEAR AFTER INCOME TAX FOR A "MINIMUM" STANDARD OF LIVING -- SPENDING ONLY 22¢ PER PERSON PER MEAL AND ONLY $30 A MONTH FOR RENT. I URGE YOU, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, TO VOTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MILLIONS OF OUR CITIZENS TOWARD THIS MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING.

PHILIP MURRAY, PRESIDENT
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

BLAME HARVESTER STALL FOR STARVATION DIETS

CONTRIBUTING responsibility for the starvation diet of millions of people in Europe and Asia was placed directly on the doorstep of the Intl. Harvester Co. this week by a delegation of dirt farmers who came to Washington to urge government action to end the nine-week-old holdup in farm machinery production.

The farmers, officials of the Natl. Farmers Union, pointed out that the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Union has agreed to accept a federal fact-finding committee report, providing among other things for an 18c-an-hour raise.

The delegation asked federal officials to seize Harvester plants, and put into effect the panel's recommendations if the company continues to refuse to settle the strike, involving 30,000 workers and affecting 60% of the industry's production capacity.

Meanwhile, the Labor Dept. Conciliation Service announced that representatives of the FE and management had been called to Washington for settlement conferences set for March 26. The company this week said it would grant the 18c raise, but hedged its offer with an agreement only to "negotiate" other issues of vital importance to the striking workers.

The visiting farmers, officials in the NFU, included: Homer Duffy, Oklahoma; S. A. Forseth, N. Dak.; Kenneth Hones, Wisconsin; Emil Loriks, S. Dak., and Archie Wright, president, NFU northwestern division.

They charged that 15% of the corn in the Midwest is still standing in the fields, chiefly for lack of badly needed machinery, and that substantial portions of the wheat crop will be standing next fall if production lines do not start within the next 45 to 50 days.

U. S. HIRING POLICIES BLASTED

TWO hiring policies of the Federal Government were sharply protested this week by the CIO Federal Workers Union.

The union said that Sec. 4 of Executive Order 9691 provides in effect for a temporary return to the spoils system. It allows all Federal agencies to do their own hiring without certification or approval by the Civil Service Commission until such time as competitive registers can be set up.

The Federal Workers said that it will take as long as two years to set up registers for some government classifications and that the temporary policy will allow agencies to play politics, resulting in discrimination against veterans and former employes who have lost government jobs and are entitled to employment preference.

The union also protested to the Civil Service Commission against use by Federal agencies in Washington, D. C., of the local U. S. Employment Service, because it segregates job applicants according to race.

Pointing out that such discrimination is directly contrary to Federal employment policy, the union demanded that Federal agencies be barred from using USES as a recruiting source so long as the segregation is maintained.

HEAR PHILIP MURRAY

3:45 P.M., EST—Saturday, March 30—CBS

Two Full, Weekly 15-Minute Radio Programs, of and for CIO

1. Cross-Section—CIO. On-the-spot interviews of CIO people by William Downs, noted CBS commentator. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4 P.M., EST.

2. Labor-USA. Dramatic shows. American Broadcasting Co. network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7 P.M., EST.

Live Listening!

Injunction Case May Bring 40 Months in Jail!

MAXIMUM sentence of 40 months in jail and $5,000 fine face Philip M. "Slim" Connelly, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles CIO Council, in a conviction pointing up the danger to labor unions contained in the use of court injunctions limiting picketing.

Connelly, due to be sentenced March 25 in Los Angeles, was charged with rioting, "violating a lawful order," blocking an entrance and disturbing the peace, after a police attack on a CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers picket line at the U. S. Motors Corp.

In Washington this week, CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman said the CIO will give full support to an appeal from the lower court finding of "guilty."

"Mr. Connelly took his stand in support of the right of workers to picket and to make their grievances known to the public," Pressman said. "We regard that as a constitutional right, upheld by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court."

Connelly's conviction—with 24 other arrested pickets yet to be tried—was the outcome of an attack on the picket line by 100 police with three-foot clubs and tear gas, on Jan. 17.

Excuse for the attack was a temporary injunction, issued without a hearing by the same judge who presided at Connelly's trial—Henry M. Willis.

Connelly said that police officials pointed out him and a dozen others for arrest prior to the attack, which followed reading of the injunction over a sound truck.

The clubbings which then broke up the picket line injured more than two dozen workers, one of whom suffered a broken leg.

Connelly, who said that his conviction will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary, said that Judge Willis re-instructed the jury after it had been deadlocked 12 hours and had expressed a desire to be discharged.

The strike, which involves 700 workers, has kept U. S. Motors closed tight since Jan. 11. Main issues are wages and a union shop contract.

Connelly charged that the police attack is part of a pattern set by Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who recently formed a vigilante "Law and Order" committee headed by the former president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, James L. Beebe, a corporation lawyer.

Out To Beat Bricker

The Ohio CIO's Political Action Committee has taken on the job of keeping John W. Bricker out of the U. S. Senate in 1946 and eliminating him as a possible Republican Presidential candidate in 1948. CIO-PAC this week indorsed Democrat Marvin Harrison, Cleveland attorney, for senator in the coming primary campaign.

While indorsing Harrison, the committee said it would back either of his other two rivals—incumbent Sen. James W. Huffman or former Rep. Stephen Young—should one of them win. Bricker, former governor of the state, is the Republican candidate.

UE REJECTS 9.7c BAIT FROM WESTINGHOUSE

THE first wage offer of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. made after months of conferences and 10 weeks of strike amounts to no more than 9.7c an hour, with 10,000 lamp workers receiving no increase at all, the Westinghouse Negotiating Committee of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers charged this week. The UE rejected the offer as "an attack on Westinghouse workers' right to live in decency and health."

The UE put forward its own "minimum proposals for settlement of the strike" which include the demand that "Westinghouse offer an 18½c-per-hour wage increase to all employes," equalling the UE wage settlement made by General Electric and General Motors.

In addition the union demands that employes on strike shall return to work without discrimination from the corporation and that Westinghouse will immediately enter into negotiations with the union, following the strike, on terms of the 1946-47 contract. Any unresolved questions would be settled by arbitration, according to the union's proposals.

The UE statement, in a letter to the Westinghouse Corp. signed by the UE General Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak and UE Intl. Rep. Edward Matthews, said that the Westinghouse offer "excludes all hourly and salary-rated employes of the company's lamp division, some 10,000 in all. This is the first wage offer you have made after 10 weeks of strike by 75,000 members of this union. The multitude of conditions with which you have surrounded your offer nullify it.

"In estimating the wage cuts which bring your offer down to an average of 9.7c an hour," the UE statement pointed out, "the union considered only those of your conditions that can easily be translated into immediate terms of cents per hour . . . the 25 pages of conditions with which you have surrounded your wage offer include forms of wage cuts not immediately translatable in terms of cents per hour, which would destroy the stability of wages and conditions in your plants and which would within less than one year cut rates far below their present levels."

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The Record Tells the Story

- **STEEL—First week of month-long strike, CIO NEWS (16 pages) went to town at Pittsburgh: All of page 1, top story page 3, all of pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Full details until victory issue Feb. 25—all of pages 1, 3, 6, 7.**

- **AUTO—GM strike got big "play," made all of page 1 four out of 17 issues, picture spreads and big feature coverage Nov. 26, Dec. 3, Jan. 7, Feb. 18 and March 18, as crises developed. Human needs of strikers got all of pages 1, 2, 3 on Feb. 18.**

- **UE—Jan. 21, all of pages 1, 6, 7 on community support for strikes. Feb. 4, all of pages 1, 6, 7 on UE organizational unity. March 4, full page blow up of best police violence picture of the year. March 11, all of pages 1, 8, 9 on injunctions, danger to all labor.**

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Senate Stalling

DEMAND ACTION NOW ON POLLTAX

IT'S about time that the anti-poll tax bill, smouldering in a Senate committee grave since last October, came out for a vote.

That's the gist of an increasingly strong demand in Washington as labor and liberals mobilize a final and decisive push to get the bill (H.R. 7) passed by Congress. Approved by the House last fall, the proposal to remove the tax in seven southern states and provide millions of low income voters with the right to vote, has been kept under wraps by its opponents. Most of the opposition comes from southern reactionaries in Congress who realize that when the people in their districts get the vote, they'll be out of jobs.

To spur the drive for abolition of the feudal tax, the week of March 24-31 has been named "Abolish the Poll Tax Week." In Washington Sen. Homer Ferguson (R. Mich.) and Sen. James Mead (D. N. Y.) called upon the American people to make a special effort during the week to use "all the powers of expression . . . in this great democracy" to guarantee action on the bill.

"As Americans we believe that the best and only way to solve the differences that may come between us is by the honorable and hallowed way of a free vote," the two Senators declared. "We stand before the world today as pleaders for other nations to settle their differences by this method.

"Therefore we cannot longer stand for the condition that still exists in seven of our southern states whereby the people are denied a free vote by the archaic and inexcusable polltax."

The statement, which was issued by the Natl. Committee to Abolish the Polltax, warned the public to be on the alert against a filibuster gag, by which the polltax bill has twice before been killed by a conspiracy of long-winded reactionaries in the Senate.

Other support for the bill has been voiced by Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.), and by Barry Bingham, Kentucky newspaper publisher.

Discussing the danger of a rear-guard action by the tories to prevent the bill coming up for vote, Bingham declared: "I believe the time has come when the American public must decide whether it will allow a minority group in Congress to stifle legislation."

CIO, always a strong supporter of the bill to kill the tax, called for Senate action at its recent board meeting. The Board noted that every piece of legislation designed to aid the people's welfare has been mauled and weakened, and added:

"This betrayal of the people by their elected representatives has been made possible by the operation of the polltax system in seven states, whereby Congressmen representing but a small minority of their constituents are able to join hands with representatives of the minority party and thwart the wishes of the majority."

"All-out for passage of the 65c minimum wage bill" is the slogan down New Orleans way. Above, a typical meeting at the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers Union to plan distribution of petitions to Congress.

TO FOOD, TOBACCO: C. W. Fowler, assistant to Len De Caux, CIO publicity director and editor of The CIO NEWS, is leaving to become publicity director of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Union, in Philadelphia. With the CIO almost from its inception, Fowler is being replaced by Henry C. Fleisher, just returned from the Army.

65c AN HOUR PAY VOTE UP FOR SENATE DECISION

IS $16 a week enough to live on? Should employers be permitted to pay that starvation wage to American workers?

These questions, debated at length on the floor of the Senate all this week, will come to vote probably this week when the Senate decides whether it will order minimum wages lifted from 40c an hour to 65c.

Mobilized behind the bill (S. 1349) are the CIO and dozens of civic organizations; against it are vested interests in the nation's low wage industries, intent on preserving sub-standard pay levels.

The bill, in addition to lifting pay standards, would extend the benefits of the Fair Labor Standards Act to seamen and workers in fish and food processing plants, as well as to those in large retail and service establishments.

Supporters of the proposal pointed out that in addition to giving protection to the employes of low wage industries, the 65c minimum would be an added brace in the wage structure of plants where unions have been able to push pay rates well above the legal minimum.

"We cannot have continued progress for the entire nation unless each and every segment of national life progresses," Sen. Carville (D., Nev.) reminded the Senate durng the debate.

"During the war, the speed of a convoy was determined by the speed of the slowest ship in the group. So will the level of our national existence be determined by the minimum wage we establish here. Let's not put the drag of a bare-existence wage on the American standard of living."

In the House, which has not yet started discussion of the bill pending the Senate's action, Rep. LaFollette (R. Ind.) reminded his colleagues that the 65c bill will affect not only workers in the south, but in every section of the country.

"No doubt the average well-informed person would assume that no such wages as 48c an hour would be paid in any fairly large manufacturing plant in Indiana," Rep. LaFollette said. He recalled that recent examination of wages at the Indiana Cotton Mills in Cannelton had shown pay ranging from a minimum for permanent employes of 48c an hour to 53c as a plant average.

Sen. Tunnell (D. Del.) carried the ball for supporters of the bill when the Senate discussion commenced.

Even the 65c hourly minimum will fail to give workers the decent standard of living they deserve, he asserted, but it will be a big improvement over the 40c legal minimum now in force.

Quoting a recent Dept. of Labor study of living costs, the Senator declared that in 1944 in order to break even a family of three persons should have had an income of $1,950 after income taxes. Senators who vote to keep the working people of today under a minimum $800, or 50 weeks at $16 a week, are voting an injustice which they may be able to settle with their consciences, but the laboring man cannot settle with his merchants by such wages.

"We in the Senate are asked today not to raise that minimum amount, but to hold in front of the workingman of America a barrier which says: "Thou shalt not have healthy children. Thou shalt not have the conveniences of life."

"We are asked to vote for a thing of that sort, and yet we say we believe in free enterprise. Enterprise of whom, for whom?"

Other liberal Senators joined in to attack the tories' argument that industry couldn't afford the increased minimum, and that workers "don't need more money." Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.) scoffed at the idea that most low income workers are single and don't need more money. If they had more pay, they might not stay single, the Senator pointed out, recognizing the theory that two can't live as cheaply as one.

Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.) recalled that terrible pictures of "American industry going bankrupt" because of the old 40c minimum were painted when the Fair Labor Standards Act was first discussed in 1938. The same businessmen who once claimed fear of bankruptcy now confide to him, Pepper said, that the law hasn't "driven us out of business. We are better off than we were."

Sen. Thomas (D. Utah) chairman of the Labor Committee, declared that studies of the original act showed it to be inadequate since it covers only half the workers and the base pay is too low.

To Sen. Guffey (D. Pa.) passage of the bill is necessary if the American people are to keep faith with returning vets.

"Remember when they marched off to war, the kid down the street, and the druggist's son, your sons and nephews? Remember how fervently we promised them in friendly salute and by legislative enactment, that we would provide for them when they came home. We made these promises resolutely, in good faith, and we must keep them as resolutely as we made them," Guffey recalled.

Buckmaster a New CIO Vice-President

Newest vice-president of the CIO is L. S. Buckmaster, president of the CIO Rubber Workers Union. He was unanimously elected at last week's Executive Board meeting, to replace Sherman Dalrymple, who resigned as president of the URW.

PASS THE AMMUNITION

Now's the time to pass the ammunition to millions of underpaid workers battling against high living costs and sweatshop exploitation, as the Senate prepares to vote on the 65c minimum wage bill.

This bill would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to boost the present 40c minimum to 65c, prohibit child labor and extend the Act's protection to food processing, maritime, telegraph and retail workers.

Considering the great increases in living costs since the original Act was passed and the low minimum proposed, it is scandalous that the 65c minimum should be so viciously opposed by a sweatshop bloc of polltax Democrats and tory Republicans.

This opposition takes the form of efforts to cut down the proposed minimum, to deprive many groups of workers of protection and to tack on the inflationary Pace bill as a rider.

The CIO is urging the Senate to reject all crippling amendments and to enact the full 65c bill without any compromises that would destroy its effectiveness.

This bill is of immediate concern to every American. Higher paid workers need it for their protection as well as do those underpaid workers whose wages will be directly affected. For sweatshop-wage competition is a constant threat to decent pay standards. And no American can rest easy so long as millions of his fellow-citizens continue to be exploited at starvation wages.

Wire your Senators to vote for the 65c bill with full coverage, and urge your Representative to do likewise in the House.

A BIG BUCK'S-WORTH

You want prices kept down, so your wages won't be cut at the store-counter.

You want sweatshop wages raised at least to a minimum of 65c an hour.

You want your union gains protected against union-busting legislation.

You want some security through adequate benefits in time of unemployment, ill-health, old age.

You want these and many other progressive social measures, and to see our country guided along the paths of democracy, peace and prosperity.

Congress has it in its power to grant these vital benefits. But you will have to take political action to get results.

In this election year particularly, you will not only have to register and vote yourself, but you will have to join in promoting big registration drives and intensive political campaigning for the selection of good candidates in the primaries and their election in the fall.

The CIO Political Action Committee can get the results you want, if it has the active assistance of all members, unions and councils —and this includes adequate financing.

This CIO has launched a drive for voluntary contributions for PAC of at least $1 from each member.

You'll get more for that buck than for any dollar you ever spent.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

FAIRY stories and popular movies and novels base much of their appeal on the imaginary fulfillment of wishes that are common to most people.

They create all sorts of situations in which folks like ourselves are more or less miraculously granted their heart's desire for love, wealth, pleasure, adventure.

While this sort of entertainment has an undoubted fascination, it tends to result in idle dreams of the impossible, or in a defeatist attitude, that only through some kind of a miracle can our wishes be fulfilled.

Practical and intelligent people avoid both these extremes. They set for themselves goals that are capable of achievement, figure out the necessary steps to be taken, and then devote their efforts to getting these results.

The secret of CIO's powerful appeal to the popular imagination is that it has become the expression of the commonest wishes of millions of people and has managed to fulfill many of these wishes to an almost miraculous degree.

★ ★ ★

The first resolutions of the CIO expressed the wishes of millions of unorganized workers for higher wages, more leisure, greater independence and other union advantages.

When the CIO first resolved to organize the millions of unorganized in mass-production industries, there were plenty of scoffers who said this would take a miracle.

But the CIO went ahead and performed this miracle, through sound planning, wise leadership and endless effort. Millions were organized and won higher wages, shorter hours, vacations with pay, seniority rights and countless other union benefits.

When the CIO resolved to build a labor political movement, scoffers also abounded. They said you might get workers to join unions, but you'd never get them to vote together.

Nevertheless, the CIO built a PAC that swept the country, drove the reactionaries crazy, elected many progressives and resulted in much legislation to better the lot of ordinary folks.

Not long ago, the CIO adopted resolutions for a movement to win substantial increases in basic wage rates.

Once more it was expressing the deepest wishes and needs of millions, many of whom doubted their wishes could be fulfilled.

But again the CIO set its goals, planned its campaign, mobilized its members, exerted the necessary effort, and finally succeeded in winning wage increases of close to $1.50 a day for millions of workers.

★ ★ ★

Now the CIO executive board has met and adopted a whole string of new resolutions, expressing the heartfelt wishes of most workers for higher living standards, more security, more democracy and world peace.

In the light of past CIO successes in fulfilling the wishes expressed in its resolutions, there should be fewer scoffers now.

For, once more, the CIO has set for itself attainable goals, has mapped a practical plan of action, and is determined to mobilize the energy and effort necessary to achieve them.

★ ★ ★

The CIO is determined that the wage increases it has won shall not be lost through inflationary price increases, nor undercut by the substandard wages of unorganized workers.

It has resolved on a nation-wide campaign to renew the Price Control Act without amendments and with adequate enforcement funds; on a carefully planned million-dollar organizing campaign throughout the unorganized South; and on aggressive efforts to secure enactment of a 65c minimum wage and a vastly extended social security system.

As a means of achieving these results, blocking anti-labor legislation and securing more democracy and greater social progress, the CIO has also resolved on an intensified political action campaign; on renewed efforts to abolish the polltax, and to build and back the PAC with voluntary contributions of $1 apiece from all members.

At the same time, the CIO resolved to continue its efforts for world peace, through support of the World Federation of Trade Unions, through demands for real labor representation in the United Nations Organization, and through close and friendly relations with the workers of other countries, as exemplified by the report of the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, L. S. Buckmaster, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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MORE FIRMS END 'SUPER' THEORY

THE number of corporations which have kicked out Selective Service's "super-seniority" continued to grow this week with the Allegheny Ludlum Corp. and the Aluminum Company of America signing agreements with the CIO Steelworkers governing employment of veterans and non-veterans.

The contract with Allegheny Ludlum provides that all non-veterans who were replaced by veterans under the "super-seniority" shall be restored to jobs to which their seniority entitled them.

The Aluminum Co. agreed that it would discontinue super-seniority but the Steelworkers told the firm that it would continue its claims for back wages and restoration of employes who have been displaced by veterans with less seniority.

Both companies decided to end "super-seniority" after the 2nd U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against it.

★ ★ ★

The Veterans Administration this week announced an apprenticeship training program virtually following recommendations made by the CIO Veterans Committee and the CIO Auto Workers for apprenticeship training.

Under the VA program all state-approved joint apprenticeship committees or similar management-labor committees are recognized as training institutions.

The VA, at the same time, is guarding against the attempt of employers to use apprenticeship training to subsidize industry. Another VA ruling states the veteran taking training shall be paid a sufficient wage.

The CIO several months ago complained that some veterans receiving apprenticeship training were being paid less than the prevailing wages, the employer deigning to consider subsistence payment received by the ex-GI from the government as part of his wages.

★ ★ ★

John C. Williamson, assistant national legislative representative for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, this week asked the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to extend the federal control of the United States Employment Service to Jan. 1, 1947. The CIO has been pressing for extension of USES.

Williamson told the committee that his organization had grown to a membership of 1,600,000. He said that as a veterans organization, the V. F. W. was not concerned with "the question of ultimate state or federal control of public employment offices, however, we are greatly concerned with the prospect of a diminution or deterioration of service to millions of unemployed veterans during the reconversion period. The facts are relatively simple and lead, in our opinion, to an inescapable conclusion."

It Pays to Belong To The Union!

A U. S. Supreme decision last week involving the Ford Motor Co. and an employe, Joseph Nierotko, marked the final phase of a legal battle in which the CIO Auto Workers Union won back jobs for 3,000 Ford workers and $2,600,000 in back pay, according to UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas and Ford Director Richard Leonard.

The fight, led by UAW Attorney Maurice Sugar, started in 1936 with the discharges. The UAW's 1941 strike and NLRB action brought reinstatement then with back pay.

The union then went to bat to win equitable adjustments of income taxes on the back pay and a guarantee that Social Security protection would be awarded the workers during the period of their discharge.

The Supreme Court decision this week will increase the amount of the workers' old age benefits and will make it possible for the widows of workers who died to collect benefits.

HIT UN SLAP AT WORLD LABOR

SHARP protest was registered last week by the CIO Executive Board against rejection by the United Nations of the request of the World Federation of Trade Unions for full participation in work of the Social & Economic Council. The UN granted the WFTU only a consultative position.

"This action was taken on the initiative of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations, which acted as the organizer of the campaign against the WFTU, notwithstanding the fact that the request of the WFTU was supported by three of the Big Five powers as well as by a number of other governments," the CIO Board said.

Pointing out that organizations like the CIO affiliated with the WFTU have 66 million members in 52 nations, the Board said:

"The CIO protests the arbitrary and ill-considered action of the U. S. delegation in depriving the WFTU of an effective voice in the Social and Economic Council despite its unique character as the representative of substantially the entire trade union membership of the world."

RADIO NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission this week granted an FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting license to the Metropolitan Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.

The station is owned by a group of liberal residents of the capital.

* * *

Upton Close, darling of the native fascists, is back on the air via the Mutual network.

Twice forced off the radio because of his pro-fascist leanings, the news commentator is being sponsored by reactionary Merwin K. Hart's Natl. Economic Council. Hart is a Franco apologist.

Close in March, 1941, said he saw little reason for having war with Japan, but after Pearl Harbor he plugged a policy of trying to take the heat off Hitler by warning that "our greatest threat lies in the Pacific . . ."

ARE YOU UNFAIR to the Union Label?

PLAIN OR TIPPED

Union people who do not boost union label goods are unfair to their union and unfair to themselves . . . *because union-made means well-made!*

Raleigh Cigarettes are the most widely distributed union label product in the world . . . every time you say "A pack of Raleighs" you boost *your* union label!

Be fair to your label . . . be fair to yourself . . .

SMOKE Raleigh

THROAT PROTECTION ★ BETTER TASTE ★ LASTING FRESHNESS

CIO Report On:

UNIONS IN THE SOVIET

What are the Soviet trade Unions like? Government-controlled "company unions" is the description peddled in many sections of the U. S. press. But an 11-man CIO delegation which visited Moscow and Leningrad last October came back "impressed with the character of the Soviet trade unions, and with their many excellent activities." Here are excerpts from the report of the CIO delegation, which was headed by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

THANKS to the excellent arrangements made by our Soviet Trade Union hosts, with whom we worked out a schedule enabling us to see all that we asked or were able to see in the period, the delegation was able to cover an extraordinary amount of ground during its visit, including a trip to Leningrad as well as Moscow, many visits to different industrial plants, and countless opportunities to meet with Soviet trade unionists and to obtain all the information we requested.

Most of the delegation's last day in the Soviet Union was spent at the headquarters of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions in Moscow, a large office building housing some 600 employes of that organization as well as 600 officers and employes of about a score of affiliated unions that share the headquarters.

100% Social Security

The CIO delegation heard the Soviet social security system outlined by A. I. Gurbonov, Director of the social insurance department of the AUCCTU.

This system is very comprehensive, Mr. Gurbonov said, being designed to cover all contingencies of loss of income for a worker and his family from whatever cause. It includes benefits to women during pregnancy and childbirth; sickness and accident insurance, designed to maintain a worker's income at its average level until he can return to work; support for families whose breadwinner loses the capacity to work; old age and widows' pensions; payment of funeral expenses, and many other features.

The social security system, he pointed out, covers all wage and salary earners in the USSR. It is financed entirely by a fund collected by the government from employing establishments in proportion to the number of employes in each, and the workers themselves are required to make no contribution to this fund from their wages.

The trade union movement has complete charge over the administration and distribution of social insurance funds, Mr. Gurbonov said. The AUCCTU draws up the annual social insurance budget, which is then submitted to the government and passed on by the Supreme Soviet (corresponding to the U. S. Congress).

Industrial Unionism

Director Peter Kazakov of the AUCCTU Organization Department outlined for us the structure of the Soviet trade union movement. He said that industrial unionism is the rule there as in the CIO, with all the workers in each plant in a single union and one industrial union for each industry.

There are 168 All-Union industrial unions affiliated to the AUCCTU, each of them with divisions for the various Soviet Republics in which they operate. In addition, there are regional and district committees, and each factory has its shop committee and committees for each department. As a general rule a shop steward is elected for each 20 workers.

Secret Ballots

Mr. Kazakov emphasized that all union elections are by secret ballot. Departmental and shop committees and shop stewards are elected directly by the workers in the shops who also elect their delegates to district and regional conventions, which conventions in turn elect the district and regional committees and the delegates to All-Union conventions.

Union membership dues vary in different organizations and approximate 1% of the workers' wages. The unions pay a per capita tax to the AUCCTU ranging from 1 to 4% of the dues they receive from their members.

For additional information on the unions' part in determining wage rates the CIO delegation interviewed Alex Stepanov, director of the Wages department of the AUCCTU.

He explained that the budget for each industry in the Soviet Union is drawn up by a top government planning body on which the AUCCTU is represented and consulted on the proportion of the budget which should go to wages so that it can present the workers' demands and work for their incorporation in the national plan.

Collective Bargaining

Once the total payroll has been determined for a particular industry, the government Commissariat (department) directing that industry consults with the industrial union on how this budget shall be divided between the various plants and sections of the industry. Finally, the union shop committee in each plant works out with its management the wage rates for the workers employed in that plant.

In determining piece rates and rates of output per worker, the workers concerned are in all cases consulted, Mr. Stepanov said. They discuss the matter in factory meetings and the shop committee takes up their suggestions and demands with the management, with a view to their incorporation in collective agreement. The final rates have to be referred back to the shop committee and cannot be placed in force until it has attached its signature to them.

Individual grievances over wages and conditions are referred to a "rates and conflict committee" on which management and union are equally represented, according to Mr. Stepanov. This committee can discuss a particular grievance only in the presence of the worker who advances it and the decision must be made openly in his presence. The decision can be appealed through a whole series of higher committees of union and management, but if it is still unsettled after this procedure has been followed the final decision will rest with the AUCCTU. Once a decision has been duly rendered a plant director who fails to comply with it can be taken to court and made to pay damages if found guilty.

For information on prices and the purchasing power of Soviet wages, the CIO delegation interviewed Matthew Borkasov, Director of Workers' Supply Department of the AUCCTU.

Rigid Price Control

Prices for the food and other supplies to which people are entitled on their ration cards are rigidly controlled at pre-war levels. But purchases beyond these rations may also be made at much higher prices at the so-called "commercial store" or for still higher prices on the open market where farmers bring their goods over and above their quota to the State.

Rents are strictly controlled and vary from 5 to 14% of a worker's wages, according to figures given to the delegation.

It is difficult, however, to make any exact appraisal of the purchasing power of Soviet wages because of the above-mentioned differences in prices for goods bought within the ration and the same kind of goods legally purchased beyond the ration; because of the various medical and other social services which a Soviet worker receives free or for a nominal charge; and because of the shortage of most consumer's goods which makes a worker less concerned with the amount of his wages than with finding commodities which he can buy with them.

Friendly Reception

In the evening of October 18 we were given a most warm and friendly send-off at an affair presided over by President Kuznetsov of the AUCCTU, and early in the morning of October 19, we left Moscow by air for London on our way back to the U. S.

The delegation cannot conclude its report without again expressing its deep appreciation to President Kuznetsov and the other officers and members of the Soviet trade unions for their generous and unfailing hospitality.

The reception we received everywhere made a deep impression on us as did the eagerness of all Soviet citizens we met to demonstrate their respect and friendship toward American labor and the American people.

This visit has made us more than ever determined, as CIO representatives, to strengthen our movement's ties with the Soviet trade unions, as with the labor movements of other countries, and to promote closer understanding and cooperation between our peoples for enduring peace and world prosperity and progress.

Unions Like Ours

We were impressed with the character of the Soviet trade unions, and with their many excellent activities in promoting the interest of the workers, in the economic, social welfare and cultural fields—as well as with the most far-reaching character of the social insurance system they operate, which is designed to protect working people and their families against all contingencies from the cradle to the grave.

While there are many obvious differences in the systems and governments of the U. S. and the Soviet Union, we found parallels in the functioning of labor unions in both countries, as indeed throughout the world.

We express our admiration and respect for the effort of the trade unions and the people of the Soviet Union for their part in winning the war and setting about the huge tasks of reconstruction that is absolutely necessary to raise a standard of living that is low compared with American standards.

Reconstruction Progress

We saw horrifying evidences on all sides of ghastly destruction wrought by the Nazis in their invasion of the USSR. But we also saw substantial progress in reconstruction and much evidence of the unity and determination of the people in rebuilding and developing their industries to make possible the higher living standards that will come with increased production.

The U. S. can do much to aid the people of the Soviet Union in their great tasks of reconstruction and economic development by supplying many of the machines, industrial technique, and other products which they so badly need. In so doing, we shall not only be increasing our foreign trade and making more jobs for American workers, but we shall also be laying up a store of good-will for ourselves from a great people whose cooperation we shall need in peace as much as in war for our own future welfare and security.

There must be an enlarged interchange of people between the two countries. Past practices of exchanging students should be expanded, but side by side with this development should go the interchange of workers who can both learn and teach the most modern industrial methods. An organization known as the Intl. Training Administration, Inc., has developed for the U. S. such activity in other cases. Perhaps Soviet Russia will establish a similar vehicle for the interchange of workers between the two countries.

Closer Relations

The recent establishment of a Soviet-American Trade Union Committee, as approved by the CIO Executive Board and the AUCCTU, is heartily welcomed as providing a continuing medium for the exchange of information and the promotion of ever-closer relations between our two trade union movements.

We hope that the visit of the Soviet Trade Union delegation to the United States and our return visit to the USSR will be the forerunner of many similar exchanges in the future.

The peace and prosperity of our countries and of the world depend not only upon the cooperation of governments but even more upon the understanding and friendship which may be fostered between the working and common people of all countries.

The CIO sent our delegation to the USSR to promote this purpose, and our visit has added to our determination to continue its promotion in the future in every way we can.

CIO Delegation

The CIO group which visited the Soviet Union consisted of the following officials: Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Vice-Presidents Allan S. Haywood, Joseph Curran, Albert J. Fitzgerald, John Green, Emil Rieve and Reid Robinson; Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel; John Abt, counsel, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Len DeCaux, CIO publicity director and editor, The CIO NEWS; and Vincent Sweeney, publicity director, CIO Steelworkers.

The importance of democratic education to aid the de-Nazification of Germany was stressed by the World Federation of Trade Unions Commission which investigated conditions there. Above, Heidelberg residents who once watched the progress of the Wehrmacht on this huge map, read an Allied proclamation.

WFTU Report On:

DE-NAZIFICATION OF GERMANY

Building strong trade unions is a key point in breaking down Nazi philosophy. That and other facets of the problem of making Germany over into a democracy are contained in the report of the Commission of the World Federation of Trade Unions to Investigate Conditions in Germany. Highlights of the report, by Sidney Hillman, Sir Walter Citrine, Leon Jouhaux, M. Tarasov, E. Kupers and Evzen Erban, are printed here. The CIO is a WFTU affiliate.

THE broad policy of the occupation authorities on the question of de-Nazification was formulated at Potsdam in the following words:

"War criminals and those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes shall be arrested and brought to judgment. Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned.

"All members of the Nazi party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purpose shall be removed from public and semi-public office and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany."

IT IS apparent from our inquiry that the application of the broad principles laid down at Potsdam vary widely among the four zones.

Speaking generally, our conclusion is that the results to date have been far from satisfactory. During the course of our discussion with the Trade Union Representatives, we amassed a considerably body of information as to specific cases of active Nazis who continue to hold important posts, both in public administration and in industry.

Certainly in Public Administration and the Governmental Services, sufficient time has elapsed since the occupation to effect a thorough and complete cleansing.

In industry the situation is considerably worse than in public services. In several of the zones, the Military Authorities themselves admitted that the task of de-Nazifying industry is only now beginning to get under way.

In our view there can be no "indispensable" Nazi. De-Nazification can and must be given priority over any desire to achieve maximum productivity and over the industrial requirements of the German people. Our gratification that this view has been embodied in directives was considerably tempered by our finding that the directives have far too often been ignored by the officers of military government charged with their implementation.

We are satisfied that if self-de-Nazification is to work, the task must be given to that section of the German people who are proved anti-Nazis. Our inquiry has established to our satisfaction that one of the strongest and most reliable anti-Nazi forces in German life today is the Trade Union movement.

It is our recommendation that for each industrial enterprise a de-Nazification commission be established composed entirely or predominantly of Trade Unionists from that enterprise. It is the Trade Unionists who have the most intimate knowledge of Nazis and Nazi-supporters in industry. It is they who should be charged with primary responsibility for de-Nazification.

Retention of any active Nazi, even at the level of foreman, is incompatible with the extirpation of Nazism and the building of a democratic Germany.

WE FOUND that the pre-1933 division of the labor movement along political and religious lines no longer exists. In this aspect the German Trade Union movement is completely unified.

They attribute the rise to power of Hitler, in part at least, to the division which existed within the German movement, and are firmly resolved to correct this error through the creation of united organizations. Social Democrats, Communists and Christians have joined together in the creation of united organizations. The commission views this development with deep satisfaction.

The German Trade Union movement is also being reconstituted along industrial lines.

Our investigation satisfies us that the German Trade Unions today are developing along fully democratic lines, with all officials from bottom to top elected by secret ballot. We were informed everywhere that Trade Union rules prohibit the election of any Nazi to office and heard of no case in which a Nazi holds an official Trade Union position.

The Trade Unions, more than any other group, should be charged with the task of re-educating the German people and disseminating the principles of democracy, not only in words but through their day-to-day work. Particularly, the Trade Unions must work among the German youth, all of whose conscious life has been spent under Hitlerism, and whose ideology must be uprooted if Germany is ever again to find a place in the community of free nations.

In the main Trade Unions have not as yet developed beyond a city-wide basis, each city having its own separate industrial Trade Unions, federated on a city-wide basis only.

In the Russian zone, provincial and zone-wide conferences of Trade Union delegates were scheduled at the time of our visit, looking toward the organization of industrial unions, zone-wide in their jurisdiction.

In the British and French zones, and to a lesser extent in the American zone, the organization of even city-wide unions is not yet complete.

We believe it urgent that authority be granted promptly to organize industrial unions on a zone-wide basis—that is a single trade union in each industry, covering all the workers of that industry in each respective zone. We further urge that the industrial unions established in each zone be authorized to form a zone-wide federation of trade unions.

POWERFUL as it was in number prior to 1933, the German labor movement lacked the ability to prevent Hitler's seizure of power.

We believe that it would be folly to rely wholly on the ability of the German workers to transform their land and their institutions as a guarantee that the world may be free of the menace which twice in our lifetime has plunged us into war.

Germany must therefore be deprived of the economic means to disturb world peace.

It is necessary to destroy the economic basis of the Junker class, one of the principal supporters of Nazism and militarism. This requires the prompt breaking up of the great landed estates and their distribution among the German people. This has been accomplished in the Russian zone, and we urge that similar measures be promptly applied elsewhere.

The interests of world peace and security require the prolonged military occupation of Germany. It is impossible to predict the number of years that must elapse before the allied armies can be safely withdrawn.

It is of the utmost importance that the Allied Armies remain until such time as the peaceful character of German economy, the re-education of the German people and the reshaping of German political and social institutions give the positive guarantee that Germany shall never again have the will or the power to threaten their neighbors or to disturb the peace of the world.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

WHAT'S TO BE SAID FOR MUD PIES?

Can you remember the fun of stepping barefooted into a mud puddle and the feel of the mud squishing between your toes? Children enjoy wet clay in somewhat similar fashion. It's important NOT to show them how to make better bird's nests or candlesicks. Instead, let them feel the pleasure, relase and satisfaction that comes from experimentation and making whatever it is they feel like making. Whether or not the form is recognizable is unimporant. Let their creative impulses flow freely, and as their experiences and understanding grow, form and increasing ability to express themselves will naturally develop.

Lib. of Congress—Tillery for OWI.

NMU Seamen Picket World-Telegram

More than 1,000 seamen picketed the N. Y. World-Telegram this week to protest its "vicious and distorted articles smearing the CIO Natl. Maritime Union in an obvious effort to weaken the union during its present negotiations with the shipowners."

A rank-and-file committee spokesman in charge of the demonstration said that "the seamen are not going to sit idly by while anti-labor newspapers like the World-Telegram and brass-check writers like Frederick Woltman carry on a smear campaign against our union and our democratically-elected officials."

PLANNING ENDS MEALTIME FLURRY

By Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

THE WOMAN who works and keeps house at the same time has a double-duty job that calls for streamlined living. Kitchen timing is her main problem and quick-to-prepare dishes that are healthful, mouth-watering and easy on the purse have star preference on the menu.

For successful time-saving meals, the working homemaker needs to invest some time in plans. Planning helps reduce those 6 o'clock grocery store battle casualties, saves time, energy and money and cuts down kitchen labor.

First make up a weekly master-menu plan, then prepare two market lists—a big one to include staples and an extra one for perishables. Then mark up foods which can be prepared ahead and in quantity to carry over from day to day.

Even one dish prepared ahead of time relieves the rush. Deliberate planning for "leftovers" is not a disgrace but an economy for the modern busy woman.

Enough of the following foods can be cooked to last for two or three meals, kept in the refrigerator, then reconditioned and reserved in a jiffy. Vary the way they are prepared for taste appeal.

Navy Beans—boiled, baked or in soups.

Rice—plain or fried Chinese fashion with egg, or Spanish Rice, or in casserole with meat.

Macaroni and Noodles — baked with cheese, or escalloped with meat or tuna, or in soups.

Potatoes —(boiled in jackets—they keep well) hash browned, fried, escalloped, creamed or in soups, stews, chowders and salads.

Eggs—hard cook a supply for creamed, curried or salad dishes.

Meats—left over from roasts in meat pies, casseroles or served sliced hot or cold with gravy.

Desserts—most dried and fresh fruits, puddings, cakes, cookies and refrigerator-made ice creams can be prepared ahead.

To "short cut" vegetable cookery, dice or quarter potatoes, turnips, carrots and string beans and cook in a little water. Don't throw water away, feeding valuable minerals and vitamins to the sink. Reduce baking time for potatoes by dropping in boiling water for several minutes. Remove, rub with salt and bake 20 minutes.

The homemaker lucky enough to find and invest in a presure cooker will cut cooking time on most dishes from hours to minutes. A luscious beef stew takes only 20 minutes and most vegetables and fruits cook in the twinkling of an eye.

Next time, meat dishes that cook quickly will be featured.

CIO Backs Hastie

Judge William H. Hastie should be confirmed promptly as governor of the Virgin Islands because of his interest in improving "conditions of the common man wherever the American flag flies," CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week told Sen. Abe Murdock of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

HELP WANTED

Workers Education Service, organized to serve Georgia labor movement, needs field program leaders, director research and publications. Applicants need experience workers' education or adult education. Good salary. Write Director, 1120 Chandler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

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20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., Minnesota, reports: Donovan Plant, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., USA-CIO 51, no union 19.

CIO Reg. Dir. Wm. Mayo, South Bend, Ind., advises: Edwards Iron Co., South Bend, CIO 12, no union 8. The campaign was conducted by Mrs. Otie Jenney, secretary, St. Joseph IUC and Jack Victor of the UOPWA.

John B. Easton, President W. Va. IUC, and CIO Reg. Dir., Charleston, W. Va. advises: Houdaille-Hershey Corp., Huntington, W. Va., USA-CIO 63, AFL 30, no union 0.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter H Harris, Chicago, reports: Small Motors, Chicago, USA-CIO 39, against 13.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir., Connecticut, reports: Maxams Plant, Bridgeport, Conn., CIO 113, no union 4.

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Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Maryland, reports: Fairchild Plants, Hagerstown, Md. (garage mechanics, auto and aero technicians and office employes): Garage Mechanics, UAW-CIO 7, against 0; Tech. Eng. & Office Workers, UAW-CIO 207, against 54. Clerical: UAW-CIO 427, against 23.

Ralph Tillotson, CIO-Sub-Reg. Dir., Erie, Pa., reports: Sun Ray Lamp Co., Warren, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 52, Co. Union 31.

Ewald Sandner, CIO Reg. Dir., Newark, N. J., reports: Cordts Inc., Newark, N. J., URWA-CIO 153, AFL 96. Reps. Covert and Baldante were in charge. Baker Co., Newark, N. J., IUMMSWA-CIO 353, Int. Assn. of Machinsts 124. Reg. Dir. Rudy Hanson was in charge.

Hugh Thompson, CIO Reg. Dir., Buffalo, N. Y., reports: Kittinger Furniture Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (production & maintenance), CIO Furniture Workers 108, no union 38. Upholstering Unit, CIO 49, no union 10. Inasmuch as CIO won both units the Board will hand down certification making this one unit.

Paul R. Christopher, CIO Natl. Rep., Tennessee, reports: Tennessee Fabricating Co., Memphis, CIO Furniture Workers 35, no union 5.

Joe Dernoncourt, CIO Reg. Dir., Oklahoma, reports: Oklahoma Furniture Co., Oklahoma City, CIO 65, against 32. CIO Rep. Gobel Cravens was in charge.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Close & Co., Chicago (production & maintenance employes), URWDSEA-CIO 26, against 3.

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C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., Atlanta, reports: John Saxton Grocery Warehouse, CIO 17, against 9. Organizing work was under direction of Reps. James R. Cochran of the URWDSEA-CIO. Puritan Mills, Atlanta, CIO 45, against 0. This was under the direction of Packinghouse Rep. John Henry Hall.

John C. Lawson, Intl. Secy.-Treas., Stone & Allied Products, CIO, advises: Central Milling Co., Clayton, N. C., employes voted unanimously for CIO, 33-0. Rep. Sam H. Scott was in charge.

Robert C. Edwards, Dir., Organizing Committee, CIO PJ&NWA, reports: CIO won recognition at the following plants: Gillman Bros. Co., Philadelphia, involving 80 workers; organized by PJNW Org. Joseph Gorelik working out of CIO Reg. Dir. Geo. Craig's office; Esquire Novelty Co., New York, involving 20 workers; organized by PJNW Reps. William Hopps and Frank Cancellieri, under direction of Asst. Org. Dir. L. T. Koletka, aided by Sam Russo, Rep. Local 223.

Geo. Brown, Dir., IWA-CIO, reports: Klickitat Pine Box Co., Goldendale, Wash., CIO 72, AFL 24.

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Bertie Selden of FTA-CIO advises: Parrish Frozen Food, Stockton, Calif., CIO 33, AFL 7; Marshall Canning Co., Sugarland, Texas, CIO 43, no union 1; Imperial Garden Growers, Imperial Valley, Calif., CIO 29, no union 0 (7 other packing sheds in the same area granted recognition without an election); Colonial Milling Co., Nashville, Tenn., CIO 35, no union 1; Alaska Salmon Industries, Inc., Independents: Grindall Fisheries, CIO 2, no union 0; Salt Sea Fisheries, CIO 6, AFL 3; Member firms: Peninsula District, CIO 78, no union 7; Purina Feed Mill, Charlotte, N. C., CIO 31, no union 18.

Helen Kingery, Dir. Pub., UOPWA-CIO, advises: Cudahy Packinghouse, Sioux City, Iowa (office workers), CIO 53, against 21; Edward Iron Works, South Bend, Ind., office workers voted for CIO.

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The Farm Equipment Workers came through with an agreement with the Oliver Plow Works. These workers have been on strike since the end of October, have held their lines solidly and are to be commended.

The Intl. Harvester Co., so far, has refused to accept the Government's findings and while the world is calling for food to avoid starvation of millions of people, this corporation continues its stubborn attitude. The Farmers Union endorsed the FEMWA position and called for the IHC to settle accordingly, in order that the farmers can get machinery to work.

Another attack upon the world's needs is the action of the Teamsters in California boycotting the workers of the fruit growers in order to set aside the award of the Board. President Philip Murray has called this to the attention of President Truman and all workers are called upon to support the FTA-CIO, which has made every reasonable effort to straighten this thing out; but we are met by the stubborn action of the Beck Teamsters group, regardless of merits and human consideration.

PROBE AFL CANNERY CONTRACTS

WHILE the NLRB this week ordered its San Francisco office to investigate and authorize prosecution of illegal closed shop agreements signed by certain California fruit and vegetable canneries with the AFL, CIO Pres. Philip Murray called on the canners' organization to uphold the law and bargain with the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers.

FTA recently won an NLRB election among the cannery workers of northern California, but the board set aside the results and ordered a new election, providing that pending the new election employers bargain with FTA.

Meanwhile, the AFL, which lost the election, has been signing closed shop agreements with certain canneries, while the AFL Teamsters blockaded canneries which failed to sign such agreements.

Murray wired the Calif. Processors and Growers Assn. that failure to bargain with the FTA or to sign closed shop agreements meanwhile with any union "would be thoroughly unfair to employes involved and be a disservice to maintaining peaceful and fruitful relations between canneries and their employes."

Murray also wrote Pres. Morris Zusman of the Calif. IUC commending the council and its affiliated organizations for the support given to the FTA and urging that the council and the unions make certain that "the employes of the Northern and Central canneries be protected in their right and demonstrated desire to be affiliated with the CIO union."

The NLRB order to investigate the illegal closed shop contracts was hailed by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who asserted that it was a "first step in ending an intolerable situation..."

"Obviously, if badly needed foods are to be processed and if the Wagner Act is to remain more than a dead-letter law, the Regional Office of the Board must act at once to smash this honeymoon arrangement between the canners and the AFL Teamsters."

He said that the CIO supports the demands of the cannery workers for immediate wage increases, and called for full operation of the canneries immediately.

Carey demanded that the government halt "the illegal blockade imposed by the Teamsters Union," and hold an election "at the earliest date consistent with full democratic expression of the cannery workers and the law."

Back on Ohio Job

At Columbus, Ohio, William V. Lavelle has resumed his job as secretary-treasurer of the Ohio CIO Council, following his discharge after two years in the Army. During Lavelle's absence, George De Nucci filled the post in addition to his other duties as CIO Regional Director and President of the Columbus CIO Council.

SIGN OF THE TIME:

NEW ORLEANS VICTORY SOUTH'S BID TO CIO

A HAPPY harbinger of a successful CIO organizing campaign in the South—authorized March 16 by the Executive Board—arrived this week with the victory of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers over the AFL Metal Trades Dept. in an NLRB election at the Higgins Shipyards, New Orleans. The AFL had previously held bargaining rights.

A huge staff of AFL organizers and the expenditure of $3,000 failed to halt the influx of the workers into CIO.

The results: CIO 892; AFL 684; 78 challenged votes and seven void.

The mounting desire of the Southern workers to become CIO members in shown by the fact that several weeks ago the CIO, while getting a sizeable vote, was unable to obtain a clear majority. Thereupon, the NLRB ordered this week's run-off election.

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On the West Coast, the CIO Longshoremen won the first round in their negotiations with the Waterfront Employers Assn. of the Pacific Coast, in progress since last October.

The Longshoremen wrested from the employers an agreement to pay $8,000,000 in back pay due since August, 1945.

"So far as we have been able to learn, the seven months' delay represents an all-time record for employers to owe and not pay wages due workers," ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges declared. "It becomes all the more amazing when it is realized that the employers themselves are not even furnishing the money, which comes from the U. S. government. . ."

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In N. Y. City wage increases totaling more than one million dollars annually for 5,000 employes at Macy's were won by Local 1-S, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes. Wages were boosted $4 weekly, which local union officials hailed as "a tremendous step forward in ending the low wages of department store workers, a stride that ranks with the establishment of the 40-hour, five-day week in the industry in 1941."

RAISES 'DOWN PAYMENT'—UAW

WHILE General Motors' stalling prevented the return of 200,000 employes following the signing March 13 of a national agreement with the CIO Auto Workers, UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas in his annual report to the convention—opening March 23 at Atlantic City—served notice on the auto industry that wage increases granted so far are first installments with the balance to be collected later.

GM was using local issues to keep all workers idle, although the settlement stipulated that plant issues should be negotiated by the locals. Twenty UAW locals have voted to continue the strike until local grievances are settled.

Calling the pay increases granted by GM, Ford and Chrysler but the first installment on UAW pay demands, Thomas told the convention that the three corporations had settled for only approximately 17% of the 30% union demands.

The UAW head said industry wants inflation to wipe out the workers' savings, to damage unions and to strengthen its hold on the national economy. He charged that the corporate interests were conspiring to "rob us by price increases of what they have given by wage increases."

Encouraged by President Truman's failure to carry out Roosevelt's policies, nonetheless "monopolies in control of the basic industries of America were forced to capitulate to the unions' demands," Thomas said.

NATIONAL PHELPS DODGE STRIKE ON

The strike of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers against the Phelps Dodge Corp. became nation-wide this week, closing mining and smelting operations at Douglas, Bisbee and Morenci, Ariz., and the Tyrone, N. M., plant.

With the spread of the Phelps Dodge strike, operations have ceased in virtually the entire non-ferrous metal industry, with approximately 20,000 workers walking picket lines.

The Phelps Dodge strike, together with a nation-wide walkout affecting eighteen plants of American Smelting and Refining Company, cuts off more than 75% of copper production and more than 55% of lead production in this country.

There were signs of a collapse of the employers' front against the union's demand for an 18½c increase, Bridgeport Brass, Connecticut, signing this week. Workers at Scovill Mfg. Co., Connecticut, won their wage demands last week.

A MMSW local at a Phelps Dodge fabricating plant in Los Angeles, scheduled to go on strike with those in Arizona and New Mexico, settled with the company last week on the basis of a wage increase of 18½c per hour.

The government sought to end the deadlock this week, Labor Sec. Schwellenbach appointing a fact-finding board consisting of George E. Strong, Washington lawyer; Judge James H. Wolfe of the Utah Supreme Court and Dr. Carl Borgmann, head of the Chemical Engineering Dept. of the Univ. of Colo. The board is scheduled to meet in Denver March 25 with representatives of the MMSW and the company.

The national strike against Phelps Dodge was called when the company rejected a federal subsidy which would have covered the expense of the 18½c wage increase. MMSW Pres. Reid Robinson pointed out that the union had agreed to the increase.

Dr. Holland Roberts teaches a class in American history at the California Labor School—a course which is popular with veterans. Seated at his right is Jimmy Randall, a war vet and long-time member of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. Dr. Roberts left his post as associate professor of education at Stanford University to be educational director of the California Labor School.

TRAINING VETS TO LEAD UNIONS

WHILE many colleges are turning away former GIs, the California Labor School at San Francisco, the only labor school in the country to have Veterans' Administration approval for veterans' study, has adapted itself to the ex-servicemen's needs.

It has set up a veterans department headed by Leon Alexander, to give every possible assistance, both in study and in personal problems. Through arrangement with the Federal Housing Authority it has also licked the housing problem for the student-veteran.

The school rates high scholastically and in the labor movement. Not only is it accredited by a number of universities including Stanford and the University of California, but it is recommended by Alexander Barkan, director of the servicemen's and veterans' division of the CIO Community Services Committee, to ex-servicemen who want to go places in the labor movement.

The school this term launched a full-time program to prepare students for labor leadership. After visiting the school recently, Barkan declared:

"Trade union leadership demands fully trained personnel and the California Labor School is fully equipped to give veterans the training and the background they will need in making contributions to the American labor movement."

Veterans and other full-time students who take the Labor Organization and Administration course attend classes in U. S. history, public speaking and parliamentary procedure, labor's political problems, economics, world politics, labor statistics and research, history of the American and world labor movements, news analysis, workers' rights in government agencies and problems of the Far East.

Part of their training consists of visiting union meetings, working with shop stewards, learning how a union paper is put out and working closely with other trade union activities.

Courses at the four-year-old school, which occupies an entire building in the heart of San Francisco, cover a wide range of subjects.

The social science course offers background in economics, history, politics and related subjects. Ex-servicemen and women interested in writing will get both training and actual experience through a course in writing and public relations which includes courses in psychology, creative writing, literature, radio writing, journalism and a workshop where students' work is analyzed and given constructive criticism.

To prepare veterans for jobs in newly developing industries, an industrial arts course has been set up which will train students for work in plastics, photography, ceramics, furniture design and construcion, and graphic arts. The industrial arts department, under the direction of Eugene Bielawski, nationally famed artist-teacher, has as instructors such well-known artists as Clare Falkenstein, Margaret DePatta, Ciacomo Patri, and others.

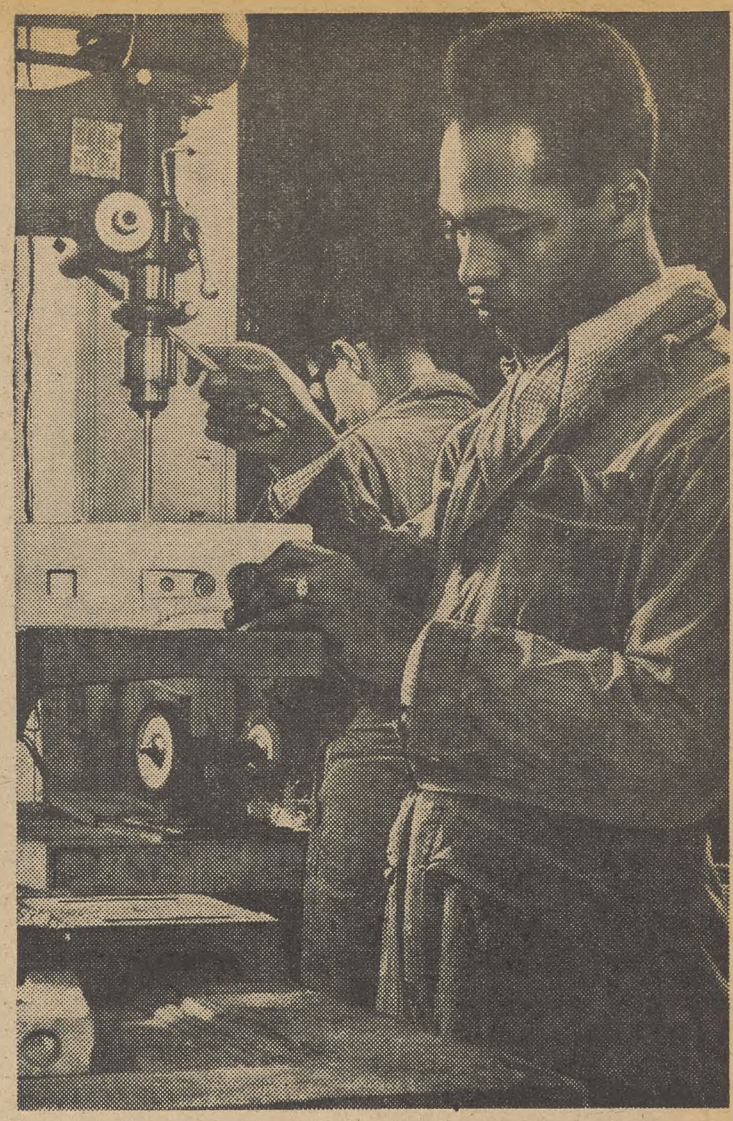
Most of the courses are conducted on a workshop basis, with lectures amplified by actual work in materials.

The school has arranged to provide housing for all student veterans who need it. Through cooperation of the Federal Housing Authority, dormitories at nearby Hunters Point have been set aside for veterans, single only, and attractive rooms with eating and recreational facilities are available at $15 to $21 monthly.

The four-year-old school has the active support of 35 CIO organizations and a number of AFL unions. A resolution passed at the recent California CIO convention urged unions to send their veteran members to the school, possibly supplementing their government subsistence allowance with income from the union's funds.

Many of the vets studying at the school this term are CIO members, and many more are expected for the summer term which opens in May.

Complete information regarding the school may be had by writing Leon Alexander, Veterans' Dept., California Labor School, 216 Market St., San Francisco 11.



World War II veteran Melton Rougeau of Louisiana is one of the full-time students at the California Labor School. He's studying industrial art and design, getting ready for a job. Many of the school's student veterans are taking Industrial Arts courses, preparing for jobs in plastics, ceramics, furniture design and other newly developed job fields.

Vets meet their friends to talk things over before and after classes at the school's coffee bar which the Student Council established and runs. The Student Council plays a vital part in school affairs, pitching in to help with registration, to paint the auditorium, to launch new classes and guide in social activities.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

SINCE MICKEY, JIM'S BROTHER HAS RETURNED TO CIVILIAN LIFE HE HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN ACTIONS AGAINST THE UNION AT THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION PLANT. A RIOT SPONSORED BY THE UNION BUSTING GROUP LED TO THE ARREST OF JIM AND WOODY, NOW AWAITING TRIAL. MICKEY IS TAKEN BY PUG TO MEET THE BIG BOSS BEHIND THE ANTI-UNION DRIVE.

MEET DA BOSS.

SO IT'S STEVEN DENTON!

HELLO, MICKEY... WAIT OUTSIDE, PUG!

I THOUGHT YOU WERE A UNION MAN, MR DENTON?

ONLY TO PUT OVER OUR CITY-WIDE PLAN TO CLEAN UNIONS OUT OF THIS TOWN.

OUR CLOSING OF ROTOR CONSTRUCTION IS ONLY THE FIRST STEP. WHEN WE BREAK THE UNION THERE, THE WHOLE LABOR MOVEMENT IN TOWN WILL BE CRACKED WIDE OPEN.

I SUSPECTED YOU WERE BEHIND THE ROTOR SCHEME... BUT THIS IS BIGGER THAN JUST ONE PLANT!

YES, IT'S BIGGER. WHEN WE SUCCEED HERE WE GO ON A NATIONAL SCHEDULE. THE TOP SPOT IS YOURS, MICKEY, AND THERE'S A LOT OF GOOD CASH INVOLVED.

NATIONAL LEADER OF A UNION-BUSTING DRIVE...

IT'S THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME. TODAY'S A-1 JOB AT THE PLANT GATE PLUS THE FACT THAT YOU ARE A VETERAN MAKES YOU THE MAN WE ARE LOOKING FOR.

I'VE WANTED TO FIND THIS FOR A LONG TIME!

IT WILL WORK OUT FINE, DON'T YOU HAVE ANY WORRIES.

IT'S BOUND TO WORK OUT WELL. GOODBYE MR. DENTON.

I'LL BE LEAVING YOU, PUG. I HAVE AN APPOINTMENT.

O.K. YOU'RE IN THE BIG TIME NOW FELLOW.

"THE TIME HAS COME" THE WALRUS SAID, "TO TALK OF MANY THINGS, OF CABBAGES AND KINGS"--AND WITH BROTHER JIM...

IS JIM IN?

YES, BUT...

HELLO, JIM. MEET THE LEADER OF THE ANTI-UNION DRIVE. BIG TIME OPERATOR! THAT'S ME!

Produced by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Sharpening The Knives

Comes spring—and almost any week now it will be open season in the Senate for stalking the "big, bad unions."

There are several million workers in this country, both in and out of the unions, who are highly satisfied at the CIO's success in raising wages by several billion dollars a year, or more. Not so the representatives of big business or the big-business way of thinking on Capitol Hill.

The Case Bill (H. R. 5262) is their chosen instrument to make certain that such good fortune won't happen again to American industrial workers. The Case Bill passed the House with more big sticks than a picket fence—all designed to cripple the legitimate functions of labor unions under the cover of "protecting" workers from their chosen union leaders.

In the Senate Education & Labor Committee, the anti-union boys tried hard but were only partially successful. Sen. Ball (R., Minn.), Sen. Ellender (D., La.), Sen. Taft (R., O.) formed the spearhead of those Senators determined to make the Case Bill as bad in the Senate as the version passed by the House. Fortunately they lost on almost every issue.

The Senate Committee majority proposed a national mediation authority and machinery for voluntary settlement of labor disputes through third-party assistance. Neither of these proposals is bad itself, although there is question whether they are necessary.

But even the friendly members of the committee fell for the theory that "something must be done" and produced an anti-racketeering treatise resurrected from the Hobbs bill, passed by the House several months ago. The Hobbs bill, sponsored by a reactionary southern Congressman, kicked around for a long time. Now, in what appears to be a move to appease the foes of labor, it's back in circulation under the sponsorship of the Senate Labor Committee.

Appeasement has failed before, and there's no reason to believe it will work when the Case Bill reaches the Senate floor. The same men who fought for a drastic anti-labor bill in the committee, plus a batch of their associates in the Senate, are determined that the final Senate version of the Bill be just as bad as the original measure passed in the House.

It's necessary to start the campaign against them now, before the Bill reaches the floor of the Senate for final debate and voting. Send your resolutions, letters and wires to your Senators now. Tell them you're 100% opposed to the Case Bill and all its amendments.

Health and Security

In Los Angeles county, according to a recent dispatch, there are three persons out of jobs for every five at work. Unemployment there is expected to reach nearly half a million by summer.

Conditions may not be as bad in other cities—but in every community they point to the constant insecurity and threat of unemployment facing millions of Americans.

The CIO Executive Board took note of the situation at its March 15 meeting in voicing support of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills on social security and on a national health program.

"The CIO has long been on record in support of an over-all improvement in our social security system as represented by the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security bill," the board said. "Only a many-sided social security program, operating side by side with a full employment economy can secure to the American people protection against the hazards of old age, sickness, disability, unemployment and poverty."

Pres. Truman's recent call for a national health program and the filing of the health bill, have pointed the spotlight at a situation long ignored, the CIO Board added, predicting that forthcoming hearings will emphasize the need for prompt passage of a national health insurance program.

But, the CIO group warned, "we must not lose sight of the millions of American citizens—workers and their families—who are deprived of any protection under the social security system, nor can we tolerate the present low rate of benefits which bear no relation to present living costs."

While supporting the two bills on security and health, the CIO urged that the whole problem be studied in the light of the country's present needs, and that Pres. Truman give to Congress and the people a "comprehensive program for social security which can be the springboard for public discussion and further Congressional action."

Sec. of Commerce Henry Wallace has also urged support of the health bill. He points out that small businessmen as well as workers stand to gain from the adoption of a suitable national health program. Absenteeism caused by illness and accidents is costing the nation about four billion dollars a year, with much of the burden of the cost falling on the little businessmen.

"The annual loss of about 500 million man days of work through illness and injury represents a loss not only for business but also for the nation," Wallace declared.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
65c wage S 1349	Raises present 40c minimum to 65c; extends coverage to food, maritime, telegraph & retail workers.	On Senate floor, with vote expected soon. Foes busy trying to trim base to 55c, limit jurisdiction.	Wire Senators to support bill without any amendments.
Case Bill HR 5262	"Throws the book" at unions: forced arbitration, blacklists, injunctions for strikes or for backing strikes, and forced cooling-off.	Senate Labor Com. killed most bad features, but added "anti-racket" clause from hoary Hobbs bill of several years back. Senate may restore all bad angles of House-approved bill.	Write, wire Senators to reject Case and all other anti-union bills.
Housing HR 4761	Originally designed to carry out Wyatt plan for 2,700,000 houses by '47. Had price ceilings, subsidies to insure success of plan.	GOP-Southern Democrat alliance in House killed ceilings, subsidies. Now in Senate, where real estate lobby busy sniping.	Wire Senators to pass original HR 4761; stress absolute need of price ceiling, subsidies.
Price Control HR 5270	Extends price control act to June, 1947. Faces danger of crippling amendments.	In House Banking & Currency Committee. NAM on warpath for gutting bill, lifting prices. CIO to testify soon.	Write, wire, send delegations to Congressmen; demand passage of effective bill to hold price line.
Polltax repeal HR 7	Gives vote to 10 million low-income southerners; would be body blow at southern tory bloc on Capitol Hill.	Passed House; now awaits Senate action, but needs widest pressure to bring to vote.	Tell Senators to vote gag on possible filibuster, pass HR 7 now.

ONLY EIGHT MONTHS 'TIL ELECTIONS—REGISTER NOW!

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

WAR OR PEACE: Our clouded international relations affect every type of legislation; and, moves are bringing anxiety and disquiet to the peoples of America and all the world.

Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), one of Washington's most liberal statesman proposed this week in a long and moving speech that we do something constructive about world affairs while there's still sufficient time.

"It is time—yes, it is late—for those millions of American men and women who have just laid down their weapons of war to awaken to the fact that we are hurtling toward war again", the Senator somberly warned.

What to do about it? Let's see things from the other fellow's standpoint, and try to appreciate what's bothering him. Let's have another Big Three conference, not only of heads of state but of labor people and business men and civic leaders. Let's collaborate openheartedly, on political, economic and atomic matters.

BRITISH LOAN: Still under consideration by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee is the Anglo-American financial agreement, involving a 4.4 billion dollar loan to Britain.

CIO has backed the loan, and last week told the Committee why: Britain carried the ball for us during a large portion of the war against fascism, and in so doing made huge economic sacrifices; the loan will help trade and help create jobs; and economic stability will help bring world peace.

The agreement comes up for a vote soon.

FEDERAL PAY: The cost of living is going up for employes of the federal government as well as for the rest of us. CIO's United Federal Workers Union asked Congress for a 30% pay boost, and was willing to compromise for 20%. A hostile Civil Service subcommittee finally recommended 17%—which UFWA describes as a "chisel". The union's fighting to get the 20% boost reinstated. Your letters to Congressmen and to members of the House Civil Service Committee will help them do it.

PRICE CONTROL: NAM's big boss, R. R. Wason, bared his heart to the House Banking and Currency Committee last week with a roaring attack on price controls, which, he finally admitted, the NAM wants to see completely abolished.

Using a theory not completely clear to harassed consumers, Wason argued that the way to keep prices from going up is remove the controls that keep them from going up!

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

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NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

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April 1, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Picture of the Week: Walter Reuther, newly elected president of the CIO Auto Workers; CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who spoke at the UAW Convention held in Atlantic City; and R. J. Thomas, who was defeated for the UAW presidency but was elected vice-president.

These four war veterans, all members of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers at Winston-Salem, N. C., are leaving the White House after urging President Truman to do everything in his power to support the 65-cent minimum wage bill, for which he has gone on record. They are, left to right, Clarence Anderson, W. C. Ledford, J. Henry Minor and Marcellus Penn.

'On 40c An Hour, We Don't See How They Do It'

By FRED ROSS

"WE don't see how they do it!" said four war veterans, all members of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers, in telling of the economic straightjacket worn by approximately 4,000 workers at the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. The workers are earning less than 65c a week.

Under the auspices of the CIO Veterans, FTA and the Natl. Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage, the four flew in a charted plane this week to Washington, D. C., to plead for passage of the 65c minimum wage bill (S 1349) without any crippling amendment..

They went to the White House, where President Truman reminded them that he had urged passage of the measure several times but warned that they should try to convince Congress of the need for a 65c floor under wages to replace the present 40c one.

One of the visitors from North Carolina, Clarence Anderson, has been working 48 hours a week, but his department will soon go on a 40-hour week.

"I don't make ends meet," Anderson said. "I make $31 a week. I am married and have three children, 9, 6 and 4, and another on the way. How do I do it?

"I pay one bill this week, and another next week. I don't know what I'll do if they cut us back to the 40-hour week."

"What they promised us when we went into the service is short of what we're getting," declared Marcellus Penn, whose rate of 62c an hour nets him about $20 a week.

"I have four dependents, a wife, child, mother, and nephew. I don't know myself how I get by. I have no reserve. Groceries alone take half of my salary each week. We're just lucky nobody's been sick since I was discharged from the Army last Sept. 26."

J. Henry Minor and W. C. Ledford, the other two in the party, are higher paid Reynolds workers. Ledford earns 83c an hour, works 48 hours, and gets $39 a week take-home pay.

"I'm going to have to borrow money," Ledford declared. "The house needs painting. My wife is sick, and the doctor's bills take a lot of our money."

Taking President Truman's advice, the four called on their Senators—Bailey, who doesn't believe that the "Federal government should meddle in the affairs of the states," and Hoey, who said he is going to vote against the bill to "protect interests of the widows and the orphans owning stock in the R. J. Reynolds Co."

They got a better reception from their Congressman, Rep. Folger, who said that he will vote for the bill.

65c BILL PLODS IN SENATE

IT was oratory week in the Senate as the 65c Minimum Wage Bill moved through heavy debate towards a vote expected to be held early in April.

Led by Sen. Ellender (D. La.), Taft (R. O.) and Ball (R. Minn.), foes of the measure attacked the bill (S. 1349) from a variety of positions.

Friends of the measure to lift the floor under wages from 40 to 65c an hour brought out a battery of facts to meet the conservative opposition and to kill the Pace amendment to the wage bill. The amendment would change the whole basis of determining basic farm prices and would lead to heavy increases on a wide assortment of farm products.

None of the big farm organization has voiced support of the amendment, and both OPA and the Dept. of Agriculture have indicated that its passage as part of the Minimum Wage Bill would throw a monkey wrench into efforts to control prices and maintain parity between farm and city income structures.

OPA Administrator Paul Porter told Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) in a letter read into the record that "the Pace amendment would force an immediate spurt in the cost of living, a rise so sharp that the stabilization program would have no real chance of survival."

Sen. Mead (D., N. Y.) joined with Pepper, Sen. Tunnell (D., Del.) and other supporters of the bill to argue the necessity of its passage.

Mead said he found the debate "strange" and "difficult to believe that as we enter the atomic age . . . we still have not learned the importance of purchasing power" for low income sections of the public.

"The people we are talking about," he continued, "those who are down in the brackets below and around 65c , are the real ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed men, women and children of the country . . .

"They are the ones who gather in grocery stores on Saturday night just before closing time to pick up fruits and vegetables or meat likely to spoil before Monday morning. They are the ones who really need the protection of this proposed law, and I say they should have it."

FE, TWO FIRMS MEET WITH CABINET OFFICERS

Seeking an early settlement of strikes among farm equipment workers, CIO Farm Equipment Workers met in Washington March 29 with Labor Sec. Schwellenbach and Agriculture Sec. Anderson and officials of two of the major agricultural equipment manufacturers involved in the walkout.

The conference was called by the two members of the President's cabinet and invitations were accepted by two companies, Intl. Harvester and Allis-Chalmers. J. I. Case Co. of Racine, Wisc. did not accept.

An offer to end one of the strikes—in Intl. Harvester plants—was made by the union in newspaper ads before the meeting was scheduled. The union proposed an "interim settlement."

The offer included an 18c an hour increase with a 10% increase retroactive to Oct. 1, 1945; improved vacation plan, premium pay for Sunday work and swing shift operations; arbitration of all other contract issues including 12 major issues still in dispute.

The union proposed that the decision of the arbitrator and the interim settlement be incorporated into new contracts, and that previous contracts remain in effect until the new contracts are signed.

The union had accepted the recommendations made by a fact-finding board appointed by Sec. Schwellenbach. The company refused to accept any of the board's recommendations until last week when it announced it was willing to increase pay 18 cents an hour with a 10% increase to be retroactive to Oct. 1.

Harvester officials on March 28 walked out of a collective bargaining conference called by the U. S. conciliation service to settle the 10-week strike of 30,000 Harvester workers.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week hit the Harvester company's "continued defiance" of the fact-finding board's recommendations and declared that "no single act would contribute more toward the fulfillment of the government's food program than the settlement of the Harvester strike and the resumption of farm machinery production."

Farm equipment is essential, the CIO president said, "in order that our farmers may produce the food so sorely needed if we are to do our part in preventing wholesale starvation amongst suffering millions throughout the world."

STEEL ASKED FOR SMALL COMPANIES

President Truman this week was asked by the CIO United Steelworkers Union to take steps which would guarantee to small steel producers sufficient tonnage of semi-finished steel.

A wire from USA-CIO President Philip Murray asked for Federal allocation of supplies, and said:

"For lack of 6,000 tons of pig iron a month 2,000 steelworkers are idle in Newport, Ky., at the Andrews Steel Co. and this small steel firm may be forced out of business unless it can secure iron.

"Workers in stove and refrigerator plants are being laid off or are suffering from curtailed operations for lack of steel. Small non-integrated steel firms are finding it increasingly difficult to secure adequate tonnages of semi-finished steel."

Despite this, the Civilian Production Administration this week decided after a conference with industry representatives to continue its voluntary plan of steel allocation. The CPA said that as a last resort it would clamp on allocation controls.

HOUSE AIDS 'WITCH HUNT'

WITCH-HUNTING forays of the Wood - Rankin Committee on Un-American Activities received a boost this week when the House voted contempt proceedings against Dr. Edward Barsky of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

At the same time the House declined to go along with the committee in taking similar action against 15 members of the group's executive committee. Barsky faces possible prosecution in the federal courts.

The Wood-Rankin group, an enthusiastic heir to the Dies Committee, charged the anti-fascist committee with being "red" and demanded that Barsky produce all books, records and papers of the organization. The material was not submitted to the un-American probers on grounds that it would cripple the work of the organization, which is licensed and supervised by the President's War Relief Control Board.

The same technique — of demanding all records—could be used against labor unions to throttle their activities.

Only four Congressmen opposed the action against Barsky: Reps. Marsantonio (ALP, N. Y.), Izac (D., Cal.), Powell (D., N. Y.) and Neely (D., W. Va.).

Anti-Bias Play

Tryout of a new play starring Canada Lee, noted Broadway actor, will be held in Buffalo, N. Y. on April 10 and Detroit, Mich., beginning April 15 before opening in N. Y. City.

The play is a dramatic presentation of discriminatory practices met by a returned Negro veteran and his family who were forced by the housing shortage to live in a neighborhood previously restricted to whites.

In Buffalo the play will be shown at the Erlanger Theatre, and in Detroit at the LaFayette Theatre.

All For CIO

UNITY PLEDGED BY REUTHER

LED by a new president, chosen in one of the most hectic and closely fought elections in union history, the vociferous but united Auto Workers emerged from their tenth convention this week serving notice on the world that, no matter how much they may differ among themselves at conventions, nothing can destroy their union solidarity or their loyalty to the CIO.

Red-headed, youthful Walter P. Reuther, assuming the presidency after a full day of exuberant demonstrations and rollcall balloting that netted him 4,444 votes, as against 4,320 votes for former President R. J. Thomas, made this clear the moment he took over the gavel. Thomas later was elected Vice-President.

Reuther warned anti-union employers that the auto workers may disagree sharply at their conventions, but "when they leave, they leave as a united organization, to carry on the common fight."

Pledging "the closest cooperation and teamwork between the UAW and the CIO," Reuther declared: "As long as I am president of this great organization, it will be a source of strength for President Murray and the CIO. I want to take my place beside Philip Murray and help to carry some of his heavy burdens."

Asserting that he would "try to work hard and sincerely to knit together this organization" and achieve its complete unification, Reuther said he would work closely with George F. Addes for unity. Addes, who had opposed his candidacy, was subsequently re-elected Secretary-Treasurer without opposition.

Elected vice presidents, in place of Reuther and Richard T. Frankensteen, who announced he was not seeking re-election but intended to run for Congress in the 13th District of Michigan, were former President Thomas and Richard T. Leonard.

For the vice presidency, Thomas obtained 4.472 votes, as against 3.916 for Melvin Bishop, who was supported by the Reuther forces, and 199 for Leonard.

In the second vice presidential election, Leonard nosed out the Reuther - supported candidate, John W. Livingston, by 42 votes. The final tally showed 4,309 votes for Leonard to 4,267 for Livingston.

Thomas followed Reuther to the rostrum after the presidential election, declaring that he had done everything in his power to "weld together every section of this union" and that "there's nothing I'd like to see better than unity among all the United Auto Workers."

"I'm not worried, after this convention," he added, "about anyone trying to take the UAW out of the CIO—I don't believe it can be done."

On the motion of a Reuther supporter, Thomas was given a unanimous rising vote of thanks in token of "the eternal debt of gratitude" owed to him by the union for his services.

The UAW delegates also demonstrated their unanimous enthusiaiasm for Philip Murray and the CIO in repeated ovations when the CIO president addressed the convention.

They adopted a motion reaffirming "our staunch, consistent support to his personal and policy leadership of our great parent labor organization, the CIO.

"We hail his successful leadership of our tremendous strike movements," the motion continued, "his consistent stand for higher wages, for the retention of price control, for the defeat of anti-labor legislation, for the organization of the unorganized, and for independent political action to assure the victory on all fronts of the camp of progress in our great country."

In his speech, Murray took occasion to spike a number of lying rumors that had been circulated against him and the CIO, alleging lack of support for the General Motors strike and interference in auto union affairs.

He pointed out that his union, the United Steelworkers, had contributed $100,000 to aid the G-M strikers, out of $350,000 given to aid sister CIO affiliates, and had offered "to drain its treasury to help the GM strikers, if necessary"; and that he had offered his personal services and the full pressure of the CIO to help win the GM strike.

Murray vigorously denied any intention of interfering in the union's elections, pointing out that he had never intervened in UAW affairs except at the express invitation of the union.

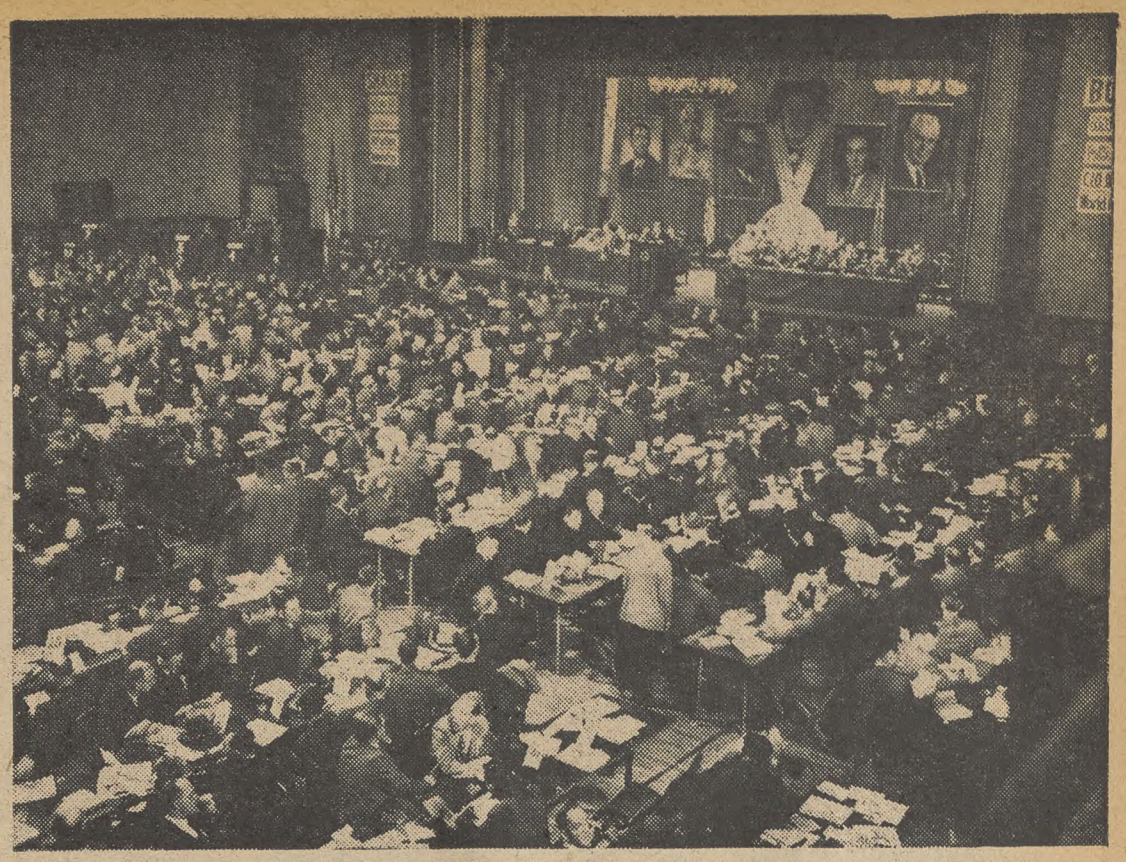
He characterized as "a diabolical, destestable lie, circulated by a defamer of defamers for the purpose of injuring the CIO," the statement attributed to "a high officer of General Motors Corp." that Murray had tried to influence the GM fact-finding board to make a lower wage recommendation than it might otherwise have made.

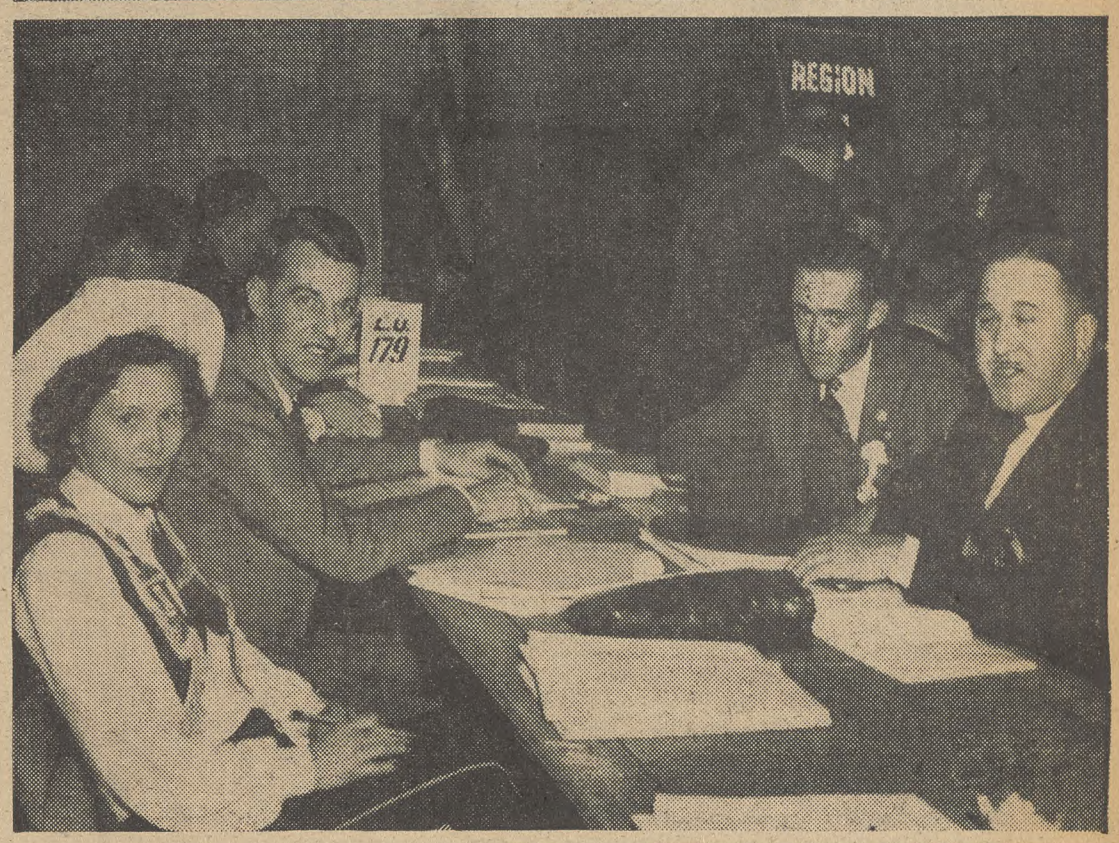
Murray recounted his long campaign for substantial wage increases, and the opposition this encountered at the Natl. Labor-Management Conference, not only from the employers but also from John L. Lewis and William Green of the AFL. He said his efforts were rebuffed by "a combination of employers and rusty labor leaders working in collusion," and added:

"I still believe that, had the Labor-Management Conference resolved that issue last September, and had the AFL and Mr. Lewis met their obligations to American labor, and had the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce fulfilled their obligations, there would have been no need for major strikes in the United States during the past few months."

Murray emphasized the importance of the World Federation of Trade Unions in stopping military aggression and preserving world peace. He praised R. J. Thomas for his "unusual services"

(Continued on Page 10)





AT ATLANTIC CITY: (Top) more than 2,000 delegates from all over the nation attended the UAW-CIO convention in the city auditorium. (Center and bottom) some of the delegates to the convention which added another tumultuous page to UAW history.

STILL REFUSING TO PLAY BALL

Most of the country's big industries have yielded to the inevitable.

They have signed agreements with the CIO unions for substantially higher wages, have recognized union rights and accorded some degree of union security, have granted many improvements in conditions and are now going ahead full blast to catch up with the production so long delayed by their own stubbornness.

But there are still bitter-enders who insist on remaining out of step with the national procession.

Westinghouse Electric, for instance, has refused to recognize the national pattern of wage increases established by the CIO. It has offered the union no more than a miserable 9.7% wage increase.

International Harvester has accepted the wage recommendation of a government fact-finding board but refused to agree to other recommendations of vital importance to the workers.

Resumption of work has been delayed at a number of General Motors plants by the refusal of their managers to make reasonable adjustments of local grievances and demands. And a number of other important strikes, of lesser size, are still in progress.

In every case, the attitude of the CIO unions has been reasonable and motivated by concern for the public interest and eagerness to resume operations at the earliest possible moment.

The CIO Electrical Workers have offered to return to work at Westinghouse immediately the company recognizes the wage pattern already established throughout the rest of the industry by giving a 18½c wage increase, as General Electric has done, leaving all other contract issues to negotiation or, if necessary, arbitration.

The Farm Equipment Workers, "to help the critical food-production program," have offered to resume work at once with the 18c wage increase already agreed to, leaving issues which can't be settled in the interim agreement to final and binding arbitration.

The Auto Workers similarly have pressed for immediate resumption of operations in all General Motors plants where there are not still some outstanding local issues to be settled.

But the bitter-enders of industry have shown no similar concern for the public interest. Westinghouse and Harvester have rejected the workers' arbitration offers and seem determined to continue the fight.

Such hold-out fights cannot buck the national tide or for long dam up the river of progress. But they can be extremely bitter, and the whole labor movement must rally at once behind the unions concerned, with all possible economic, moral, financial and relief aid possible.

But there is also another field in which labor's aid is immediately needed, to complete its national wage victories, to consolidate the gains already made and to assure their retention. That is the field of political action.

CIO President Murray has called national attention to the recent shameful actions of the Governors of Michigan and Pennsylvania in using state police for strikebreaking purposes.

Labor's wages and conditions, and the winning of the remaining strikes still in progress, are directly endangered by such abuses of their power by public officials, by anti-labor injunctions and by the union-busting legislation now before Congress.

In backing up the workers who are still fighting all of labor's battles on the picket lines, don't forget that one of the most effective steps you can take is to get behind CIO's Political Action Committee 100 percent, to become active in its work, and to register so that you may vote for progressive candidates in this year's primaries and elections.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

CLOSE TO a hundred reporters covered the UAW-CIO convention in Atlantic City.

There was plenty of colorful copy for them in the demonstrations staged by the 2,000 delegates; in the amazing public caucuses; in the unrestrained charges and counter-charges of close-fought union electioneering.

There is nothing secretive about a UAW convention, to put it mildly. The delegates parade their feelings and advertise their differences with banners, placards, buttons, leaflets and stunts of all kinds.

They make the welkin ring around town singing about any union leader they oppose that "so-and so's a horsethief—he shall be removed."

★ ★ ★

At the Atlantic City convention, the union's internal differences were advertised without any reticence whatever.

Besides the usual free-for-all of debate and demonstration, and campaign leaflets issued every few hours, packed press conferences were even held to publicize the rival candidates' charges against each other.

As to the nightly "caucuses," these were regular mass meetings, attended by a thousand or more. The press was invited, and anyone could walk in to hear unvarnished accounts of what each side thought of the other.

★ ★ ★

But more remarkable than all this unrestrained campaigning is the underlying unity and vitality of an organization which grows and thrives despite such hectic episodes.

No sooner were elections over than demonstrations of unity were staged, to leave no doubt that the union's solidarity against its foes was unimpaired.

Furthermore, a huge amount of constructive business was handled without undue factional heat and with general agreement on major policies.

A powerful unifying factor in the UAW is the enthusiastic unanimity in support of President Murray and the CIO.

Murray drew the most vigorous and universal applause, when he referred humorously to the continual caucusing, warned of the dangers of factionalism and emphasized the union's basic unity.

Praising the vitality, energy, independence and courage of UAW members, Murray said the delegates ought to get time-and-a-half for attending caucuses, in which they "have the world's record."

"When an auto worker finishes his day's work in the convention," Murray said, "he is looking for a caucus at night. He doesn't care where the caucus is or who is holding it, he wants to go to a caucus.

"But," he added, "don't let the misleading notion get into the public prints that you are going to tear this house of yours down.

"There is too much at stake. You must never permit either a caucus or a convention, no matter how bitter the personal animosities may be, to so control your emotions that you might endanger the future of your organization."

Referring to reports that "some people in New York were interested in splitting up this organization," Murray said, to applause that rocked the convention: "I don't give a damn who these people are, they can't do it, they are not going to do it, whether they are alleged leaders of the AFL makes no difference—they are not going to do it."

★ ★ ★

Despite the factionalism it has suffered and the hurly-burly of its conventions, the UAW has an unparalleled record of growth and accomplishment.

The militancy and solidarity with which it has fought the most powerful anti-labor corporations, winning enormous gains in wages and conditions, have developed an unbreakable loyalty to the union and the CIO.

Union-busting employers and AFL splitters are doomed to sharp disappointment, if they base any hopes on the UAW's much publicized internal differences. Certainly the Atlantic City delegates gave them short shrift.

For UAW members regard two things beyond cavil or question—their union solidarity and their CIO loyalty.

The Nazis kidded themselves that the verbal violence of an American national election campaign was a sign of weakness and disunity. But most Americans considered the holding of an election in wartime betokened the surest confidence in their national unity.

The auto workers are like that—so sure of their basic unity that they sometimes seem to other folks to be taking undue chances with it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

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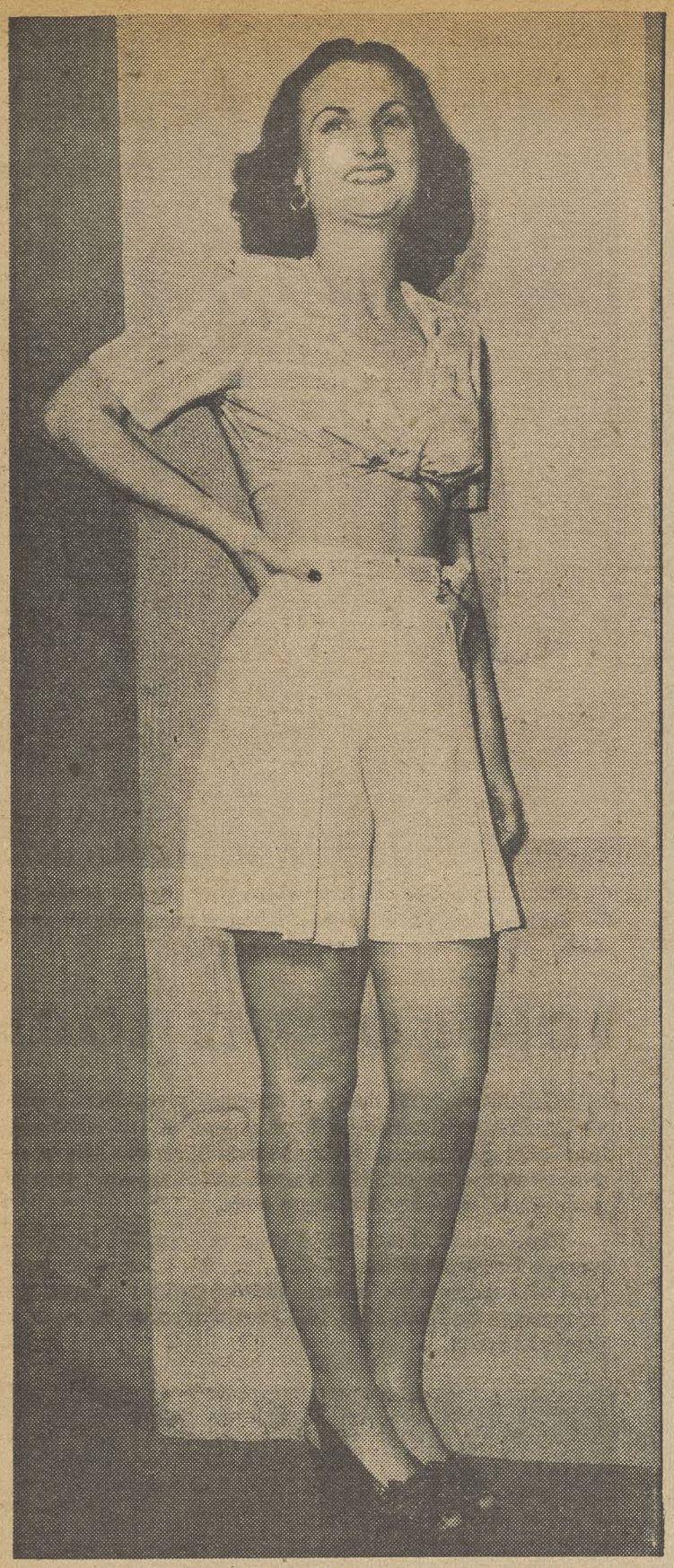


QUEEN OF THE RANGE AND CIO: Miss Virginia Lutz, 21, Fort Worth, Tex., was pin-up No. 1 this week in contest sponsored by beauty-master Earl Carroll. Secretary at the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, she was chosen from among 50 contestants as Queen of the Range for the town's springtime cattle festival. Now she's Hollywood bound.

'WIN PEACE' PARLEY APR. 5-7

CIO international unions and state and city CIO councils will be represented at the "Win the Peace" Conference to be held in Washington, D C., April 5-7.

Theme of the conference is: "Unity won the war—unity must win the peace."

Speakers scheduled include: Sens. Harley M. Kilgore (D, W. Va.), Claude Pepper (D, Fla.) and Glen H. Taylor (D, Ida.); Reps. Adolph Sabath (D, Ill.), Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), John M. Coffee (D, Wash.) and Hugh DeLacy (D, Wash.); Marine Col. Evans F. Carlson, and Legislative Rep. Russell Nixon of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Topics for consideration by the conference are: America in the United Nations; occupation policies; American policies in Asia; American policies toward colonial peoples; and home front effect of foreign policy. After a discussion of these subjects, the conference aims to draw up a program of action for securing the peace.

CIO unions and their veterans groups electing to send delegates to the conference include: National Maritime Union, Office & Professional Workers, Marine — Shipbuilding Workers, and the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians.

New Jersey and Wisconsin state CIO councils will be represented as well as industrial union councils from N. Y. City, Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Del., Seattle, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Schenectady.

Arkansas Justice

KILLER FREE, 3 CIO MEN GET YEAR EACH

JUSTICE—Arkansas style: It's legitimate to kill a striker, but it means a year in the penitentiary for three strikers who were "guilty" of walking a picket line.

That was the decision this week of a hand-picked Little Rock circuit court jury which considered cases arising out of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers' strike at the Southern Cotton Oil Co.

The three strikers, Lewis Jones, Jesse Bean and Roy Cole, were indicted under Act 193, Arkansas' so-called anti-violence law.

The prosecution was having a hard time making a case, the Arkansas Gazette, local anti-labor paper observed, until Judge Lawrence C. Auten instructed the jury that the pickets could be found guilty if they had aided or just stood idly by while violence occurred in connection with the strike.

Testimony showed that the defendant pickets were two blocks away when FTA member Walter Campbell was knifed to death. Otha Williams held in connection with the stabbing, was exonerated by the jury.

Motions to quash the indictments were overruled by the judge without reading them. The motions protested absence of Negroes from the jury, excessive penalties in the indictment and charged that Act 193 constitutes class legislation against workers and does not cover others for similar offenses.

Selection of a jury in Arkansas is left to one man appointed by the judge. In this case the judge appointed Mark Valentine who, after selecting the jury, signed an ad in Arkansas and Tennessee newspapers pledging "active and unrelenting aid in the legal prosecution of these men."

Names of six of the jury members appeared in a published open letter to President Truman demanding repeal of the Wagner act. The other six were Little Rock businessmen. There were no workers on the jury.

FTA will appeal the verdict, union officials announced. Appeal bond was fixed at $2,500, although the usual bond in such cases is $1,000.

TELLS HOW TO WIN THE PEACE

NECESSARY steps to be taken to win the peace and prosperity are given in the current issue of the Economic Outlook, publication of thet CIO Dept. of Research and Education. Before telling how the recommended steps will help, the Outlook points out:

"Unless workers earn enough to buy back what they produce, unless our purchasing power matches our giant productive capacity, the nation will eventually be overwhelmed by depression—depression which will threaten the democratic way of life."

The CIO publication calls for research and planning, large output at low prices, civilian control of atomic energy, river valley developments such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and continued operation of plants built by the government during the war.

The Outlook hails the enactment of the Full Employment Bill, adding:

"Federal planning, social security and public works must not be seen merely as shock absorbers, when private industry fails to furnish jobs for all, but also as devices for expanding the community's supply of goods and services. Furthermore, the mere realization that such devices are available for use in an emergency, will tend to stimulate and sustain business confidence."

Passage of the McMahon Bill, without the Vandenberg amendment, was urged by the Outlook, which asserts:

"Control of the government's atomic research program should be placed in the hands of a full-time civilian commission directly responsible to the President. A democracy must avoid military control of such matters. Furthermore, research supported by public funds must not become the tool of any special interest group. Therefore, this commission must not be composed of part time persons employed by private institutions or organizations."

In addition, the Outlook contains a page on "Legislation to Win the Peace," urging support for the Sixty-five Cent Minimum Wage Bill, extention of the Price Control Act without crippling amendments; the Murray-Wagner Dingell Health Bill; retention of the United States Employment Service under Federal control; the Patman and the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill; the Fair Employment Practices Bill; the Anti-Poll Tax Bill; an appropriation to compile statistical information to make the full employment program effective. The Outlook called for the defeat of the Case Bill, "designed to hamstring the labor movement and undermine free collective bargaining."

THANKS CIO

Thanks for CIO aid in the Victory Clothing Collection was tendered CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week by Dan A. West, the drive's executive director. West said:

"The perhaps unexpressed but most profound gratitude comes from the hearts of the people who were the first victims and the first fighters against fascist aggression, from the people who live and suffer in the ruins of last year's war."

LABOR'S WORLD

THE CIO will have two representatives on the U. S. delegation to the coming confab of western hemisphere members of the Intl. Labor Office, which opens soon in Mexico City. Pres. Willard Townsend of the Transport Service Employes and Michael Ross of the CIO International Affairs Dept. will leave shortly for the Mexican capital.

Other in the group are Sec.-Treas. George Meany and A. F. Cadena of San Antonio, Tex., of the AFL; Sen. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, representing government; and James D. Zellerbach of San Francisco, representing business.

★ ★ ★

The World Federation of Trade Unions has announced publication of a new official monthly magazine, "World Labor Movement", first issue of which came off the presses in Paris early this month. Printed in English, French, Russian and Spanish, the first issue contains articles by Sir Walter Citrine, WFTU president; Sec. Louis Saillant; a discussion of the "Origins of the great social conflicts in the U. S." by CIO Pres. Murray; and a treatise on the relationship between UNO and WFTU by Pres. V. Kuznetsov of the Soviet labor organization.

Arrangements for American distribution of the new international magazine are now being investigated by the CIO. There'll be an announcement in a forthcoming issue of The CIO NEWS as to how you can subscribe.

★ ★ ★

Japanese unions, emerging after years of suppression, are getting ready to form a national organization which the English-language Nippon Times of Tokio describes as a "Japanese counterpart of the CIO."

Invitations to a number of unions, including organizations of workers in the railway, communications, coal-mining, publishing, and metal industries and to school teachers, seamen and traffic workers, brought delegates from seven of the unions. According to the same newspaper source, "a preparatory committee for the formation of a National Congress of Industrial Organization was set up by unanimous agreement of all participants." The new group, despite the similarity of names, has no connection with the CIO.

★ ★ ★

Allied Headquarters in Tokio estimates that between 600,000 and two million workers have joined unions since V-J Day, and the membership boom is still continuing.

Reports of violent anti-labor activity in Chungking, China, by secret police squads and soldiers of the Kuomintang 14th Army are reported by Allied Labor News. According to the dispatch, 20 workers were killed, three injured and 20 others arrested during a strike at the China Woolen Textile Mills.

Those jailed by the police were reported tortured in the prison, while the remaining strikers were forced to return to their jobs at bayonet point.

1 Personable secretary Marie Glucksberg takes typing woes from shoulders of Editor Mannie Silverman of The Outlook, official voice of Local 30, Industrial Insurance Employes Union, an affiliate of CIO Office & Professional Workers, N. Y. City.

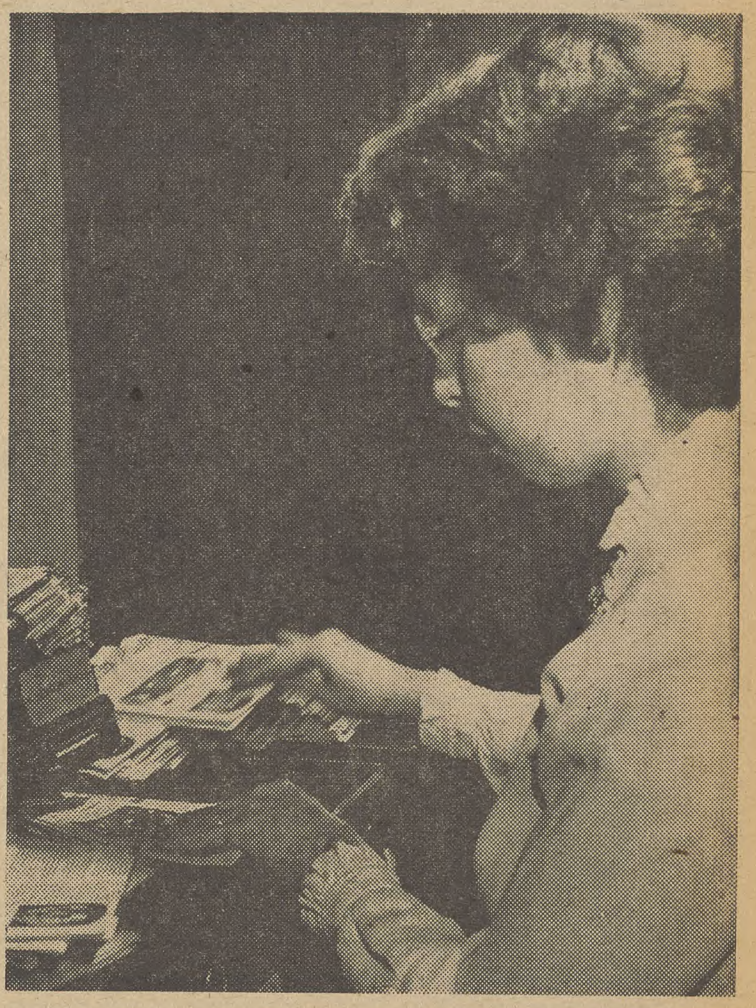
2 Silverman works out a pencilled page layout (makeup dummy) scaling photograph of shop stewards to fit space desired. His one-man job requires versality.

VOICE OF THE LOCAL

THE Outlook is virtually a one-man newspaper, typical of hundreds published by local unions of CIO national and international affiliates. Editor Mannie Silverman has no simple scissors and paste job. He's a combination reporter, picture and news editor, layout and makeup man.

The Outlook is the official voice of Local 30, Industrial Insurance Employes Union, N. Y. City. It's a four-page monthly, filled with union news, columns written by its members, a regular message by Local Pres. Bill Frankfurt, and photos of union people in action.

3 Makeup dummy is translated into type. With printers paid by hour, instant decisions are necessary. Main woe of most editors is fact that type, set on lead slugs, can't be condensed. Spaces slightly too large for stories are filled by "leading" a little between type slugs.



4 Hot off the press, The Outlook is addressed by Ethel Livingstone for mailing. She's using an addressograph machine, operated with aid of foot pedal.

Frances Lohn, Hooven battery operator at the J. A. Want Organization, N. Y. City, operates five typewriters at once, with the help of a device like a player piano roller.

FIVE-RING CIRCUS IN HUNT AND PECK

CIO's "unusual job of the week" is held by Miss Frances Lohn, who keeps five typewriters going at once, pounding out hundreds of "individually typed" letters a day in the direct mail advertising trade.

Most of the typing is done automatically by player-piano type rollers (cut by a master typewriter) which transmit impulses to the five typewriters. The machines turn out "individually typed" form letters.

Miss Lohn's job is to insert stationery in the one machine, type in the name, address and "Dear Mr. So-and-So," set the mechanism going and then do the same thing with the other four typewriters.

The typewriters pause now and then for her to fill in something in the body of the letters, and then go on typing. And out come the letters, looking just the way they would if the sender's private secretary had typed them.

Direct mail plants turn out quantities of letters and advertising to individuals all over the country. Their specialty is mass production office work. And the direct mail workers were doing this work for 35 and 40 cents an hour before they organized into the CIO Office and Professional Workers Union.

Miss Lohn, for instance, got this job seven years ago at $14 a week, with a $2 raise a few months later. She's been doing it ever since, except for two years out to work in Sperry Gyroscupe, a UE war plant. But today, with UOPWA raises, she's making $33.60 a week.

Hooven operators will tell you that's a big step in the right direction, but they've still got far to go, with living costs what they are today. "And besides," says Miss Lohn, "nobody could tell, watching us, what it takes to keep these five typewriters going. The customers come in and think it's pretty simple—all we have to do is put the paper in the machine and the typewriter does the rest. Actually, we have to keep proofreading the letters every few rounds, because even machines make mistakes.

"And we may have as many as five different jobs on the five machines—each with its own special instructions and different specifications to keep track of. It's like a five-ring circus."

SNAFU

LOBBY DIMS HOPE FOR HOMES

THE organized real estate lobby, which succeeded in cutting the "heart" out of the Patman Housing Bill (HR 4761) in the House, has changed the scene of its operations to the Senate, where the measure is being considered by the Banking Committee.

Not only did the House strip the bill of the $600 million subsidy fund to guarantee a supply of scare materials at reasonable prices, but also removed price controls on existing houses.

Apparently the spokesman for the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards and the Producers Council in the Senate is Sen. Homer Capehart(R., Ind.), who this week heckled Housing Expediter Wyatt while he explained to the banking committee why the subsidy fund is vital to the effectiveness of the Patman Bill and the program for 2,700,000 homes for veterans in two years.

Wyatt with Civilian Production Administrator Small this week acted to channel existing building materials into veterans' housing by ordering that with a few exceptions no new construction or repairs to existing structures can be undertaken without U. S. authorization.

The CIO, which joined in the fight to save the Patman bill in the house, is continuing to battle for the measure. Letters asking the Senate Banking and Currency Committe to report out the bill minus crippling amendments should be sent now to Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.), committee chairman. After the bill is reported out, write or wire your Senators.

TERMITES IN THE WOODWORK

Powerful financial backing and the pro-Fascist connections of the Society of World War II, an anti-union veterans organizations, have been exposed by the Labor Herald, California CIO Council paper.

Set up seven months ago in a tiny San Francisco office, the society moved this month into a 20-room mansion which formerly housed the Japanese consulate and rents for $300 a month.

The organization is working on plans for a referendum in the state elections in November designed to outlaw the closed shop, but that is not the bait it uses to get veterans.

The biggest drawing card of the society is capitalizing on the housing shortage and getting apartments for veterans. The Labor Herald reports that Hugh R. McDevitt, president of the San Francisco Apartment House Assn., is legal counsel of the society and aids it in getting apartments.

Most outstanding among the vice-presidents of the society, which claims to be organized in 46 states, is Edward R. Fuller of Philadelphia, president of Sylvan Seal Milk, Inc., a Philadelphia corporation. Another vice-president is J. S. Livesay, a San Francisco banker. The Labor Herald reports that I. W. Hellman, president of the Wells Fargo Bank Trust. San Francisco admitted that he is a member of the society.

The society's president is Folson Haywood, a promoter from the Middle West. Labor Herald reporters also found that S. P. Bennett of California representative of Allied American, is a great friend of Haywood. The paper points out Bennett last year attended a meeting of the American Action Committee in Chicago, called by Merwin K. Hart, N. Y. attorney widely know for his fascist tendencies. The committee is the co-ordinating agency of anti-union, anti-democratic groups.

Voices for price control over CIO's CBS show from N. Y. City last week were, l. to r.: Miss Irene Anderson, UOPWA; Miss Evelyn Kostove, Shoe Workers, and Mrs. Elsie Spencer, NMU Auxiliary. Off the air on CBS, CIO is still broadcasting weekly over ABC. Listen in—6:45-7 p.m. every Saturday!

BLS SHOWS CIO GAINS

GREAT strides have been made by the CIO in organizing during the seven-year period ending 1945, a U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards survey issued this week shows.

In 1938 the aircraft industry was almost entirely without union agreements, but in 1945 almost the entire industry was covered by written contracts, official figures show.

The survey also states that the same holds true for metal mining and the release of the department continues:

"Large gains have also been recorded in packing from a comparatively small number of workers under written contracts in 1938 to nearly 100% coverage in 1945. Shipbuilding, with approximately one-half of the workers employed under written agreements in 1938, is now almost 100% covered by union agreements. Substantial gains have been made also in cement, aluminum, rubber and steel."

In these industries the CIO unions are the leading organizations of workers.

Eighty-seven percent of all manufacturing workers in 1945 had union security ranging from maintenance of membership to the closed shop, with maintenance of membership leading with 46%; closed or union shop with preferential hiring, 25%; union shop without preferential hiring, 167%.

The BLS survey estimated that 14 million workers were covered by union contracts during 1945 out of 29 million engaged in occupations in which unions seek written contracts for their members. Of all the production workers in manufacturing in 1945, about 70% were under union agreements.

In 1941 slightly less than 33% of the workers eligible for union agreement coverage were under contract protection, but this figure includes non-manufacturing workers as well as production employes. For 1945, the total under union contract in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries were 50%, according to BLS.

A large part of the contract protected workers in 1945 were covered by the Natl. War Labor Board in exchange for labor's no-strike pledge. For 1945 the BLS said, 29% of all covered workers had maintenance of membership clauses in their contracts. In 1942 it was only 15%, in 1943, 20%, and 27% in 1944.

Closed shop and union shop agreements took in 45% of all covered workers in 1942, and rose to 50% in 1943, before falling off, to reach 45% in 1945. Under the closed shop only union members may be hired by an employer. The union shop permits hiring of non-union men who must join the organization within a short period, usually 30 to 60 days.

Nylons May Be Precious—But!

Here's a yarn a lot of harried husbands may not believe—but it's true.

Two hundred women gathered outside the J. C. Penney store at Wilmington, Calif., where a widely-advertised sale of nylons was scheduled. In front of the store was a picketline of 20 striking clerks, members of the CIO Retail & Wholesale Employes.

A CIO Auxiliary member talked to the shoppers, discovered their husbands were longshoremen, seamen, pipefitters and shipyard workers.

"You'll never get 30% for your own, girls, if you don't stand behind the other girls' husbands," she told the crowd, and reminded them that even a pair of nylon wasn't worth crossing a picket line.

After the pep talk, the crowd disbanded.

1 PITTSBURGH CIO members and children like Timmy Tobin (top) last week paraded in thousands to protest refusal of Westinghouse to settle 11-week-old UE-CIO strike. They heard Mayor David L. Lawrence (bottom) urge Westinghouse to meet the national wage pattern of "steel, aluminum, oil, meat packing, automobile and the rest of the electrical industry."

2 Paraders marched through heart of Pittsburgh (top and right) sin Republican Governor Edward Martin. "Crime Does Not Pay—Neit

WESTINGHOUSE—

Story by Fred d'Avila • Pictu

IT happened in steel, auto, rubber, oil, meat packing, in most of the electrical industry. But it hasn't happened in Westinghouse.

"It" is the national pattern of wage boosts averaging 18½c an hour and set by CIO unions in most of the major industries. It has been flatly rejected by one of the largest and most profitable electrical corporations in the world.

With 75,000 workers 11 weeks on strike, Westinghouse this week refused to budge one penny above its offer of a 9.7c raise. It also told the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers that its contract with the company would be cancelled April 1.

The reason why is best told in a report issued by William H. Davis and Arthur S. Meyer, U. S. mediators who have been studying the strike for the last 10 weeks.

In the report, notifying Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach that they had withdrawn from the case, they said:

"The refusal of the company to continue negotiations or meet with the union unless its wage offer was accepted in full, together with its refusal to extend the contract for a reasonable period, created conditions that made mediation impossible."

The company maintained that it had offered 15.1c an hour. The union said the offer was 9.7c. The impartial mediators reported: "The company's offer is substantially less than 15c an hour."

The mediators noted that the offer was subject to the following conditions:

1. The lamp department, employing about 10% (mostly women) of the workers, is excluded from the offer. It will get a small raise, if any.

2. The company proposes to eliminate the bonus paid to day workers (45% of its hourly employes), thus cut their pay 7½c an hour.

3. The company "proposes unilaterally to establish new incentive procedures and techniques. No estimate is given of the reduction involved but it will be substantial for the 55% of the hourly employes engaged on an incentive basis."

Westinghouse claims it pays high wages, based on an incentive system. Actually, according to UE-CIO, t
few workers, low pay

UE quoted sample
ties—U. S. Governme
Natl. War Labor Boar
house to stop "exploiti
scales reported were:

	Rang Hourl Minim
Baltimore	57½c
Bloomfield	61½c
Cleveland	57½c
Derry	61½c
E. Pittsburgh	62½c
Fairmont	54 c
Lima	52½c
Mansfield	59½c
Newark	57½c

"In the face of this
fore the American peo

WHAT U

**UE-CIO this we
ing offer to Westin
corporation's 75,00
11 weeks:**

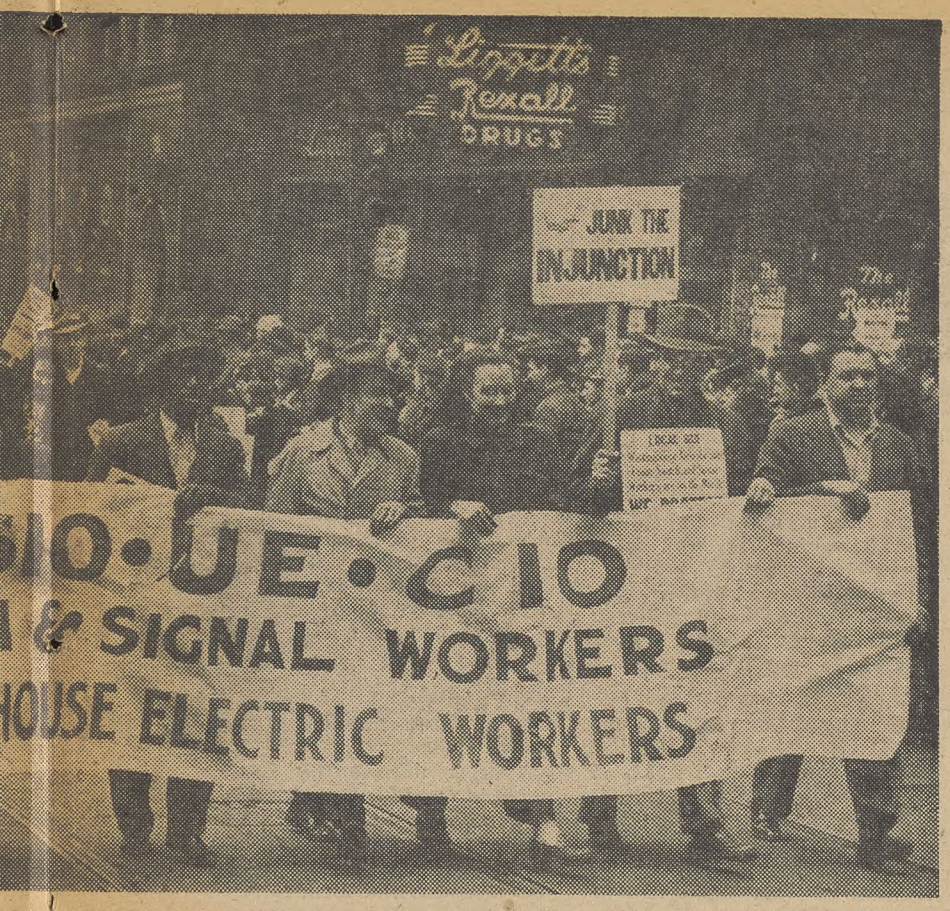
**1. Company to
raise to all employ
made by GM electr**

**2. All strikers to
crimination.**

**3. Following term
above conditions,
contract to continu
unresolved question
arbitration.**

**4. Until new cont
ing national and
apply.**

**Westinghouse rej
fied UE that prese
canceled April 1.**



ght) singing union songs, protesting court injunctions and use of State police by ay—Neither Does Westinghouse" featured marchers' slogans.

—LOW PAY HOLDOUT

• Pictures by Associated Photographers

E-CIO, this means high pay for ow pay for the great majority.

sample pay scales in nine locali- overnment figures on which the or Board last year told Westing- exploiting" its workers. The pay were:

Range of Women's Hourly Wage Rates		Male
Minimum	Maximum	Common Labor Rate
57½c	74½c	69½c
61½c	79½c	78½c
57½c	73½c	73½c
61½c	63½c	79½c
62½c	80½c	78½c
54 c	72 c	76½c
52½c	78½c	70½c
59½c	74½c	80½c
57½c	77½c	80½c

e of this, management comes be- can people and states: Westing-

house employes do not have to strike to get high wages," UE said.

In N. Y. City this week, UE Sec. Treas. Julius Emspak declared:

"Westinghouse evidently has made up its mind that it wants to obtain a better competitive position in the electrical industry in order to realize higher profits. In order to accomplish this, Westinghouse is seeking to advance its own position and increase its profits at the expense of its employes.

"Westinghouse men and women have already suffered a greater reduction in earnings than any of its major competitors. In addition, no other company in the electrical industry has as many of its employes working on an incentive basis as has Westinghouse

"This corporation has some 60% of its workers toiling under an incentive system. Under such a system, the average worker is permitted to earn a little more if he works much harder. Workers under the Westinghouse incentive system have suffered the greatest losses in pay since V-J Day.

"Despite this, under Westinghouse's proposal for a settlement of the strike, the corporation proposes further cuts in wage rates.

"Westinghouse ignores the fact in its huge advertisements and publicity campaign that the people who work for Westinghouse must buy the same food, pay the same rent, face the same doctor bills as the employes of any other company.

"The report of the U. S. mediators upholds the UE position in every respect. The contents of the report place full responsibility for the continuation of the strike on the Westinghouse Corp."

What do workers think about it?

Tony Quinn talking, member of UE-CIO Local 601. Over the radio he said:

"I am not the president of a multi-million dollar corporation like Mr. Gwilym A. Price. I am just a steward in the E. Pittsburgh plant of Westinghouse.

"Mr. Price claims that our union leaders coerced us into turning down the company's wage-cutting demands. No one has to coerce me, a Westinghouse worker, into voting against letting the company cut my wages, abolish my seniority, take away my rights and push me around every day in the week. I have enough sense to know when I'm being pushed around. My union is here to see that Price and Westinghouse don't push me around. That's why we are on strike.

"In Fairmont the workers took those company proposals, burned them to ashes and sent the ashes to Mr. Price. They told him how his demands were purified by fire. In Baltimore the Westinghouse workers wrapped a baloney in the proposal and sent it to Mr. Price.

"One thing all of us who work for Westinghouse know—we are determined to win our wage demand for an increase of 18½c. Injunctions won't stop us. State troops will not weaken our determination. We will continue stronger than ever and firmly united until victory is ours."

T UE OFFERS

this week made the follow- Westinghouse on behalf of s 75,000 workers, on strike

ny to grant 18½c-an-hour employes—same settlement M electrical division, GE. ikers to return without dis-

ing termination of strike on itions, negotiations on new continue for 30 days. All questions to be submitted to

new contract is signed, exist- l and local agreements to

ouse rejected the offer, noti- at present contract will be ril 1.

3 Gwilym Alexander Price (right), former Mellon bank official, is Westinghouse president. A Republican lawyer, Price holds directorships in Pittsburgh Steel, National Union Fire Insurance, Blaw-Knox and S. Penn Oil companies. His wage offer: 9.7c an hour. GM electrical division and GE settled for 18½c.

All For CIO

UNITY PLEDGED BY REUTHER

(Continued from Page 3)

in helping the found the WFTU.

The CIO president lashed out at the governors of Michigan and Pennsylvania for using state police for strikebreaking purposes, while stressing the importance of political action to elect progressives to public office.

After warning of the dangers of union factionalism (see Looking Ahead, page 4), and calling for meticulous observance of contracts by both employers and unions, Murray told of CIO's plans for a big organizing drive in the South.

"There is a great gateway," he said, "a gateway of opportunity lying wide open for this mighty movement of ours to go through." When the CIO passes through that gateway, he added, it will do so "to bring about the economic and political emancipation of millions of people who are deprived of these opportunities today.

"There is no other instrumentality I know of anywhere in America that seems quite so capable of performing that task as the CIO. We have been reading about many things in the South for many years—polltax, low wages and the inability of the average poorer wage earner to vote on election day.

"I have a notion there is only one way to cure that condition down there. It isn't by confining our task exclusively in Washington to the Bilbos and the Rankins and their ilk. No, the CIO has got to go into the South and carry the message of America to the people down there."

Declaring that the CIO was raising $1,000,000 for this drive and would put 200 organizers to work, Murray described Southern labor conditions as "a type of economic millstone thrust around the necks of the people who are working in the North," and said:

"We are not going into the South to violate the law; we are going into the South in the year 1946 like we went into the North, 10 years ago, to carry the message of the CIO."

Despite the turbulent union election campaign, and the nightly mass caucuses in the first days of the convention, the UAW delegates applied themselves in serious and orderly fashion to a large amount of convention business.

After prolonged discussion and the rejection of several reports on the subject of dues, including a recommendation to raise them to $2 a month, the convention voted to raises dues from $1 to $1.50, 65c of which is to go to the international, with 5c allocated to a new international strike fund, in addition to the already existing local strike funds funds.

Another subject which was long and vigorously debated was the establishment of a Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department in the international office. A report which would have made the director of this department a member of the international executive board was voted down.

The final action called for a committee of executive board members and an appointed director and staff qualified "in the field of inter-racial, inter-faith and inter-cultural relations." One cent per month per capita is to be allocated to this department's work in combatting discriminatory practices.

In another anti-discrimination resolution, the convention demanded a permanent FEPC; called on the Governor of Tennessee to prosecute the members of the white mob who stormed the jail at Columbia, Tenn., and the officers responsible for the death of two Negro prisoners; called for the prosecution of those guilty of slaying the Negro war veterans at Freeport, L. I.; denounced fixed Jewish quotas in educational institutions, and asked increased immigration quotas for displaced Jews and other persecuted and displaced persons.

The convention called on the CIO to establish machinery "for the speedy, just, binding and conclusive determination" of jurisdictional disputes between CIO unions; and expressed the willingness of the UAW "to enter into reciprocal arrangements with any and all international unions of the CIO to provide for such adjustment of jurisdictional disputes."

The convention urged the immediate severance of all diplomatic and trade relations with Franco Spain; and called for an economic embargo against Argentina and that country's expulsion from the UNO until "it rids itself of its pro-fascist, fifth-column regime."

President Truman came in for vigorous criticism in the officers' reports of Thomas and Addes. Thomas in his opening speech, characterized him as "weak and spineless" for having approved the GM fact-finding report for a 19½c wage increase but not having had "the intestinal fortitude to go out and fight for his own recommendation."

Thomas warned the major political parties that if they don't agree labor deserves some support, "we are going to have to find in the future independent candidates, at least, to support."

The Women's Auxiliaries of the UAW, claiming to be the largest in the country, met concurrently with the union convention and re-elected Mrs. Dorothy Keene of Rockford, Ill., as president, and Mrs. Catherine Gelles of Detroit, as secretary-treasurer.

WALTER REUTHER—UAW CHIEF

WALTER Philip Reuther, newly elected president of the UAW-CIO, is one of the most colorful figures in American labor ranks.

Born Sept. 1, 1907, at Wheeling, W. Va., he left high school at 15 to become an apprentice tool and die maker at the Wheeling Steel Corp. He was fired for organizing the workers in protest against Sunday and holiday work.

In 1926, Reuther went to Detroit. He worked for Briggs, GM, Coleman Tool and Die, and finally Ford, where he worked in the tool and die room for six years. He continued his high school education at night and went three years to Wayne University.

In 1933, Reuther was fired from Ford's for union activity and, with his brother Victor, embarked on a world tour which took them through 11 countries of Europe and Asia. They worked in factories, and studied the labor movements in the countries visited.

Returning to Detroit in 1935, Reuther went to work in a shop and plunged into the job of organizing auto workers. In May 1936, he was elected to the UAW international executive board and was re-elected every year after that until 1942, when he was first elected vice-president.

Reuther was active in the Detroit and Flint sitdowns, and during the Ford organizing drive in 1937, he along with Richard Frankensteen and other unionists was severely beaten by Ford strong-arm men in what has come to be known as "the battle of the overpass."

The "Reuther Plan" in 1940, for converting the auto industry to a war footing and mass production of military planes, drew wide national attention to Walter Reuther, as has also his recent leadership, as director of the UAW General Motors Dept., of the long and bitterly fought GM strike.

Reuther is married, has a 3½-year-old daughter and lives in Detroit.

UNION LEADERS ELECTED TO HIGH SOVIET POSTS

Two Soviet trade union leaders, both well known to CIO officials as a result of visits to the United States and contacts at WFTU meetings during the past year, have been elected to high government positions in the USSR.

Nikolai Shvernik, former chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, was named chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, a post described as that of president of the Soviet Union.

Vasili Kuznetsov, present AUCCTU chairman and host to the recent CIO delegation to Moscow, was elected chairman of the Council of Nationalities, one of the houses of the Soviet Congress.

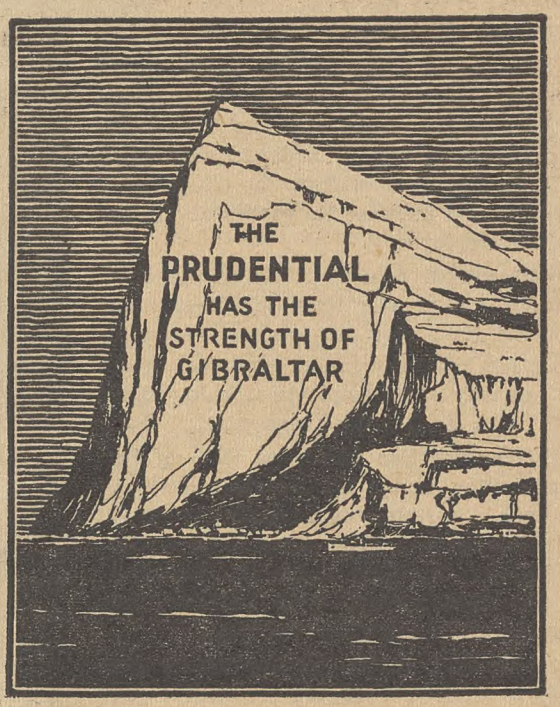
CHILEAN WORKERS DEVELOPING UNITY PLANS

The Confederation of Chilean Workers meets in Santiago March 29-31 in an effort to develop a unified program for unions and progressive people which will off set reactionary attacks on labor, believed to represent a plan to establish a dictatorship similar to the Argentine model.

Declaring "further conciliation of the enemies of the Chilean people is impossible," the convention call said that a get-together of the country's democratic forces would "allow economic transformation of Chile within the democratic system, freeing us of all imperialist influence" and would "isolate and smash the semi-fascists."

Union Records

Record albums of picket line songs and the "voice" of the late President Roosevelt were issued this week by the Union Record Co. Both albums contain two 12-inch unbreakable records and are priced at $5.



The Future

belongs to those who prepare for it

The PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Thomas J. Gallagher, Dir. Org. IUM&SWA, advises the run off election at Higgins Industries, Inc., New Orleans, resulted as follows: CIO 892, AFL 684.

Fred C. Pieper, CIO Reg. Dir., New Orleans, reports: Sterling election, CIO 143, no union 54.

CIO Reg. Dir. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, reports: Detroit Harvester Co., Zanesville, Ohio, USA-CIO 99, against 4. USA Rep. Al Marsh was in charge.

USA-CIO Dis. Dir. Pete Mosele, New York, advises: Alumnium Company of America, Edgewater, N. J., CIO 38, no 1.

C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., Atlanta, Ga., reports: Cedartown Textiles, Inc., Cedartown, Ga., CIO 326, no union 57. The drive was under the direction of TWUA Rep. Garland Brook and CIO Rep. Wm. Denton.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig of Philadelphia reports: Frank Associates, Inc., CIO Textile Workers 36, against 29; Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa., USA-CIO 297 against 26.

Paul Domeny, Secy., CIO LIU 1064, Detroit, Mich., reports: Cafeterias operated by Ford Motor Co. (Administration Bldg., Aircraft Bldg., Dearborn Research Laboratory and Camp Legion), CIO 101, against 19. Contracts have been renegotiated for the River Rouge Box Lunch Co., Springwells Factory Lunch Co., Schaefer Lunch, Inc., Fordson Factory Lunch Co., all four serving the Ford Rouge Plant, Dearborn, Mich., and an 18c per hour increase was won. Conant Lunch Co., contract was renegotiated with a 15c per hour increase.

* * *

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, advises: Acme Industrial Co., Chicago (production and maintenance employes, including shipping and receiving room employes), UAW-CIO 156, against 124; E. S. Vihon, Chicago (production and maintenance employes), CIO Fur & Leather Workers 16, against 9.

CIO Reg. Dir. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, reports: Detroit Har-Corp., Elizabeth, N. J., URW & DSEA-CIO 139, AFL 121. URW & DSEA Rep. Geo. Braverman was in charge; U. S. Rubber Recap, Nutley, N. J., CIO Rubber Workers 29, no union 1. URWA Dist. Rep. O. H. Bosley and Rep. John Baldante were in charge.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., advises: International Sugar Feed, FTA-CIO 34, no union 4. FTA Rep. Mack Dyson was in charge; Modern Packages, Memphis, Tenn., recognized CIO without going to the Board. UFWA Rep. W. L. Carron, advises of the winning of the Darnell Wood productions election by a vote of 23 for CIO Furniture Workers as against 2 for no union.

* * *

Chairman Thomas E. Andert, Optical & Instrument Workers Org. Com., reports: Bay State Optical Co., Attleboro, Mass., CIO 118, no union 113. Organizers James O'Reilly and Joe Duggan were in charge.

Dir. Org. IWA-CIO George Brown reports: Umpqua Plywood, Roseburg, Oregon, CIO 46, AFL 37.

Ben Henry, CIO Reg. Dir., Des Moines, Iowa, advises: CIO LIU 1465 won an election at Chamberlain Laboratories, Inc., Des Moines, CIO 23, no union 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchies, St. Louis, Mo., reports: Servel, Inc., Evansville, approximately 4200 employed in the plant with 95% voting; the majority was 200 for CIO.

* * *

Robert C. Edwards, Director, Org. Com. PJNWA-CIO, reports that the CIO won recognition at the following plants: Gardner Co., Chicago, involving 400 workers, organized by Rep. Walter Ignatowicz out of CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris' office; Sylvania Co., Philadelphia, Pa., involving 75 workers, organized by Rep. Joseph Gorelik with aid of Al Lichtman, Eddie Hickman and John Jay out of CIO Reg. Dir. Geo. Craig's office.

Joseph M. Walsh, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., advises: Utility Workers Union of America, CIO, Local 334, covering Shamokin and Mt. Carmel, Pa., won election for Roaring Creek Water Co. employes at Shamokin, 21 to 16 for "no union." CIO Field Rep. Frank Vrataric was in charge and is negotiating contract for Mt. Carmel Water Co. employes.

FEDERAL UNION NIPS JIM CROW

DISCRIMINATORY practices of the U. S. Employment Service were ordered discontinued this week after charges leveled by the CIO Federal Workers Union were sustained in an investigation by Civil Service Commissioner Fleming.

The union maintained that the USES office in Washington was using separate files of Negro and white job applicants and that this separation resulted in habitual discrimination by the agency.

The Federal Workers pointed out that the current discriminatory situation is a logical outcome of the executive order provision allowing each governmental agency to do its own hiring. The union asked that the recruitment of workers be returned to Civil Service Commission control to preserve the merit system and established Civil Service policies.

From other sections of the nation, Federal Workers locals have, in resolutions, condemned Pres. Truman's executive order which "reinstates the spoils system." The locals in Marion, Ind., Danville, Ill. and Chicago asked the revocation of the order and the issuance of an amendment which will institute a civil service register."

Federal Workers locals also condemned the "bad faith displayed by the Secretary of Navy" in dealing with the union in the establishment of a grievance procedure.

FLORIDA IUC JOINS CIO IN DRIVE

A TWO-PRONGED drive aimed at organizing Florida's unorganized workers and achieving political activity is being developed by the Florida CIO to implement its convention program.

The CIO organizing will begin with the 150,000 citrus and vegetables workers in the state, John G. Lackner, newly elected state CIO president, declared.

The creation of state and local PAC's to carry out a program of political education, organization and guidance for the spring primaries is the second objective, Lackner said.

Political possibilities of the CIO's national campaign to organize the unorganized in the South were pointed out by John Brophy, national director of CIO industrial union councils. "Once we have two or more million workers organized down here there won't be any more coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans in Washington," he said.

Enumerating the CIO's gains within the last three years in the South, Brophy contrasted the CIO's great strength today with it's position ten years ago. "With more workers organized we will be able to break reaction in the South," he added.

In his acceptance speech Lackner declared that a "lynch campaign, as an attack against organized labor, attempting to split the workers and destroy the unions," could best be met by a stronger unity between white and Negro workers.

Condemning the Truman administration's foreign policy as "madness," the convention, in one of 35 resolutions, called upon the President and Congress to carry out the decisions reached at Big Three meetings and "follow the program of United Nations cooperation upon which they were elected to office."

The convention also resolved "that the United Nations outlaw use of atomic energy for military purposes and control atomic energy raw materials and production everywhere in the world. Urging that all governments disclose everything they know about atomic energy to the UNO, the resolution condemned the attempt to use it as a big stick against the world."

Repeal of the anti-labor right-to-work law was also urged by the delegates.

GI WINS L. A. COUNCIL SEAT

A GI who knows why he fought was elected as a city councilman in Los Angeles in place of Meade McClanahan, recalled in a 12,394 to 8,913 vote because of his outspoken enthusiasm for Gerald L. K. Smith, rabble-rousing leader of American fascists.

John Russell Roden, 26, who flew 175 missions over the Hump in the India-China theater of war, was the choice of the 13th district voters by 11,405 votes against 1,028 and 929 of two other candidates for McClanahan's seat.

ILWU DELAYS STRIKE

POSTPONEMENT of the strike of the CIO Longshoremen scheduled for April 1 assures the success of the convention in San Francisco, May 6, to set up one big CIO maritime union.

Postponement came after Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, on behalf of the national NMU council, telegraphed Longshore Pres. Harry Bridges that the convention could decide "the most effective action to attain the just demands of all maritime workers." Other maritime unions also requested delay in calling the strike until after May 6.

Curran's wire stated that the council supports the Longshoremen's demands "but believes that most effective decisions can be made at that convention both with respect to the timing of the strike of the Longshoremen and the most effective kind of national action to the attain the just demand of all maritime workers."

In the negotiations with the Waterfront Employers Assn., San Francisco, the Longshoremen are seeking an increase to $1.50 per hour retroactive to last Oct. 1, the rate given Atlantic Coast longshoremen by an arbitrator. The association had upped its wage offer from 18 to 23c along with what the union termed "the most cruel joker ever invented." The employers made the price of the additional five cents the annual two week's vacation awarded the Longshoremen by the NLRB last August.

Representatives of seven maritime unions met in Washington in February to plan the the convention. Unions represented in addition to the NMU and the Longshoremen were the American Communications Assn., Marine Cook & Stewards, Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., Inland Boatmen, all CIO unions, and the unaffiliated Marine, Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers.

STRIKE ENTERS 7TH MONTH

AFTER weathering a combination of the worst tactics of slave-minded textile management in the South plus the worst South Carolina weather in years, workers in the Gaffney Manufacturing Co. prepared this week to continue their six-month-old strike.

Turning down a company offer of a 55c an hour minimum wage and a tie-in feature that would have meant pay reductions for many of the 600 strikers, members of the CIO Textile Workers Union in Gaffney said they would "rather go fishing and picket the plant for another year if it takes that long to win this strike." The workers are asking for a minimum wage of 65c.

The company, which bucked a War Labor Board directive to raise the minimum wage to 55c until the Army stepped into the plant early in 1945, dropped the wage rate to a 47½c minimum after the Army left. When the wage was cut the workers went out on strike.

Almost every strike-breaking trick in the trade has been pulled by the mill management, but all have failed, C. D. Puckett, business manager of the TWUA Joint Board in Gaffney, said.

During the worst winter months in the history of the state the workers were unable to get coal or wood. The cooperation of workers with oil stoves enabled the strikers to keep their health and their picket lines going. Puckett declared.

"The picket lines are still holding tight," Puckett added, "and it appears that the morale and determination of the workers is as good, if not better, than it was the first two weeks of the strike."

CIO BREAKING TEAMSTERS' BOYCOTT

The AFL Teamsters boycott against North California canneries is breaking down under pressure from the CIO and the growers.

The boycott, the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers charge, was collusively conceived by the Teamsters and the canners who hoped to sign honeymoon contracts with the Teamsters for cannery workers instead of bargaining with FTA Workers who had shown their strength by winning a NLRB election. The board set aside the election result for no apparent reason.

The CIO Steelworkers on the West Coast have served notice that they will not make cans for plants entering into illegal contracts with the Teamsters for cannery workers. CIO councils have passed resolutions condemning the activities of canners, Teamsters and boycott.

The Teamsters have few members in their cannery workers union. So when the spinach crop was ready for processing this week, the FTA members who have been ready to go to work all along responded to appeals like this made by an FTA leader outside the Filice & Perrelli cannery at Gilrey:

"Go to work. Nobody has voted for a strike. The AFL is not trying to get us a raise. the AFL is just out to control the canneries. Stay on the job and help keep farmers from losing their crops." The workers entered the plant ignoring Teamster pickets.

Meanwhile, the NLRB has ordered a new election and an investigation of illegal contracts signed by some canners with the AFL.

★ ★ ★

Federal District Judge Ganey of Philadelphia, this week issued a preliminary injunction restraining the Pennsylvania State Labor Relations Board from acting as a strike-breaking agency in connection with the American Tobacco strike.

The injunction was granted upon request of FTA, on strike at American Tobacco for five and a half months. It followed proceedings of the SLRB on a petition for a new election at the plant by a scab group under the name of "Employes Representation Committee."

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

BILLY PAYS NO ATTENTION

Does your 2, 3 or 4-year-old ignore your requests and refuse to obey you? Hard to reason with, isn't he? Cheer up! 75% of children his age are that way some of the time—about 25% most of time. Fact is, if your child is to have a will when he's older, he must have a won't when he's young. Recommended: Understanding and the patience of Job.

Lib. of Congress—Collins for OWI.

MEALS THAT COOK THEMSELVES

By Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

IF you are one of the army of women doing double duty as homemaker and worker, your big problem is tasty, nutritious meals that can be prepared in short order and served piping hot to a hungry family.

For many working families, the evening meal is usually planned around meat or a meat alternate. Busy homemakers often find this meal the most time consuming. Easy-to-make main dishes that save time and motion, yet have taste appeal to satisfy the hungry young and the finicky old, is the answer.

A master-menu plan for at least three days ahead, should feature meats and alternates that cook quickly or allow for leftovers.

All-in-one dishes that practically cook themselves while you set the table and get ready to serve cut down on time spent in the kitchen. Simple salads, and fruit desserts with bread, butter and beverage help to make the meal well-balanced.

Here are some main dishes that are ready in 20 minutes to half-an-hour:

Liver: Any kind cooks in 3 to 5 minutes.

Hamburg: Broil as patties with half tomato; or make meat balls by adding crumbs or oatmeal and a little milk and seasonings; or make meat loaf in quantity, store in refrigerator and slice cold next day.

Frankfurters: Season canned beans with molasses and mustard. Bake in casserole while "franks" are boiling; or cut up "franks" into canned corn and tomatoes and bake in casserole.

Lamb: Stuff thin slices with bread stuffing. Fasten with toothpick. Braise in covered pan with a little water; for Shish Kabob, soak diced lamb in French dressing for a day. Skewer alternately with tomato or pieces of liver and broil.

Fish: Fry whole, or boil 5 to 10 minutes; or to make chowder cut fish into small pieces, cook with diced potatoes, flavor with bacon and onion, add milk.

Ham: Bake thin slices with left-over fruit juices or sweetened apple slices.

Veal cutlets: Pound in flour and brown, add water, cover and cook slowly.

Eggs: Omelets with or without chopped meat; or hard cook and cream or curry.

Cheese: Rarebit on toast or crackers; or bake macaroni; or broil on tomatoes.

Preparing some food in advance gives you a head start on many meals. While the oven is going bake several things and store them for future meals. You can do this safely with the help of that great invention, the refrigerator.

Noose Around News

The "Daily Noose," a parody on a New York newssheet, even to the name, went into its second edition this week.

The "Noose," originally issued as a supplement of the "Union Voice," official publication of CIO Wholesale Warehouse Workers Union Local 65, in N. Y. City, reached a circulation of 300,000 in its first edition.

Throughout the paper are parodies of the N. Y. Daily News' columns and editorials. The paper is available at 1c a copy.

COMPANY DOCTOR RACKET BARED

A Federated Press Review

Medicine In Industry, by Bernard J. Stern, The Commonwealth Fund, New York, $1.50, 41 E. 57th St., N. Y. 22.

THE American worker who believes he is getting a "raw deal" from the company doctor and from management generally on health and safety in the plant and in treatment of industrial accidents and disease will find his suspicions largely upheld in the latest study in the field, titled Medicine In Industry, by Bernard J. Stern and published by The Commonwealth Fund.

Here is what Stern has to say about the company doctor (in Chap. 7): "The physical examinations given by the industrial physician (company doctor) are often too scant and cursory to permit fundamental diagnoses."

On minor surgery, known as repair service or patchwork, Stern says there has been a wrong management attitude and "the result has been indifferent surgical work of low standard which has unfortunate consequences on the incidence of permanent disabilities."

Increasingly, he says the company doctor "instead of being regarded as a physician concerned primarily with his patients' welfare, is now accepted as a technical adviser sharing management's viewpoint."

One way to get around such suspicions on the part of workers, he suggests, is "when the labor-management health and safety committees of individual plants are permitted to share in the administration of the medical departments and when health matters are handled through the regular grievance machinery of the unions" (p.167).

The study takes detailed notice of efforts by unions to improve the health of their members and to counteract the abuses of health conditions and their consequences by managements. The AFL Ladies Garment Worker Union health centers in New York and Philadelphia and the CIO Auto Workers health institute in Detroit are very favorably mentioned. Many other unions are also cited for meritorious work.

But most managements are too greedy for profits and too blind to their responsibilities as well as to their long-term advantage to care much about (p. 112): "The limited distribution of industrial medical services bears evidence that the concept of conservation of human resources has not yet been fully incorporated into industrial management policy."

Stern's book studies the development of pre-payment medical and hospital group plans, legislation and enforcement, the handicapped worker and preventive services, as well as surveying the history of medicine in industry from Egyptian times. It is a volume that union health and safety committees should have in dealing with management.

QUITS OIL POST

Resigning after 11 years as secretary-treasurer of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union, E. C. Conarty will be succeeded on May 4 by T. M. McCormick of Texas City, Tex., who was elected by the executive council..

Conarty plans to enter business to develop his patented union dues collecting system for several large international unions.

AID STRIKERS

Close to $100,000 was collected by the Joint CIO Strike Support Committee of Greater N. Y., it was announced by Saul Mills, secretary of the group. Thirty tons of food was also collected and distributed to strikers. The committee is appealing for continued strike aids.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges · Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES · MEMBERSHIP · EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS · ADVERTISING · LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

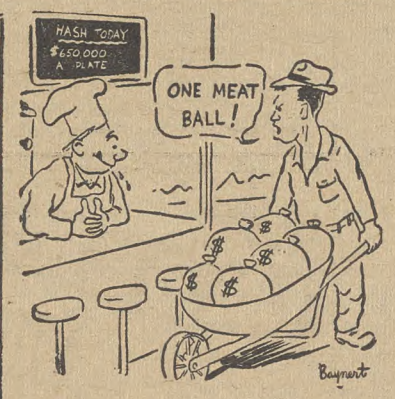
44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Gags and Grins From The Labor Press

PLANT LIFE

-(FP)-

FE News



"If we eliminate price control, then we will know the true value of our money."—Society of Sentinels.

Ammunition, UAW-CIO

OUR DAILY BREAD

"He's our horse racing expert."

Bill Chelmow, Guild Reporter

Everyone's welcome at the Buchanan, Michigan, Well-Baby Clinic, sponsored by the Clark Equipment Co., the USO and the Federal Public Housing Administration. L. to r.: Nurse Lillie Brown, Dave Wahbunosa, Charles Faulkner, Mrs. John Wahbunosa, Leona Wahbunosa, Essie Lee Neal and Dr. J. C. Strayer.

POPEYE WOULD APPROVE!

"WIM, wigor and witamins" have come to Buchanan, Mich. The three "W's" advocated by Popeye, the spinach eater, are neatly wrapped for juvenile consumption by the recently started Well-Baby Clinic, servicing families of workers at the Clark Equipment Co.

The experiment, notably successful, may set a pattern that other communities might copy.

The clinic, non-sectarian and interracial, was established in a war plant community which had no town or county health departments. USO had been established there to provide recreation and other aids to families of war plant workers.

Lack of facilities for check-up on the health of more than 100 babies became a matter of concern to the USO, the school nurse and the FPHA manager. With the cooperation of the company, where most of the workers were employed, the Well-Baby Clinic was established last winter.

Within three weeks, 109 babies had been registered with the clinic. Examinations were made by a local doctor, who donated his services, with the cooperation of the school nurse.

Within a few days the Clinic turned up one serious nutritional case in a family of six children, the oldest aged seven. The fourth child weighed less than the fifth. During a conference with the mother, the nurse learned that the family was saving everything it could to buy a farm, but was spending nothing on oranges, tomato juice, cod liver oil. It actually managed on one quart of milk a day.

The mother went home, filled with good advice. The next day the father called at the office of the USO Club Director and said:

"Listen, I want to thank you folks for all you told us—I didn't know that boy of ours was so bad off. I bought two quarts of cod liver oil, a case of tomato juice and a big bag of oranges last night. We'll get the boy fixed up—and thanks for telling us."

Launching the Well-Baby Clinic was costly only in effort. As a starter, the project was financed jointly by company and the USO, with all permanent and expendable material furnished by the FPHA. Total expense for the first month was $54.59. The company continued to contribute $25.00 a month after that.

Interest of the permanent residents of the town was engaged when members of the Mayor's Committee agreed to match the company's $25.00 by donations of $5.00 from the City Poor Fund, Odd Fellows, Lions, American Legion Auxiliary and Masons.

"This move should result in old-time Buchananites taking advantage of the free baby check-ups, where, incidentally, white mothers will rub elbows with Negro mothers and come to see that their goal—'nothing is too good for my baby'—is a common goal for all mothers," wrote Mrs. Eloise Sterling Hirt, then USO Club director.

Because most of the war workers left Buchanan after the plant reconversion had been accomplished, the USO Club closed the end of November.

But in its service it was instrumental in creating for the first time, a concerted public interest in the scientific care of young children—and without distinction as to race or creed. And the Well-Baby Clinic is still flourishing today, under the auspices of local civic groups who recognized its continuing value for the children of Buchanan.

Plan 2 Meets In Education

George T. Guernsey, assistant director of education of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, this week announced that two educational conferences will be held within the next two months for workers in 13 states, mostly in the South. They are as follows:

April 27-28, Fort Worth, Tex., for La., Okla., Ark., Colo., and Tex.

May 3-4, Chapel Hill, N. C., for Va., Tenn., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.

Jim Crow Bowls

Angered by the Jim Crow practices of the American Bowling Congress, the Milwaukee County CIO Council this week urged a campaign to "smash Jim Crowism in bowling."

Sponsors of a bowling tournament that drew 3,000 entries, the Milwaukee County CIO refused to follow ABC's disciminatory pratices and was refused an ABC sanction of the tourney.

The Milwaukee County CIO bowling committee was also directed to determine whether the ABC which has a virtual monopoly of the game was operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Public Talks Back to Radio

John Q. Public—at least in two cities—is telling radio stations about the kind of programs that he wants to listen to. And he's organized to boot!

It's happened in Madison, Wis. (the Wisconson Joint Committee for Better Listening) and in Cleveland, O. (the Radio Council of Greater Cleverland).

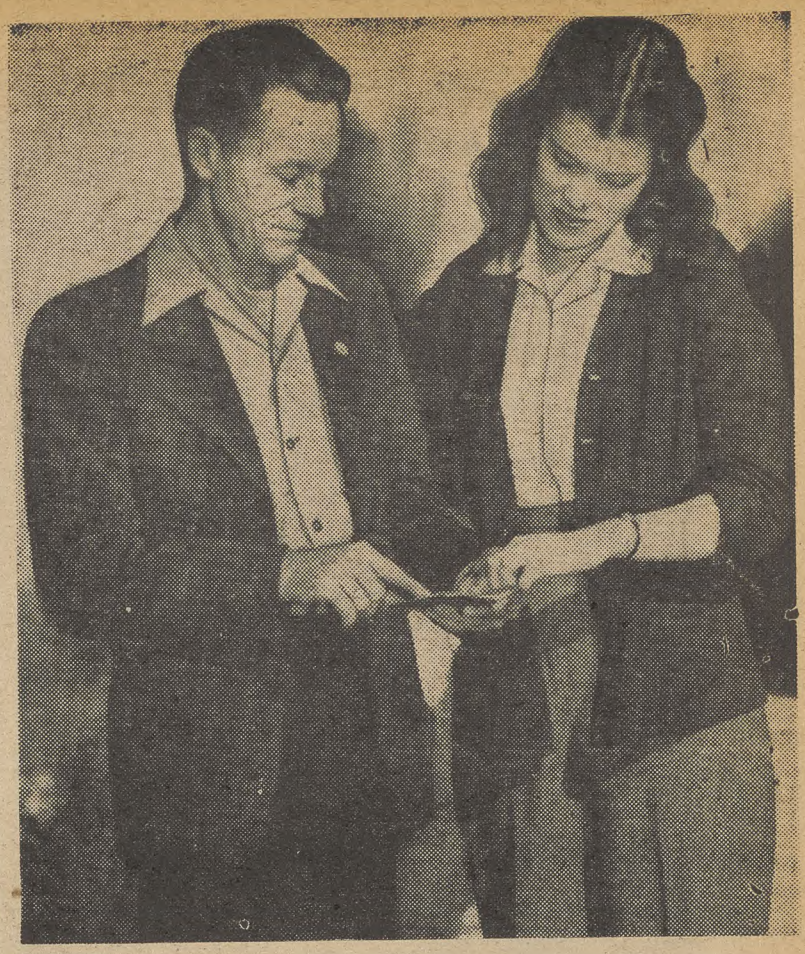
The Cleveland group prints a monthly bulletin, "Selective Dialing". Its choices include news broadcasts, forums, musical programs, drama, quiz and youth programs. Both groups have broad community support.

For further information, write: Mrs. Walter V. Magee, Federation of Women's Clubs, Hotel Statler, Cleveland, and Miss Leslie Spencer, 423 Pickney, Madison.

★ ★ ★

On the air at Newark, N. J. (WAAT) is the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union, 9:05 p. m. Monday through Friday.

The UE says the program, "Labor Views the News," is the first concrete attempt to give a regularly heard radio voice to labor in the metropolitan area.



(Above) Reaching the workers through attractive leaflets is taught FTA unionists at Northeast leadership school held in Bechtelsville, Pa. (Right) Charles Law, president of Phoenix, Ariz., FTA local, and a unionist for 25 years, hands out some of his experience to Marjorie Ballard, a Portersville, Calif., citrus shed worker, and a unionist for four months. Both attended the FTA's West Coast leadership school.

(Above) A quiz committee corrects course papers at the Mid-West school, in Madison, Wis. (Below) Elizabeth Sasuly, FTA's Washington representative, explains the need for political and legislative action at one of the Mid-West school sessions.

TRAINING UNION LEADERS

By CONNIE ANDERSON

THE GRAVE of the "one-man" local has been dug wide and deep at the FTA Leadership Training Schools. In the past year, 154 leaders of 54 locals of the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers Union, have met for one week courses in union leadership.

They have thrashed out the problem of building active stewards and leaders, of an active membership which understands and fights for the union. Building group leadership in each local is the theme of the schools—group leadership for organizing, for developing a hard-hitting steward system, for contract negotiations behind which the wishes and strength of the entire membership is mobilized.

"I've gotten the information I needed on things like PAC, the veterans, minorities," said Ann Tinnon, of Phoenix, Ariz., Local 78, who attended the West Coast school last January. "But mostly I learned about shop stewards—I never realized how much they are the key to everything."

School discussions are led by FTA officers and department heads, by other CIO leaders and sometimes by an outside "expert." Schools were established in every section of the country after the value of leadership training was demonstrated in sessions conducted by union officials.

The one-week school sessions have been held in vacation spots—Pacific Grove on the Pacific Ocean, Lake Mendota in Wisconsin, Nature Friends Camp in Bechtelsville, Pa., and in Memphis and Winston-Salem, N. C.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The stories, characters, incidents and names mentioned herein are entirely fictitious and bear no identification with actual persons, living or dead

AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH STEVE DENTON, SECRET LEADER OF THE ANTI-UNION DRIVE AND SON OF THE OWNER OF ROTOR COMPANY, MICKEY BARRY GOES TO SEE JIM...

WELL, JIM, YOU'RE LOOKING AT THE BIG WHEEL IN THE CITY UNION-BUSTING DRIVE! I'LL BE GOING PLACES, I'LL...

I'LL SAY YOU'RE GOING PLACES!

AND THE PLACE IS OUTSIDE!

HEY, WHY DON'T YOU...

JIM— DON'T BE A FOOL! LISTEN TO ME—

THERE'S NOTHING YOU CAN SAY THAT'LL CHANGE MY IDEAS. BEAT IT, YOU BUM!

I WONDER WHY MICKEY CAME HERE?

MAYBE MICKEY HAD SOMETHING IMPORTANT ON HIS MIND, JIM.

DID THAT STUPID KID COME HERE JUST TO BOAST?

MAYBE I SHOULD HAVE HEARD WHAT HE HAD TO SAY...

LET'S CATCH UP TO HIM!

OKAY, WOODY. LET'S GO AFTER HIM. MAYBE HE WAS READY TO SPILL SOMETHING...

THERE HE IS, JIM.

SAY, HE'S HEADING FOR SUSIE'S PLACE!

LET'S GRAB HIM, HE'S TALKING TO SUE.

NO, WAIT! SUE DOESN'T LOOK TOO FRIENDLY...

GIVE A GUY A CHANCE TO EXPLAIN, SUE. I ONLY WANTED TO PROVE SOMETHING—

SLAM!

MESKIN

GEE — HE LOOKS SORE ENOUGH TO BLOW HIS TOP!

AND MAYBE HE WILL, WOODY. LET'S SEE WHAT HE DOES NEXT!

Produced by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Chain Reaction

The proposal to place control of atomic science under the heavy thumb of military brass-hats has produced a reaction almost as warm as that which battered Hiroshima last summer.

Having lost an initial effort to gain complete domination of the lowly atom, the military won a rear-guard action when the Senate Special Atomic Energy Committee approved the Vandenberg amendment to the McMahon Bill (S. 1717). The amendment would give the military wide powers of veto and control over the actions of a civilian atomic agency—powers so wide that in any given dispute on atomic power the military would have the last word.

This week the Federation of American Scientists — composed of the men who built the bombs—was joined by a new organization, the National Committee for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy, in the fight to free the atom from the military.

In a sharply worded statement the two groups termed the amendment offered by Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) an "administrative monstrosity." They charged its danger lay in appearing to give civilian authority control over atomic energy while actually leaving the power in military hands.

The new citizens' group lists prominent figures among its membership: former Under-Sec. of State Sumner Welles, former UNRRA chief Herbert Lehman, Bishop Oxnam, head of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the Most Rev. Bernard Sheil, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago. Backing up their own statements, the committee made public a petition signed by more than 8,000 persons in 100 college towns and research centers.

The demand for reopening of hearings by the Senate's Atomic Energy Committee has the CIO's complete support. Earlier CIO made clear its interest in the McMahon bill's passage —without amendments of the Vandenberg type.

Meanwhile, the State Dept. has come forward with even more far-reaching suggestions to make the world safe for the atomic age.

A special report prepared by a committee of experts urges the creation of an international monopoly under UNO auspices to control the atom. To this group, the State Dept. proposes, should be landlord rights to all uranium deposits—here and abroad—control of existing plants and the right to build new ones.

Without such international control, it was clear from the State Dept. report, there's no guarantee against one nation or another blowing us off the face of this troubled globe.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

NOW AND NOVEMBER

Senator Maybank (D. S.C.) spoke wistfully of the "good old days" during the debate this week on the 65c minimum wage bill. Referring to a statement by a southern colleague, he remarked, rather plaintively, "I am pleased to note that the Senator from Georgia feels that there are some of us here who do not have to depend upon lobbyists and groups who sit outside this Chamber to tell us what to do, or what legislation to pass."

Like a good many others on Capitol Hill—particularly in the ranks of those from the seven poll-tax states—the Senator feels that John Q. Public is a little gentleman who should be seen, but by no means heard. In the presence of such a silent partner in the business of government, many Congressmen feel secure and happy as they bowl down progressive legislation.

But liberal laws don't get passed on any such quiet basis—a fact long since discovered by CIO and a good many people's organizations. And the best time to talk is during the campaigns and on election day.

While there's much that can be accomplished in Washington by letters and telegrams and delegations, the basic work has to be done back home. The CIO Political Action Committee underscored the importance of that job this week, when Chairman Sidney Hillman called for full cooperation of all CIO international unions and industrial union councils in the twin job of registering all worker-voters and collecting the largest possible campaign fund through voluntary $1 contributions.

"Everything possible must be done to stimulate activity on a community basis by holding mass meetings, by continually checking each local and by promoting community spirit," Hillman wrote to all affiliated unions.

Political strength, the letter continues, depends on two things: the available finances to educate the electorate as to the issues and record of the candidates—"there is no place to get this money except from our own pockets. It's our battle, our victory, and we have to pay for it," and on votes for good candidates, "which depend on the number of people registered."

The foes of labor and of all progressive legislation have caught their second wind since V-J Day. If we're to avoid a Pearl Harbor attack on the rights of the American people during the next session of Congress, the time to build the defenses is now.

And the place to do it is back home. Through PAC the nation's workers have a chance to elect a liberal Congress prepared to carry out a sorely-needed constructive program of social, labor and economic laws.

Let's get busy now for November!

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
65c wage S 1349	Raises present 40c minimum to 65c; extends coverage to food, maritime, telegraph & retail workers.	On Senate floor, with vote expected this week. Foes busy trying to trim base to 55c, limit jurisdiction.	Wire Senators to support bill without any amendments.
Case Bill HR 5262	"Throws the book" at unions: forced arbitration, blacklists, injunctions for strikes or for backing strikes, and forced cooling-off.	Senate Labor Com. killed most bad features, but added "anti-racket" clause from hoary Hobbs bill of several years back. Senate may restore all bad angles of House-approved bill.	Write, wire Senators to reject Case and all other anti-union bills.
Housing HR 4761	Originally designed to carry out Wyatt plan for 2,700,000 houses by '47. Had price ceilings, subsidies to insure success of plan.	GOP-Southern Democrat alliance in House killed ceilings, subsidies. Now in Senate, where real estate lobby busy sniping.	Wire Senators to pass original HR 4761; stress absolute need of price ceiling, subsidies.
Price Control HR 5270	Extends price control act to June, 1947. Faces danger of crippling amendments.	In House Banking & Currency Committee.	Write, wire, send delegations to Congressmen; demand passage of effective bill to hold price line.
Polltax repeal HR 7	Gives vote to 10 million low-income southerners; would be body blow at southern tory bloc on Capitol Hill.	Passed House; now awaits Senate action, but needs widest pressure to bring to vote.	Tell Senators to vote gag on possible filibuster, pass HR 7 now.

ONLY EIGHT MONTHS 'TIL ELECTIONS—REGISTER NOW!

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

SLOWDOWN: Congress plans an informal sort of Easter vacation from mid-April until early May. While some few sessions may be scheduled during that fortnight, important bills will be off the calendar.

On the agenda now:

PRICE CONTROL: House Banking & Currency Committee is winding up hearings, and the bill to extend OPA beyond June 30 will reach the floor for debate and vote some time in April. Business groups and special interests are on the warpath.

Says Rep. Monroney (D. Okla.) a member of the committee: "There is real danger—terrific danger—that the OPA law will be amended to death."

To meet the attack, 63 Congressmen, both Republican and Democrat, have formed a new, informal Congressional Committee for Protection of Consumers.

It's headed by Rep. Forand (D., R.I.) and Baldwin (D., N.Y.), with Rep. Chase Woodhouse (D., Conn.) as secretary. The group will work closely with 22 labor, consumer, civic and vets' organizations—among them CIO and AFL.

POLL TAX: Plans to force action on H.R. 7, which would outlaw the poll tax in seven southern states, are taking shape. A bi-partisan steering committee, headed by Sens. Pepper (D., Fla.) and Ferguson (R., Mich.) has obtained written pledges of support from 51 Senators. Thirteen more will give the bill's supporters a guarantee that they can forestall a long-talking southern filibuster and pass the bill. Such action is long overdue—anti-poll tax bills have floated around Washington for years; and the present measure has been awaiting Senate action for five months.

HERE AND THERE: Washington women marshalled a lobby of their own this week and warned Congress to extend OPA before we get swamped by inflation . . . "A Meeting to Save Price Control" has been called for April 10 by the Natl. Conference on Jobs & Security. Representatives of a score of organizations will discuss plans, then buttonhole Congressmen. . . . Win the Peace Conference, set for April 5-7, will bring hundreds of delegates to town to call for a fast advance on a New Deal domestic and foreign program. PAC, many CIO unions, civic organizations will be represented.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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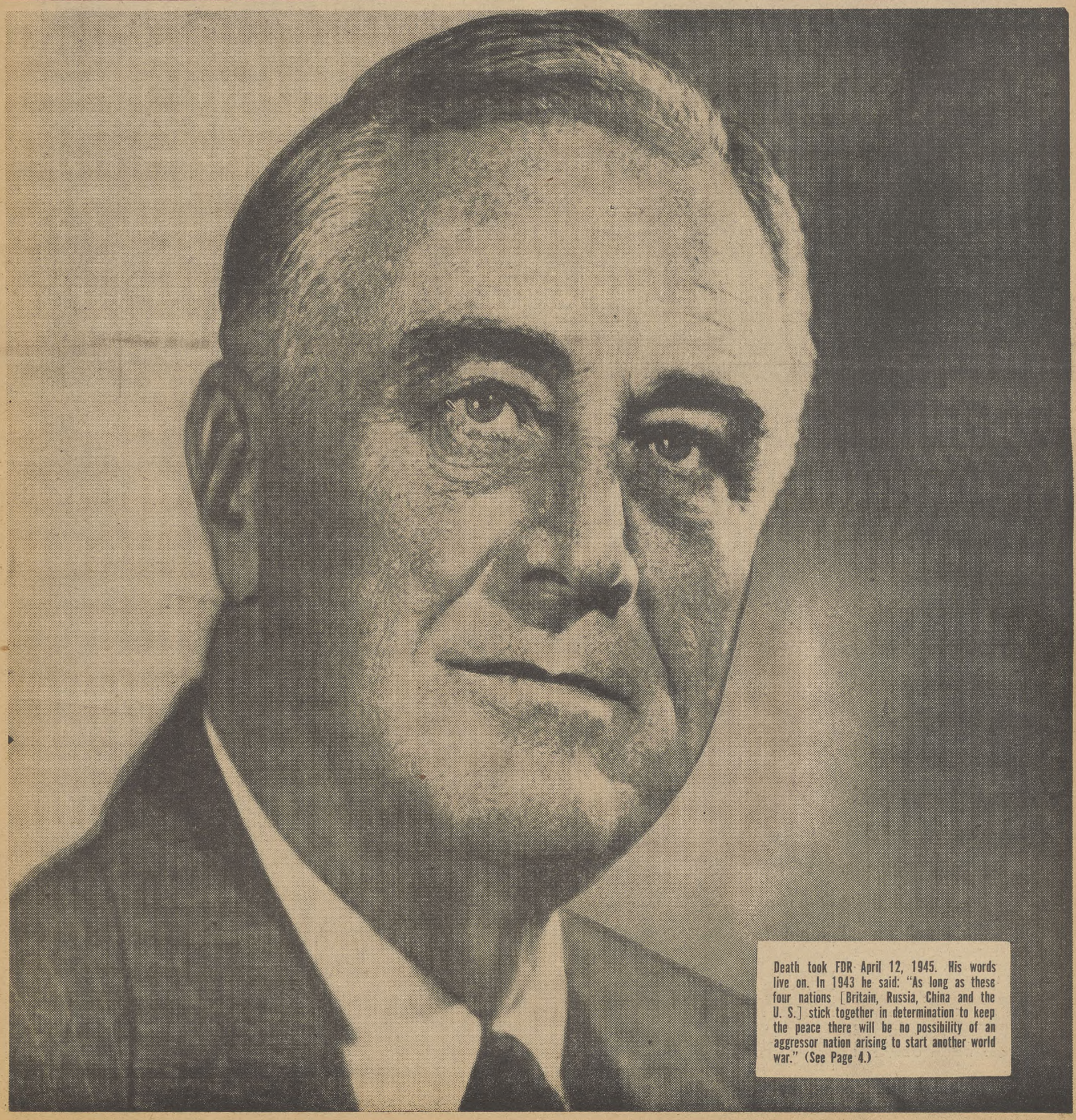
April 8, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS



Death took FDR April 12, 1945. His words live on. In 1943 he said: "As long as these four nations [Britain, Russia, China and the U. S.] stick together in determination to keep the peace there will be no possibility of an aggressor nation arising to start another world war." (See Page 4.)

This and similar demonstrations won favorable action by the House this week on bills to boost the pay of each of one million and half Post Office and other Civil Service employes $400 a year. Don Murray, editor of the Federal Record, UFWA paper, is addressing members of the union at a Washington rally before they visted Representatives. Other demonstrations were held last week in New York, Chicago and Detroit.

SEE HARVESTER STRIKE VICTORY

A CONTRACT between the CIO Farm Equipment Workers and the Intl. Harvester Co. was in the process of being written late this week. The contract would end a three-month strike of 30,000 workers at 10 Harvester plants.

Agreement on the major points in the dispute between the union and company was reported reached after a four-day session with officials of the U. S. Conciliation Service in Washington.

Most contract details were decided late Thursday night. The union declined to return to work until the new contract was put into writing.

The Farm Equipment workers, before meeting with company and conciliation department representatives, proposed an "interim settlement" of the dispute. This proposal called for an 18c hourly increase for all workers, 10% retroactivity to Oct. 1, 1945, vacations, premium pay for Sunday work, and arbitration of all other contract issues.

UAW VOTES $100,000 FOR SOUTHERN DRIVE

A $100,000 contribution to CIO's southern organizing drive and full support for CIO President Murray's campaign to keep down prices were important actions voted by the CIO United Auto Workers Union's 10th Convention as it wound up a turbulent week at Atlantic City last Saturday.

Extended aid to veterans—particularly the disabled—and an even break for women workers were other convention-approved proposals.

The parley adjourned half an hour earlier than planned after newly elected Pres. Walter Reuther ruled that a quorum was lacking.

Two new members of the 18-member executive board were elected—Emil Mazey replacing Melvin Bishop, and William C. Stevenson taking the place vacated by Richard T. Leonard when he was elected a vice-president. Both Mazey and Stevenson represent Detroit regions.

The convention recommended organization of the thousands of white collar workers in the auto industry who do not belong to unions.

Its action on veterans' problems was highlighted by the appearance on the stage of five disabled vets, members of the UAW, who were given a thunderous welcome.

The UAW voted to purchase three specially equipped autos to help train disabled veterans hospitalized in Atlantic City, and also called on government agencies and Congress to make available specially outfitted cars to veterans who need them.

On other veterans' problems, the Convention:

1. Asked amendment of the GI Bill of Rights to allow payment of unemployment compensation to veterans involved in strikes where employers refuse to bargain in good faith or to obey the law.

2. Endorsed the Wagner Bill, providing $160 a month social security credit for time spent in the armed forces and merchant marine.

3. Asked a 30% rise in pensions, and payment to World War II vets of $3 a day for domestic service and $4 a day for overseas service, with a minimum of $100 and maximum of $3,500 for the former and a $500-$4,500 range for the latter.

4. Hailed court decisions outlawing "superseniority" and said: "Our success in establishing the legality of a proper interpretation of the re-employment provisions of the Selective Service Act makes it imperative that we redouble our efforts immediately to give maximum contract seniority protection to newly hired veterans who are not covered by the law and to correct injustices which have resulted from employers taking advantage of the 'superseniority' interpretation before it was ruled invalid by the courts."

The nub of a resolution urging alertness in protecting women employes' rights was contained in the following recommendation for incorporation in all local union contracts:

"The company agrees that it will not discriminate in the hiring of employes or in their training, upgrading, promotion, transfer, layoff, recall, discipline, discharge or otherwise, because of race, creed, color, national origin, political affiliation, sex or marital status."

DINNER HONORS FDR

Organized labor will join independent progressives in observing the first anniversary of the late President Roosevelt's death at a Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee dinner in N. Y. City April 12, at the Hotel Commodore.

Philip Murray and William Green, presidents of the CIO and AFL, respectively, are vice-chairmen of the dinner committee.

Among speakers at the dinner will be Sec. of Commerce Wallace, Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, Sen. Robert F. Wagner, and Mayor William O'Dwyer of N. Y.

$400 U. S. RAISE GETS NOD

THE CIO Federal Workers scored a double victory this week with passage by the House of bills which would give annual pay increases of $400 a year to each of a million and a half postal and other civil service employes.

UFWA members were jubilant over the action on the postal workers raise bill, which was gained with the help of the increasing numbers of Post Office employes who are leaving the several AFL and independent unions for the CIO union.

This bill is retroactive to Jan. 1, but the measure to give the flat increase to other civil service employes is not.

UFWA was seeking an 18½% increase, which would have given more adequate pay raises to the middle income workers.

The non-postal wage bill will go to a conference of House and Senate. The Senate previously passed a measure giving an 11% increase. This action was taken before the CIO scored general increases of 18½% throughout industry.

CHARGE WESTINGHOUSE STALLS UE STRIKE SETTLEMENT

THE CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union this week charged that the Westinghouse Electric Corp. is deliberately prolonging the 12-week-old strike by its 75,000 employes in an effort to gain a competitive advantage over the rest of the industry, which has followed the national pattern of 18½c an hour wage increases.

The UE also, in a letter from Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak to the U. S. Treasury, asked that Westinghouse be denied tax refunds under the carry-back, carry-forward provisions of the tax laws.

"The Westinghouse Corp., hopeful of obtaining a more favorable competitive position in the industry, deliberately seeks to finance this effort through the taxpayers' money by guaranteeing itself profits under the carry-back provision," Emspak charged.

"The Westinghouse Corp. can obtain, from the U. S. Treasury, a total of $11,200,000 if it breaks even on profits during 1946. The company can obtain $19,750,000 if it loses $10,000,000 in profits, thus being assured of a profit of $9,750,000.

Guaranteed enormous profits even if it loses money, Westinghouse intends to use the public funds for the purpose of prolonging the strike."

Meanwhile, in Pittsburgh, Westinghouse Airbrake Co., which is not connected with Westinghouse Electric, granted its 9,000 employes, represented by UE, the 18½c an hour raise previously agreed to by GE, RCA and GM electrical division.

At Pittsburgh, also, 80 labor leaders, businessmen, clergymen, city officials and legislators in Western Pennsylvania organized a citizen's committee to start a protest movement against use of injunctions and state troopers in strike-breaking.

$25,000 FOR UE STRIKE

Twenty-five thousand dollars for relief of striking members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Westinghouse Electric was voted this week by the CIO United Steelworkers Executive Board, meeting in Pittsburgh.

The USA Board will meet again May 12 in Atlantic City, prior to the union's convention, which will start two days later at the City Auditorium. It is scheduled to last through May 18.

ASK PROBE OF FLORIDA KKK

FLORIDA CIO unions this week were rallying citizens in every walk of life to smash the reviving Ku Klux Klan after Miami FBI headquarters had in effect given the hooded order of the millionaire citrus bosses the green light to go ahead with its program of lynching and union-busting.

Steps toward federal prosecution of the masked night riders were taken by the state CIO council as soon as it learned that the Klan had chosen Florida as one concentration center in a southwide "campaign" to head off the CIO's great organizing drive in Dixie.

Charles N. Smolikoff, director of the state council, answered an announcement of Miami FBI Chief Joseph E. Thornton that his office would not act "unless there were a violation of civil rights" with a strongly worded letter to national FBI headquarters in Washington demanding that the Klan, closely identified with the German-American Bund before Pearl Harbor, be investigated and prosecuted.

Smolikoff pointed out that "the report by local FBI personnel that the 'FBI can take no action unless the hooded members begin interstate activity' is adopting a close-your-eyes passivity that can only lend encouragement to these hooded native fascists and hate mongers."

Smolikoff said that "the CIO at its recent state convention in Tampa authorized formation of a state-wide anti-lynching committee to include not only representatives of local unions but also representatives of church, civic, fraternal and Negro organizations.

During the last 18 months, there have been six known lynchings in Florida, he said.

"We will broaden this anti-lynching committee until it becomes a fighting arm of Florida's people against an organization which has been revived to force war veterans, Negroes and discharged former defense workers back into the fields and citrus groves for a dollar a day," Smolikoff declared.

"Twice in a postwar period—once after the Civil War and once after World War I—the Southern aristocracy was able to use the Klan to crush the beginnings of democracy in the South. But this time, the Klan has taken on a tough customer."

Significantly, the announcement of the Klan's return in Florida was made almost immediately after the CIO convention in Tampa had mapped a drive to organize the state's 175,000 white and Negro citrus workers.

Abundant health, such as this family typifies, would be assured the nation under the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, which is being untruthfully attacked by the American Medical Assn. and its apparent spokesman, Sen. Taft (R., Ohio), as "socialistic."

NATION'S HEALTH AT STAKE

SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY

One of the sponsors of the bill.

By FRED ROSS

FOR a few cents per week contributed by employe and employer, all America would be assured of medical care.

The fate of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill that would assure medical care for all is in the hands of the Senate Education & Labor Committee.

Viciously and untruthfully attacked by Sen. Taft (R. Ohio) as "socialistic," here's what the bill would provide for the average worker:

- Medical care from a physician of his own choice.
- Services from a specialist, when recommended by a family physician, general practitioner or other specialist attending the patient.
- Major and minor surgery with no limit on the cases per year.
- Maternity care for his wife.
- All types of preventive services, including health examinations.
- Hospital care up to 60 days per person in each year, or 120 days if funds permit.
- Dental care, including examinations, cleansings and extractions, if the physician advises, with more complete dental services, especially for children, insofar as dentists and other personnel are available.
- Nursing services in the hospital or at home, when requested by the doctor.
- X-rays for diagnosis and treatment and all other diagnostic tests when requested by the physician.
- Blood tests, tissue examinations and other analyses also when requested by the doctor.
- Prescribed drugs and medicines, even if expensive.

One of the most frequently voiced criticisms of the bill is that it would end the freedom of the patient and the doctor, but Sen. Wagner (D. N. Y.) one of the sponsors of the bill, said this week:

Keeps Freedom

"Under the bill patients are guaranteed free choice of doctors, doctors are guaranteed the right to accept or reject patients, and hospitals are guaranteed freedom to manage their affairs. Specific provisions are included in the bill for hearings and appeals on any issues which may arise between doctors, hospitals and covered persons.

"Specific provision is made for judicial review of any disputed cases arising under the plan. It is clear, therefore, that the bill does not involve regimentation of doctors, hospitals, or patients. Neither do I believe that the doctors of this country will lower the standards of medical care simply because they are guaranteed payment for their services."

The bill would aid the veteran where the present laws stop by providing services of the family doctor, of specialists and laboratories, and hospital care up to 60 days—120 days if funds permit—as well as dental and home-nursing services. It would assure adequate funds for the maintenance of hospitals and health centers badly needed in rural areas.

The bill, if enacted, would help business by decreasing labor turnover and absenteeism due to poor health and by increasing productivity, and would reduce workmen's compensation premiums because physicially sound workers have fewer accidents.

The bill would even help physicians. Contrary to popular opinion, doctors are not alawys prosperous. In 1941, for example, more than one-fourth of the nation's physicians had incomes under $1200 a year, Sen. Wagner asserted. Under the bill they would receive more adequate and stable incomes under rates they themselves would fix, and would have wider range in choosing their patients since the financial relationship would not stand between them and the patients.

Vicious Attack

The facts of the bill must be repeated time and again. The American Medical Assn., whose most vocal spokesman is Dr. Morris Fishbein, executive secretary of the association and editor of its Journal, and the Natl. Physicians Committee, a creature of the association, are now engaged in a campaign of willful misrepresentation.

Testifying on the first day of the hearings on the bill, Rep. Dingell (D., Mich.) said:

"The Natl. Physicians Committee, formed specifically to preserve the AMA's tax-exempt status under the income tax laws, is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to circulate false statements to try to defeat the health insurance provisions of the bill.

"It is collecting money under the false pretext that contributions to it 'should be deductible' from income taxes by individuals who contribute. As a member of the House Ways and Means Committee responsible for drafting our tax laws, I believe that the Natl. Physicians Committee's statement to this effect is deliberately misleading and any such deduction is a violation of existing law which should be investigated by the Treasury Dept."

AMA Dissenters

Not only are a good number of the AMA members for the bill but they have organized to fight for the meaure. The Physicians Forum, whose members must also belong to the AMA, has endorsed the bill and organized or participated in citizens committee to campaign actively for its passage.

Also actively favoring the Murray-Dingell bill is the Committee of Physicians for Improvement of Medical Care, headed by Dr. Channing Frothingham, former president of the Massachusetts Medical Society and chairman of the newly formed Committee for the Nation's Health, launched this week at dinners for the press and radio commentators in New York and Washington.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray is an honorary chairman of the committee. Other honorary chairmen include: Jonathan Daniels, Russell Davenport, Jo Davidson, the sculptor; AFL Pres. William Green, Bishops Francis J. McConnell and G. Bromley Oxnam, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, David Sarnoff and Gerard Swope.

What Needs To Be Done

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill is in for a tough fight and will not be reported out of the Senate Committee on Education & Labor in its present form unless members of the committee receive an ever-increasing flow of letters and telegrams during the three remaining weeks of the hearings. Pick your Senator from the following list of members of the committee and let him know that you are for the bill:

Sen. Murray, chairman; Sens. Walsh, Mass.; Pepper, Fla.; Ellender, La.; Hill, Ala.; Chavez, N. Mex.; Tunnell, Del.; Guffey, Pa.; Johnston, S. C.; Fulbright, Ark.; LaFollette, Wis.; Taft, Ohio; Aiken, Vt.; Ball, Minn.; Smith, N. J.; Morse, Oreg.; Donnell, Mo.

A top official of the CIO will testify for the bill April 16.

A MIXED MONSTROSITY

Walk up, folks! See the elephant that brays like a donkey—the jackass with a pachyderm's hide. Here's an elephant that always forgets—the head of one species joined to the hindquarters of another. Can be sawed in half at elections, but the two parts always come together again.

The American people have become so used to the monstrous combination of polltax Democrats and tory Republicans that it no longer excites wonder.

Both ends of the strange animal work as one body for union-busting bills and against every progressive measure to benefit the working and common people.

This year, the Republocratic alliance has been more firmly cemented than ever, with a formal organization in Congress and with the Republicans' selection of a southern polltax chairman of the same stripe as the Democratic polltaxers.

One of the favorite brays of elephantine asininity is "Down with the CIO". This expresses not only their anti-union attitude but also their fear that the working and common people will use their votes and organize politically, as urged by the CIO, to end Republocratic rule in Congress.

The Smith-Connally act was pushed through Congress by the polltax Democrats and tory Republicans largely to cripple labor political activity. The same combination has recently passed the Case bill in the House, with a similar purpose in back of its mind.

But the Republocrats might as well try to turn back the tide. They should note that the British tories tried to restrict labor participation in politics through the Trade Disputes Act of 1927. But, despite this Act, the Labor Party was able to win a sweeping majority over the tories, which it now has used to repeal the Act.

Similarly the political restrictions of the Smith-Connally act so aroused American workers that, after its passage, the CIO Political Action Committee was able to conduct the most effective political campaign in American labor history.

Democracy is on the march these days. And no raucous political hybrid, no matter how horrible, is going to scare American workers from using their ballots and their rights to advance its cause.

TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT

This week marks the anniversary of the death of one of America's greatest, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He was not only a great wartime President, who raised national unity to its highest level in the war against fascism—he was also the builder of United Nations unity for lasting peace, and was the greatest champion of the welfare of the common people.

In the international friction that has arisen since Roosevelt's death, it is timely to remember his admonitions on Big Three unity and his warning that "the world will either move toward unity and widely-shared prosperity or it will move apart into necessarily competing economic blocs."

At a time when labor-baiters are running rampant and seeking to block the progressive measures for which Roosevelt fought, it is timely to think of the lead he gave for full employment, more abundant social security, minimum wage laws, better housing, for the rights of workers to join unions and to protect their unions.

Nearly everyone will be paying verbal tribute to Roosevelt this week. But the real tribute he deserves is to work for the great goals he set before the American people.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

MANY a true word is spoken inadvertently.

No truer statement could be made than that passage of the Case anti-labor bill in the House was "a vote against the American people."

But there is no doubt this statement was printed in a Democratic Party publication "inadvertently and without approval," as party officials hastened to point out.

For the fact is that more than a hundred Democratic Congresssmen joined with the Republicans in voting for this anti-American bill to destroy the democratic rights of American working people.

★ ★ ★

To express their indignation and embarrassment, an angry caucus of labor-baiting polltax Democrats created a "Committee on Harmony and Cooperation."

The resulting discord would indicate that the harmony and cooperation were not intended for their own party, but rather for the Republicans with whom these polltax Democrats have long worked harmoniously and cooperatively against all progressive legislation.

★ ★ ★

An interesting aspect of this episode of "the right word in the wrong place" is that the members of the "Committee on Harmony and Cooperation" sounded off more against the CIO—which had nothing to do with the incident—than against their own red-faced party officials.

They said, in so many words, that their chief complaint was against the CIO, rather than the offending statement, and that they were "angered" by CIO's recent announcement of a union organizing campaign in the South.

★ ★ ★

Of course, polltax Democrats and tory Republicans have a habit of automatically blaming "the CIO" or "the New Deal" for everything.

They may be expected, at any moment, to blast the CIO for causing the recent Pacific tidal wave.

But, in this case, it is not hard to analyze the psychological process which associated the CIO in their minds with the editorial slip-up and their own guilt-complex.

The Case bill is ostensibly directed only against the economic power of unions, being designed to so cripple them that employers may have greater freedom to cut wages and worsen working conditions.

But actually the Congressmen who voted for this bill had a strong personal political motivation.

They knew, from the experience of recent elections, that one of the by-products of union organization is greater alertness, independence and intelligence in political action.

In voting for the Case bill, therefore, they felt they were fighting for their own jobs, by striking at the union roots of progressive political activity.

★ ★ ★

The CIO's southern organizing drive is no different from any of the other organizing campaigns so successfully conducted by the CIO.

Its sole immediate purpose is to bring the benefits of union organization to the unorganized, so that through collective bargaining they may increase their wages, improve their working conditions and generally raise living standards throughout the community.

Representing only a small well-to-do minority, most polltax Congressmen associate themselves with low-wage employers in opposing unionism.

But they also have a deep-rooted fear that industrial progress, and the economic democracy that comes with unionism, will make the people of their states want political democracy too, thus spelling the doom of the polltax and leading to the election of more progressive and representative Congressmen than themselves.

★ ★ ★

It is symptomatic of the increasingly close coalition of polltax Democrats and tory Republicans that, at the very time this rumpus was taking place within the Democratic Party, the GOP chose to select a southern polltax Republican as its chairman.

Rep. B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee has as consistent an anti-labor record as most of the polltax Democrats. He is a millionaire, associated with the reactionary Taft wing of the Republican Party.

To such elements in both parties, alike as two peas in a pod in their reactionary attitudes, the CIO says, "A plague on both your houses." It will oppose all who "vote against the American people," regardless of party labels, and will work with progressives everywhere for the election of candidates who truly represent the people's interests.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, L. S. Buckmaster, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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SENATE ROUGH ON 65c BILL

SENATE polltax Democrats and conservative northern Republicans ganged up this week on the 65c Minimum Wage Bill after brushing aside efforts to compromise on certain sections of the measure.

With the bill still on the Senate floor at press time, it seemed clear that the only hope for salvaging a decent act to raise the base pay for millions of low-income workers, and to extend its protection to others not now covered by the Wage-Hour Act, lies in the House of Representatives.

As the bill moved through the Senate meat-grinder, these developments occurred:

1. A compromise proposal cut the minimum rate to 60c an hour. The original bill had called for an initial 65c base, with successive increases to 75c during the next four years.

2. Reaffirmation by the Southern Democrat-Republican block of the Pace rider, which alters the method of determining farm parity prices and which would add an estimated 4½ billion dollars to the nation's food bill.

In addition, it appeared that the opposition block, riding high on the wave of its victory, would move to carve out many or all of those sections of the bill aimed at expanding wage-hour protection to seamen, employes of large retail businesses, and food and telegraph workers. When the battered bill is finally passed by the Senate, it goes to the House for action.

The compromise plan, to cut the minimum pay base to 60c an hour, was passed by a 76-6 vote, as supporters hoped their action would lead to a break in the polltax ranks on the Pace amendment. But when that rider was brought up for vote for a second time by Sen. Russell (D., Ga.), the opposition ranks held firm.

The second vote in favor of the rider was 46 to 38.

Pres. Truman, who had noted opposition to the Pace proposal by the Dept. of Agriculture and OPA as well as lack of support for it by the big farm organizations, had previously warned that he would be forced to veto the 65c bill if it reaches the White House with the inflation clause included. The President reiterated his warning a day before the vote.

Nevertheless, more Democrats voted against the Pace amendment than for it, and they were eagerly joined by most of the Republicans.

KILL OPA DEATH SENTENCE

ANTI-INFLATIONARY forces won a round in their battle for extension of OPA this week as the House Banking Committee gave its stamp of approval to a bill lengthening the life of the government agency until June 30, 1947.

Defeated in the Committee was a Republican proposal to give OPA the death sentence on April 1, 1947, and to make even easier the lifting of price controls on certain products.

However, the Committee bowed to Rep. Brown (D., Ga.) and accepted an amendment to permit Pres. Truman to lift certain controls and subsidies upon recommendation of the Agriculture Dept. and OPA. Supporters of strong price controls fear that adoption of the amendment would give even greater incentive to the scores of business lobbies already prowling about Capitol Hill and OPA headquarters in quest of lighter restrictions.

Noting the more free and easy manner with which OPA has been retreating in the Battle of the Price Bulge, the CIO last week expressed "alarm" at the speed with which price control is being undercut by OPA itself.

A delegation headed by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey conferred with Chester Bowles, director of economic stabilization, and with OPA Administrator Paul Porter. To the government officials they presented a statement by CIO Pres. Philip Murray which declared:

"We regard these actions as being in the main premature and ill-considered. The result is an unnecessary, avoidable increase in the cost of living.

"We are equally perturbed with the frequency and generosity with which increases are being made in the prices of commodities which are vitally important to the American consumer."

A recent study of OPA activities showed that the "hold the line" defense front was riddled with holes. Increases in the prices of meat and milk, canned meat and fruits, are soon to be announced, while a number of electrical appliance items just coming back on the market after a wartime lapse are being permitted serious price increases.

Between V-E Day and February, 1946, 459 price increases on an industry-wide scale have been permitted, while in approximately the same period some 5,000 individual price adjustments were made.

CONGRESS GROUP FIGHTS FOR OPA

Battle lines in the fight to extend OPA were drawn in Congress this week by the formation of a 63-man Congressional Committee for the Protection of the Consumer.

Rep. Aime Forand (D., R. I.), chairman of the House group, declared that on the other side of the battle line is "the Chamber of Commerce, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, and real estate lobbies" who are attempting to break the OPA.

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse (D., Conn.), secretary of the committee, cited an analysis of 12,000 letters received by the House Banking Committee as revealing full public support of OPA.

She said that 90% of the individuals who had written letters were for extension of OPA and larger funds for enforcement. Business, however, is divided, she declared. Small business asked for retention of price and rent control and big business asked that OPA be abolished.

PUBLICITY 'OSCAR' TO CIO

The "Oscar" of the American Public Relations Assn. was awarded to the national CIO this week for "outstanding public relations accomplishments in 1945."

Selected from a group of nearly 300 labor, church, education, government and business organizations, the CIO publicity program was adjudged the best in the field of labor by a panel of prominent public relations experts.

Among the judges were Charles G. Ross, press secretary to President Truman; Stephen T. Early, press secretary to the late President Roosevelt, and Harwood Childs, associate professor of politics at Princeton University.

Len DeCaux, CIO publicity director, received the award for the CIO at an Association dinner in Washington addressed by Agriculture Secretary Anderson. In the presentation speech, special mention was made of the "ingenuity" and "unusual technique" employed by the CIO in its public relations work.

The award gave recognition to the press relations work of the national CIO office; the popular journalistic techniques used in The CIO NEWS; the extensive national CIO radio work, as exemplified in the "Labor USA" and "Cross-Section CIO" network programs; the special efforts to reach servicemen through the Servicemen's Edition of The CIO NEWS and by other means; CIO pamphleteering, and other phases of the public relations program conducted from CIO headquarters.

The entry did not cover the public relations work of affiliated CIO unions and special committees, some of which submitted separate entries of their own.

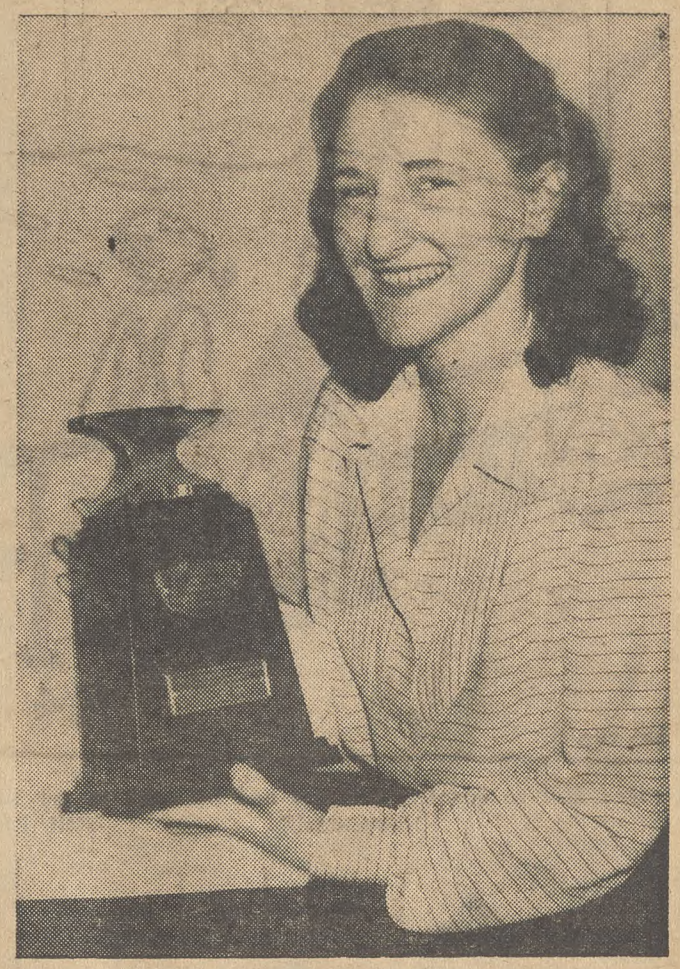
Major objectives of CIO's 1945 public relations program listed in the entry were:

(1) To mobilize the workers' support for CIO's postwar program of "planned and speedy reconversion looking toward an era of full production and full employment, based on an expanding domestic market through increased mass purchasing power and increased world trade";

(2) To "demonstrate to other sections of the population that CIO's postwar aims were constructively designed to promote their interests as well as labor's, through expanding national prosperity."

As a measure of success of CIO public relations work, the entry cited wide press and radio recognition of the effectiveness of CIO publicity techniques; marked labor sympathies held by returning servicemen; wide community support for CIO strikers; modification of anti-labor attitudes in much of the press; and cooperation between the CIO and other segments of the public in support of broadly progressive national and international measures.

Chief handicaps to be overcome were "control of the major media of opinion-formation by large corporate interests traditionally hostile to labor's economic demands"; and limited financial means which made it impossible to compete with wealthy hostile interests in huge advertising campaigns.



Miss Joyzelle Schore, a CIO Publicity Dept. secretary, admires the American Public Relations Assn. award presented to the national CIO for "outstanding public relations accomplishments in 1945."

Much reliance had therefore to be placed on the labor press, pamphlets and "other low-cost methods involving the cooperation of a large membership"; and on "ingenuity and imagination . . . to get CIO's message into the daily press, magazines, radio broadcasts, etc., with minimum expendtiure."

CIO operated "in a goldfish bowl," De Caux said, "letting all its policies and activities be known to the press at once, with a maximum of background information."

To make CIO NEWS popular enough to "sell itself," modern journalistic techniques of pictorial presentation, human interest, comic strips, humor, family features, etc., were employed.

CIO's long campaign for greater freedom of the air for labor was referred to in the entry, resulting in revision of the NAB code and the granting of regular radio time to the CIO on the three major networks.

These network programs, DeCaux said, "were utilized by the CIO as one of its most effective public relations media, to reach all sections of the public as well as labor.

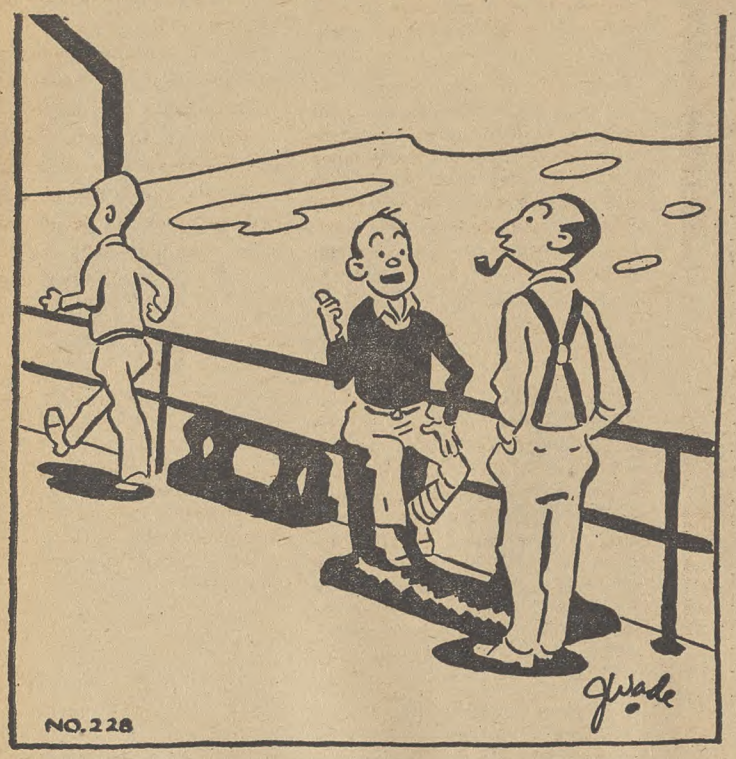
"Emphasis was placed in the CIO radio programs on simple, popular presentation and an individualized approach, using the most modern and professional techniques of dramatization, music and entertainment, to attract and hold listeners of all kinds."

Similar techniques of popular presentation, with "a warmly human and concrete personal approach and profuse illustration," and including use of the "comic strip," were used in the many pamphlets produced by CIO Research & Education Dept., whose mailings to a list of 70,000 "influencers of public opinion" were mentioned, as well as in those produced by the Publicity Dept., PAC, Community Services Committee and other CIO groups.

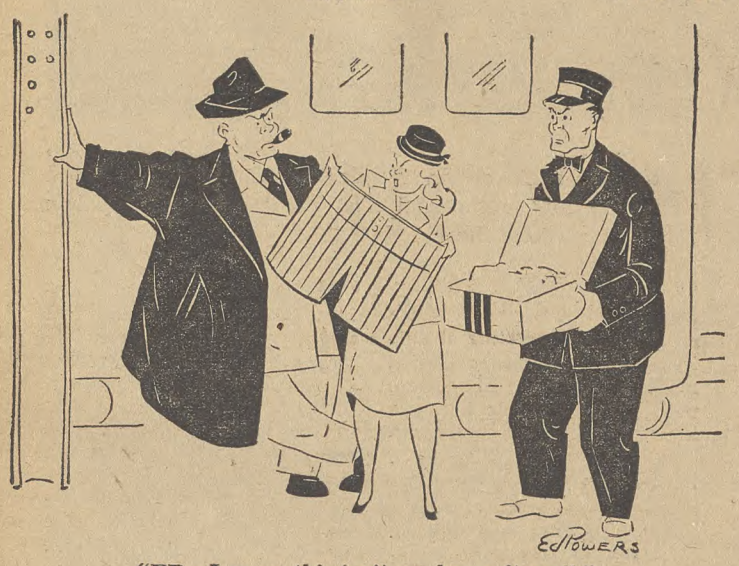
Dealing primarily with the work of the national CIO's publicity staff, the entry made no attempt to cover all the public relations activities of all sections of the CIO. But it did refer to the close relations established by CIO officers with veterans, farm, business, church, professional and many other types of organizations, and to the outstanding public relations work also performed by many CIO committees, including the special-purpose Wage Program Publicity Committee formed by CIO unions in the fall of 1945.

Finally, it pointed out that the major policies of the CIO, as democratically determined at its conventions, and the actions of Pres. Philip Murray and other leaders in implementing these policies "are the basic determinant in all CIO public relations"; and that "the direct impact of CIO's six million members on their communities, the human relationships . . . the standing they and their local unions achieve through their community work, determine the opinion most citizens will have of the CIO even more than the most skillful work of public relations experts."

Gags and Grins From The Labor Press



"I asked him to box the compass and he went to get the carpenter!" *—NMU Pilot*



"ER—I guess this isn't my bag, after all."
R. R. Trainman

W. L. Douglas Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.

STORES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

GI GRIPES MILITARY SECRET

The Army board to study the caste system recessed this week after hearing 36 witnesses ranging from a private to a five-star general, but it's pretty hard to tell what's cooking.

The sessions were held in private. Reporters had an opportunity to talk to the witnesses leaving the hearing. Three out of four had nothing to say one morning. During a three-week recess the committee's recorder —a major—will write a report, which the committee will consider before submitting a final report probably in mid-May to Sec. of War Patterson.

The request of Meyer Bernstein, representative of the CIO Veterans Committee and himself a veteran, to testify, made several weeks ago to Patterson, was not even acknowledged.

At least two witnesses, Marion (See Here, Private) Hargrove, and former Master Sgt. Glenn G. Kendall, Lovell, Ky., newspaperman, told the committee that the first step in democratization is to let the GI know what his rights are.

Kendall, who served three years in the Pacific, said that the enlisted men should be shown a movie setting forth their rights, chaplains should be civilians, the inspector general's office should be enlarged and manned by civilians responsible only to the Secretary of War.

The same time off and the same privileges for enlisted men as for civilians were also urged by the witness as another means of democratization.

Similar treatment of GIs and commissioned officers in respect to terminal leave, retirement disability, subsistence allowances, travel pay and accommodations, recreation facilities, uniforms and food, rationing and post exchange privileges were asked by Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, in a letter to Patterson several weeks ago. The letter, which asked for a flat pay increase for all enlisted personnel instead of 20% increase across the board, was not answered.

Veterans crowd into the Rochester, N. Y., city council chambers to demand action on a six-point housing program. All of Rochester's 16 vets organizations were drawn together by the Rochester CIO Council to press the fight for more housing.

CIO VETS STIR TOWN TO ACTION ON HOUSING

By MEL FISKE

GET a few riled veterans together and you'll get action on the housing shortage.

That's the experience of two Rochester, N. Y., CIO members who were instrumental in organizing a veterans' fight to solve the city's housing shortage.

All of Rochester's vet groups—even the Spanish-American War Vets—formed the Rochester Veterans Committee for Housing and channeled their anger into positive, constructive action that has the whole city talking and working for housing.

Two CIO vets—Arthur Miller, an organizer for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Gerald Schaflander, education and veterans director for the Rochester Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers—were dissatisfied with the lack of action taken at an emergency housing conference sponsored by the Gannett papers, the only newspapers in Rochester.

Through their unions they appealed to the Rochester CIO Council, which responded by broadening its CIO veterans committee. The AFL vets, plus the American Veterans Committee, the Global War Vets, and Wives and Veterans joined with the CIO to march twice to the city council chambers and ask for action. The city council, composed mainly of Republicans, stuck by their do-nothing policy.

Then the committee obtained the support of all other city veterans' organizations, placed its six-point housing program on petitions, called a mass meeting, and established their organization on a permanent basis. Sixteen veterans' organizations were on the executive committee including the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Negro Housing and Planning Council veterans committee, the American Veterans Committee and the Jewish War Veterans.

Fourteen thousand signatures on the petition were secured in a few weeks. The petitions called for the appointment of a Municipal Housing Authority; support of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill and passage of similar legislation in N. Y.; more appropriations for more emergency housing; housing to be made available to all without regard to race, creed, national origin or political affiliation, and appointment of a citizens' housing committee.

Seventeen hundred people attended the mass meeting. Hundreds more packed the streets outside Convention Hall listening to the speeches over public address systems.

Now the housing committee is planning a parade when the drive to obtain 19,000 signatures on the petition is completed. Nineteen thousand signatures equal 10% of the city's population and mean that the city council will have to get moving on the people's demand for housing.

TRAIN CIO VET COUNSELORS

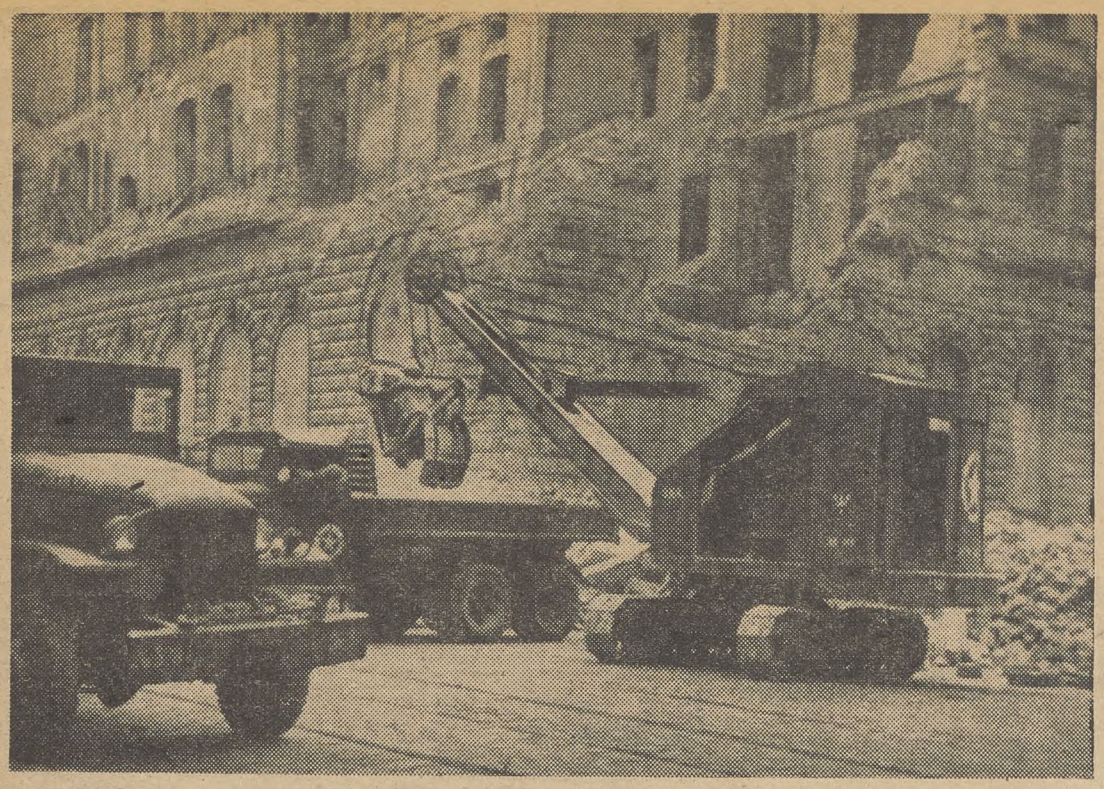
PLANS for the first CIO school for veteran counselors were made this week by the Veterans Committee of the Chicago CIO Council.

As a result of a conference called by the committee and attended by more than 100 CIO members each local will be asked to select key men for the classes, scheduled to be held weekly to train men to answer questions about veterans' problems. Chairman of the committee is Charles R. O'Malley, a member of the CIO Steelworkers Union who served 33 months in the Pacific.

The conference passed resolutions calling on Congress to strengthen and extend the OPA, to amend the GI Bill to provide unemployment compensation for striking veterans in states where compensation is paid to workers during a strike, to pass legislation to make possible the realization of the Wyatt housing program.

The conference also called on Selective Service to abide by the ruling of the 2d U. S. Circuit of Appeals and other Federal courts that super-seniority is illegal.

Principal speaker was Meyer Bernstein, representative of the Natl. CIO Veterans Committee.



YANKS LEND A HAND: Against a background of destruction, American soldiers help clean up rubble on a bomb-damaged Vienna street. War destroyed 20 per cent of the buildings in city once famed for wine, women and waltzes.

Report from Austria

'WE MUST HURRY TO CATCH UP WITH YOU'

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WE SAT, a half dozen of us, huddled in the one warm room of the apartment—there isn't much fuel in Vienna this year—and drank weak tea and talked in a mixture of pidgin German and pidgin English.

My host, a veteran Austrian government employe and a trade unionist, was full of questions about America. Had the American radio played music of Germans like Beethoven and Brahms during the war? What was President Truman's background? Does everyone in America have enough to eat?

"And what," he asked, "has happened to the 'Cheeo'?"

It took a little time, in our painful German and English, to find out what he was talking about—the CIO. My host beamed as I told him the highlights of the story; of 10 years of upward struggle for recognition and higher wages, of increased membership and powerful influence for democracy at home and abroad.

"Ah," he said, when I had completed my thumb-nail sketch of 10 years of unionism—"you have done so much while we were going backward. We must hurry, hurry to catch up with you. The working people of Austria have heard a little about CIO during the black years; now they want to know more about the American unions to serve them as a guide during the years ahead."

Austria's trade unions are working hard to bridge the gap of 11 years of fascism and oppression, but the road is twisting and filled with the debris inherited from Hitlerism and war. In the autumn of 1935, when CIO was first established, Austrian workers had already been living under a native, union-busting, domestic fascism for more than a year and a half. An fascism goes, it wasn't a very efficient type of dictatorship, and the unions and the workers' political parties maintained big underground movements. In 1938, the Nazis moved in and trade unionists, Socialists, Communists, liberals — everyone who opposed the Hitler way of life—hid out, went to his death or to a concentration camp that was almost death itself.

Now, after 11 long years, the Austrian unions are functioning again. Their central headquarters—which carries the jaw-breaking name of Freie Oesterreichische Gewerkschaftbund (Free Austrian Trade Union Center)—is open for business again in an unheated building in a downtown Vienna street lined with buildings more wrecked than whole. Sixteen or 18 affiliates are reorganizing their structures. And Austrian workers, free to call their souls their own for the first time in a decade, are joining up.

The trade union heritage in Vienna is great and powerful, something that even long years of fascism weren't able to erase. Vienna developed a model city administration in which the unions played a major part.

Today, luckily little scarred by war, the great housing developments built by the city for its industrial and white-collar workers still dot the Vienna scene. On the other hand, the intricate system of labor mediation courts, social welfare systems, health and unemployment insurance, which was erected during that period fell before the Nazis, or was prostituted into a device to "keep the people in line" for the German Hitlerites.

It's understandable that Austrian workers and their leaders have a tendency to hark back to the "good old days." But they have pitched in with a ready will to build their new organizations.

It's not an easy job. No auto transportation, few leaders, little food, almost no heat for offices or homes, and the fatigue that comes from having the war move down through your own city block—all these slow up the task of reorganizing the unions.

Even worse is the absence of trained leaders. It takes time to develop people with "know how" in union matters. The young men, from 25 to 40, haven't had any such opportunity for the past 11 years. Some of the old leaders were able to ride out the fascist storm—in some cases unmolested in obscurity, in others in the hell of the concentration camps. Many of them are back at their old desks. Some have returned from years of exile in London, Moscow and New York.

But there's still a big vacuum, down in the lower ranks, where the people need guidance on the little details of democratic technique.

Back in the late summer of '45, for example, the editorial and business staff of the American-controlled German language paper in Linz decided they wanted to select a grievance committee to represent them before the American management. The problem was thrashed out at a meeting; the big question was how to handle the election. It seems easy, but you forget how to do it after a dozen years.

One man suggested nominations, speeches in favor of the various candidates, and a written vote. One of his colleagues objected: "If speeches are made, persons will indicate how they are going to vote, and the ballot, accordingly, won't be secret!" The staff eventually decided to have each person write his favorite's name on a piece of paper, with the job going to the person with the most votes.

When the votes were counted, the name of almost every staff member had been mentioned, and no person received more than two votes!

It's difficult enough to build a union organization with a shortage of leaders, but it's harder when the country is in the midst of unemployment comparable to that of the U. S. in the dark days of 1931 and 1932. American industry is operating at only a tiny fraction of capacity. In the case of many war plants, machinery has been taken by the Red Army in accordance with the Potsdam agreement. In many more instances, the factories would produce if they had sufficient raw materials, transportation and fuel. Lacking all three, most plants are closed or staffed only by maintenance workers.

In the service trades and in transportation, conditions are a little closer to normal. The railroad union is the country's biggest, and far better developed than most. Throughout the fascist era, the democratic transport workers had maintained a loose sort of underground, and when the war was over many of the old union veterans rallied their organizations.

On V-E Day, or earlier, most of the bosses of the Nazi-controlled state railways took off in a hurry. In Salzburg and other sections of the American zone of occupation, engineers and trainmen kept the rolling stock in good running shape without any directions—either from the management or the American Army—for more than a week.

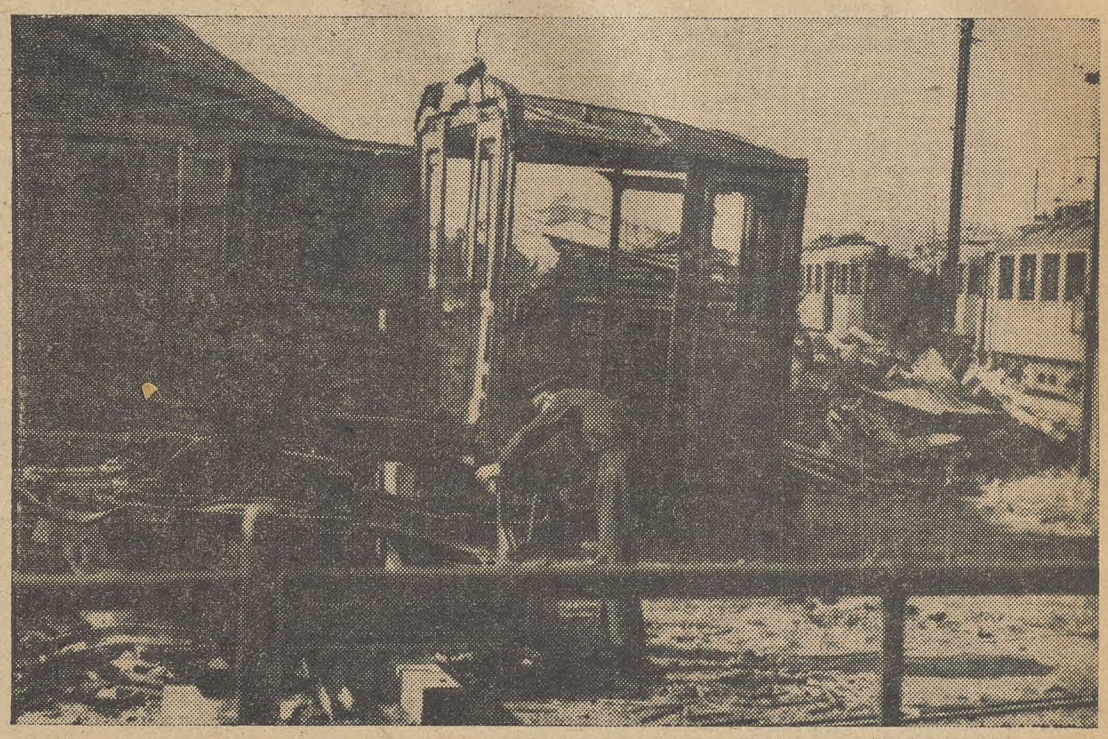
The same sort of thing happened in lots of other "private" industries. The Nazi bosses, closely tied in with the Hitler war machine, skipped out. In more than one big plant, workers' councils maintained the property in the interest of the Austrian republic pending formal nationalization by the state.

Today the Austrian unions want all major plants taken over by the government. Johann Boehm, president of the labor federation and a member of the first interim democratic government, thinks the list should include "all mining and oil production, water power, electricity, as well as banking and credit." Boehm would like to see the owners paid indemnity for their property, "except in cases where the owner is a war criminal or a leading Nazi."

Judging from the way Austrian big business flocked to the Nazi banner, a program such as that outlined by Boehm wouldn't cost the government very much money.

It's almost a year since Austria's liberation. Before long, the unions will be holding their first national convention in a dozen years. They're proud of their achievements, and anxious for support from the labor organizations of Europe and America. An Austrian delegation managed to get the necessary travel permits to attend the World Trade Union Congress at Paris last October. Labor groups from England, France and the Soviet Union have visited Vienna to establish personal contact with the new Austrian unions.

And the Austrians are hopeful that one of these months the CIO will be able to send a delegation for a similar visit.



Heiligenstadt yards of Vienna's city-owned street railway system were a mess at war's end. But workers, once again members of free trade unions, are helping to clean them up. There's still much to be done, but progress has been fast since Red Army liberated the Austrian capital in April, 1945.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

IT'S TOO MUCH

Children love to help, but should not be given more responsibility than they can carry. Too much is being expected of Ellen, and she doesn't like it. Nor is she old enough to guard and protect her husky brother, Joe.

SYSTEMATIZED KITCHEN PAYS OFF

By Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

ANY woman who works and keeps house knows it's not only cooking the food that eats up time—it's the preparing, serving and washing-up that adds to the fuss and bother of feeding a family.

Getting the kitchen organized and keeping the service simple is work-saving strategy that pays dividends in better meals, better health and better dispositions. Getting the family to help lightens your load and is good training, especially for the small fry. The whole family can have fun doing it, too.

Use these time-savers on the kitchen front:

Make meal plans ahead. Read "ads" in the daily paper to find out what's plentiful in the market, then make up meal plans and grocery lists. To ease up on marketing difficulties, make one shopping trip to do for several days.

Check your kitchen arrangement with a cold, critical eye. Will a book, a shelf, some labels, a double-boiler that cooks in bottom and top compartments at the same time, sharp knives, double-duty coking and serving utensils save minutes each meal? Have an emergency shelf for unexpected guests, illness and bad weather. Stock it with canned soups, cans of vegetables, fruits, fish, quick mixes, prepared desserts, macaroni and cheese.

Use quick meal aids. Try frozen fruits and vegetables for quick cooking and serving. They are often as inexpensive as the fresh kinds. Cook most vegetables in their skins. They peal easily after cooking, or if well scrubbed, skins of carrots and potatoes can be eaten—they're good for you.

Fresh fruits, crackers and cheese and home-made ice creams which keep well when stored in the electric freezer make good "quickie" desserts. Ice creams made with evaporated milk in place of hard-to-get cream are tasty and inexpensive. Keep several different sauces on hand to top it.

Keep service simple. When possible, cook in utensils that can be brought to the table. Many new and interesting post-war models are coming back on the market. Dishwashers will love this—it saves time in washing-up. Try individual tray service and let the family line-up for chow. If you have a porch or garden, eat out of doors for a change.

Let the men help. K. P. isn't "sissy" anymore. If you have men folks, supply them with aprons and give them instructions. Let them make gravy, toss the salad, and serve-up the food. They can manage the coffee, too. While the men are busy, you and the girls can put the finishing touches on the table or tend to the frills.

LABOR'S WORLD

MASS starvation faces the Yugoslav people unless quick help is forthcoming, according to two authentic reports from the Balkan country.

In a cable to the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, leaders of the Yugoslav miners union said that five million people face a hungry death, and their country's economy will head into the rocks, unless UNRRA help is greatly increased.

Pointing out that 1,500,000 Yugoslavs died at the hands of the Nazis and Italian fascists during the war, the union asked support from American metal miners on the basis of "our readiness in the struggle against blood-stained fascism and our contribution to the liberty of all peoples of the world."

In Belgrade, an Allied Labor News report declared, Dr. A. P. Meiklejohn of UNRRA's staff revealed, that in many parts of the country per capita food consumption is down to 770 calories a day. This is far less than official rations in defeated Germany, and much below the amount necessary to keep people alive.

UNRRA has sent some 500,000 tons of grain into Yugoslavia, along with 15,000 cars and trucks. These have kept the country going, but recent cuts in the shipments spell disaster for the Yugoslav people.

Aid to Yugoslavs

The CIO Natl. Maritime Union has contributed $11,000 for a mobile clinic for Yugoslavia in cooperation with the $5,000,000 health program of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 235 E. 11th St., N. Y. City, it was announced this week.

The health campaign, which was launched nationally on March 27, Yugoslav Independence Day, includes projects for the equipment of two bone tuberculosis hospitals for children, a Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial hospital, mobile clinics, children's homes and clinics, jeeps for the transportation of doctors, dentists and nurses, and research projects.

Latin American Meet

Plans for building up the industry of Latin America, while at the same time avoiding serious price inflation, are on the agenda of the Intl. Labor Organization's American hemisphere conference which started in Mexico City April 1.

Representatives of more than 11 Latin American nations and the United States are attending the meeting. On the U. S. delegation are Pres. Willard Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employes, and Mike Ross, head of the CIO's Intl. Affairs Dept.

David Efron, director of Latin American affairs of the ILO, said that prices have risen in some countries to 10 or 12 times the pre-war level, with a third of the population going on a below-subsistence living standard.

They're On, They're Off

France's ministry of labor this week settled a small but violent labor dispute which began at Issoudon when a local hat manufacturer ordered his workers to "wear hats or be fired."

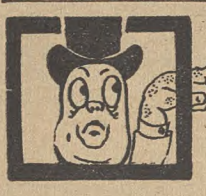
It was decided, according to Federated Press, that workers would enter and leave the factory wearing hats, but might leave their heads unadorned at work and after hours. In addition each season the employer will present everyone in the factory with a new hat.

CUT PAPER SUPPLY FOR LABOR PRESS

Rationing and other controls over the supply of newsprint must be applied by the government if other efforts to secure adequate paper for labor publications break down, a delegation of union editors warned the Civilian Production Administration this week.

Two groups, largely from CIO publications in New York, conferred with CPA Administrator J. D. Small and other officials to protest the severity of delivery cuts during the past few months.

While metropolitian newspapers have expanded since the controls were lifted and are permitting the use of luxurious "white space" in their ads, a dozen or more labor papers have had their publications dates delayed or their number of pages sharply cut as a result of the crisis.



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New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide
NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.
BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
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500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
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20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Edward McCrone, CIO Regional Director, Connecticut, reports: International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn. (Factory T) UERMWA-CIO 50, AFL 9, no union 11; Whitney Blake Co., Hamden, Conn., UERMWA-CIO 261, no union 184; Connecticut Malleable Co., New Haven, Conn., UERMWA-CIO 46, no union 13.

CIO Reg. Dir. Geo. Craig, Philadelphia, advises: RCA, Lancaster, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 464, AFL 370; H. Brinton Co., Philadelphia, UERMWA-CIO 146, against 48.

Paul R. Christopher, National CIO Representative, reports: Reily Tar, Memphis, Tenn., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 5, no union 0. CIO Rep. B. T. Judd was in charge.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Org. UGCCWA-CIO reports: U. S. Gypsum, East Chicago, CIO 224, against 9. UGCC Rep. Howard Jones was in charge of the organization.

CIO Reg. Dir. Powers Hapgood, Indianapolis, advises: Indianapolis News CIO American Newspaper Guild 70, against 10. All three of the Indianapolis newspapers now have CIO organization.

★ ★ ★

Robert C. Edwards, Director, Org. Com. PJNWA-CIO, reports: Bridgeport Metal Goods Co., Bridgeport, Conn., CIO 282, against 88. CIO Field Rep. Michael Roxas was in charge, assisted by PJNW Organizer Anthony Ramuglia working under the direction of CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone. Improved Seamless Wire Co., Providence, R. I., CIO 28, no union 26. CIO Field Rep. Ben Stahl and PJNW Rep. Alfred Bregnard directed in the region of CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael. H. A. Wilson Co., Newark, N. J., resulted in CIO victory. Organization work was done by Intl. Rep. PJNWA Morris Malmignati, assisted by PJNW Org. Morris Riger in CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner's area.

Frank Grasso, Director, Un. Paperworkers, CIO, reports: Rep. Carl Monaco reports winning bargaining rights for employes of Queens Ribbons & Carbon Paper Co.; and reports winning an organizing campaign at the Rix Paper Co., New York, N. Y.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland, Memphis, Tenn., reports: CIO Paperworkers won bargaining rights for the Rite-Way Products Co., CIO won recognition without going through an election at the Modern Packages Co., (subsidiary of American Coating Mills, Elkhart, Ind.)

CIO Reg. Dir., Walter H. Harris, Chicago, advises: Ft. Wayne Corrugated Paper Co., CIO 58, AFL 24. UPA Rep. Stanley Righton participated.

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E. B. Pugh, CIO Reg. Dir., Richmond, Va., advises: Hopper Paper Co., Richmond, CIO Paperworkers 86, No Union 9. UPA Rep. Robert Turner was in charge. Old Colony Box Co., Radford, Va., CIO Paperworkers 17, Against 16. Intl. Rep. UPA Tom Linn did a tough job well.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Maryland, reports: The Individual Laundry Co., Hagerstown, Md., CIO 20, AFL 0, neither 2. Maryland Ribbon Co., Hagerstown, Md., CIO 38, Against 13; Associated Ribbon Works, Inc., Hagerstown, Md., CIO 10, neither 2. CIO Rep. Robert J. Brylke was in charge of these campaigns.

CIO Reg. Dir. Jos. Dernoncourt advises that CIO Rep. Gobel F. Cravens reports: Oklahoma Furniture Mfg. Co., Oklahoma City, CIO Furniture Workers 62, Against 35.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., advises: Trojan Luggage, Memphis, Tenn., CIO Furn. Workers 32, no union 5. UFW Rep. W. L. Carson was in charge. The Lilly Company, Memphis, recognized CIO without going to the Board. CIO Rep. Henry White did the job here.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Craftman's Products, Memphis, CIO 52, no union 5, IWA Rep. W. W. Snook was in charge; Bellgrade Lumber Co., Cary, Miss., CIO 58, No. Union 8. Claude Ballard, Asst. Dir. was in charge.

John C. Lawson, Secy-Treas., CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers, reports: Tungsten Mining Corp., Henderson, N. C., CIO 90, against 30. Reps. Sam H. Scott and Niles G. Alwine were in charge.

CIO Rep. Frank D. Vrataric, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: Roaring Creek Water Co., Shamokin, Pa., CIO Utility Workers, 21, against 16.

★ ★ ★

The writer attended the UAW-CIO convention in Atlantic City last week. Walter Reuther was elected president, R. J. Thomas and Richard Leonard were elected vice-presidents and George F. Addes was re-elected secretary-treaurer, while twenty members were elected to the Executive Board.

The convention adopted a resolution endorsing the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive and many other constructive resolutions.

The officers elected pledged their support to teamwork with CIO pushing forward its program.

President Murray was commended highly for his splendid, constructive address to them. Everyone is pulling for the maximum degree of unity in this splendid organization.

This week the Utility Workers Union of America will hold their first constitutional convention in Atlantic City. The writer will meet with their executive board and will attend their convention in his capacity as Advisor. This union now is in a position to go forward in organizing the workers in this vital and important industry.

Correction: Through a typographical error in this column last week, report of an election in New Jersey was garbled. It should have read:

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, New Jersey, advises: Burry Biscuit Corp., Elizabeth, N. J., URW&DSEA-CIO 139, AFL 121. URW&DSEA Rep. Geo. Braverman was in charge.

2 VICTORIES IN TOBACCO

SETTLEMENT of the five-month old strike of CIO Food & Tobacco Workers against the American Tobacco Co. was reached in two of the company's plants, union officials reported this week.

The union gained hourly wage increases of 12c for 600 workers in the Trenton, N. J., plant, and 8c for 1,200 workers, mostly women, in the Charleston, S. C., division.

The union expected to reach a settlement at the Philadelphia plant momentarily.

At Charleston, the union won maintenance of membership and mandatory checkoff.

★ ★ ★

CIO Food & Tobacco Workers this week demanded that the Natl. Labor Relations Board obtain court injunctions to restrain 66 canneries of the California Canners & Processors Assn. from operating under illegal closed shop contracts signed with the AFL Teamsters.

Ineffectiveness of the Teamsters' boycott of the canneries was proven last week when FTA members went to work, as they had been willing to do all along, to process the spinach crop.

In the face of the readiness of FTA members to work, the association statement that it was necessary to sign closed shop contracts with the Teamsters to save the crops was hypocritical and proof of collusion between the canners and Teamsters, FTA declared.

CLEANERS UP WAGES 20%

Close to 3,500 workers in 92 N. Y. cleaning and dyeing shops won an average 20% pay increase in a contract signed by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Other contract gains include seven paid holidays, two-week vacations after five years and a comprehensive insurance program providing health, life, accident, hospitalization, maternity and other benefits for which employers will pay 2% on weekly payrolls.

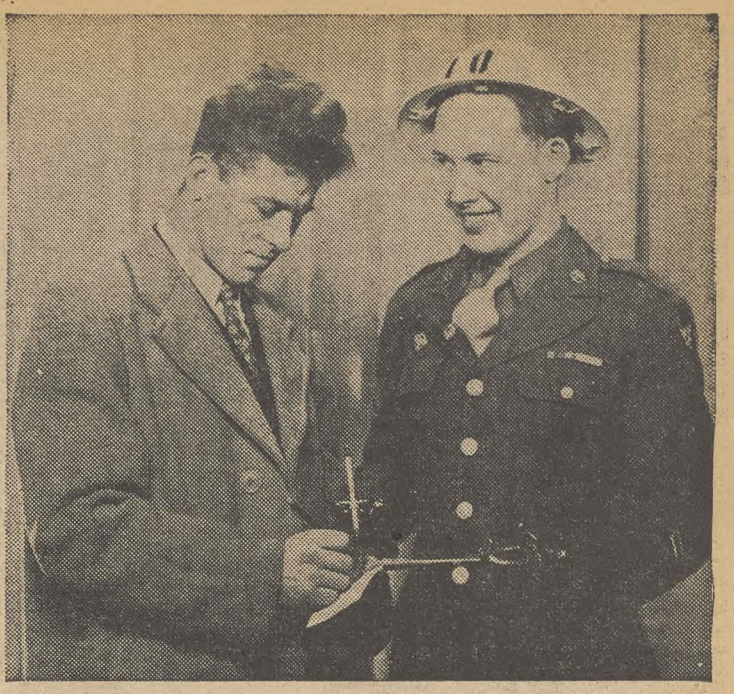
SOCIAL WORKERS WIN PAY BOOST

An 18% wage increase and establishment of $30 weekly minimum rates for office workers and $2,400 a year for professional employes were won by the CIO Office & Professional Workers for members in three social agencies in N. Y. this week.

Starting salaries for professional workers will be $2,300, advancing to $2,400 after six months. Previous starting salaries were $24.50 a week for office employes and $1,914 a year for professionals.

ARRANGE TALKS

CIO United Railroad Workers and Railroad General Managers Assn. of N. Y. have completed arrangements to negotiate a master agreement covering marine department workers of the N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Lackawanna, N. J. Central and New Haven Railroads, it was reported by Francis M. McMahon, URRWA district director.



Having no hands doesn't stop Lee Higginbotham, ex-paratrooper of Kellogg, Ida., from building his union. He's signed up more than 150 members for the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers in current membership drive. (FP Photo.)

STRIKERS FACE EVICTION

EVICTION proceedings were started this week in Rock Hill, S. C. courts to pressure 400 members of the CIO Textile Workers Union to end their six-month strike against the Industrial Cotton Mill.

Traditionally, in cotton mill strikes, the workers continue to live in mill villages until a settlement is reached. But if the workers are driven from their homes, the Industrial Cotton mill strikers plan to set up tent colonies until the strike is won.

The Industrial company refused, over six months ago, to live up to War Labor Board orders requiring a 55c minimum wage and maintenance of membership. The workers struck to enforce the Board order.

★ ★ ★

That rusty weapon of the union-busting sweat shop employer — the court injunction — was wielded last week against 600 CIO Textile Workers Union members on strike at the Gaffney, S. C., plant of the Deering-Milliken chain.

Attorney's for the mill, formerly known as the Gaffney Mfg. Co., applied for a restraining order against TWUA business agent C. D. Puckett and 62 of the strikers. In close to seven months the workers have been on strike, no violence has occurred.

HIT WIRE 'RUNAWAY' PLOT

CHARGES that the Western Union Telegraph Co. has adopted a "runaway shop" policy in N. Y. City to punish and intimidate CIO American Communication Assn. members were made this week by Joseph Kehoe, ACA director of organization.

In a statement to the Federal Communications Commission, the union declared that large telegraph centers throughout the country have been advised to "route only city and cable business to N. Y." All other messages normally routed through the city have been diverted through a system of "joy-ride circuits" to avoid the nation's largest telegraph center.

These diversions, the union told FCC, result in adding as much as 500 miles to the distance normally traversed by messages and required numerous relays. Hundreds of thousands of messages are delayed as much as 12 hours.

The union urged FCC "to force Western Union to restore normal routing methods . . . and cease the malpractices which wreak such havoc on the service."

★ ★ ★

Exposing the "refusal" of the giant meat packers to buy livestock as an attempt to wreck OPA price controls and raise prices, the CIO Packinghouse Workers this week charged packers with "dereliction of their public responsiblity and of our country's obligation to the starving peoples of the world."

The union asked Agriculture Secretary Anderson to call a conference of union, packing and government representatives to solve the present crisis.

★ ★ ★

CIO Oil Workers Union Pres. O. A. Knight charged this week that oil producers in Texas are "on strike" against the Navy.

Knight said "the producers are trying to cut crude oil production to create a shortage, break OPA price controls and thus increase prices. The Navy says it needs 150,000 barrels of fuel oil daily and can't get it."

SHIP FIRMS STALL BOARD VOTE

Three thousand seamen aboard 100 Isthmian Steamship Co. vessels can't vote for a union to represent them because Natl. Labor Relations Board officials can't get aboard the ships to hold elections, the CIO Natl. Maritime Union told the NLRB this week.

In a telegram to the Board, the union declared that "Isthmian dock guards are informing NLRB officials that they have orders from the company prohibiting them to go aboard vessels to carry out the NLRB directive on voting." This action prevented voting on seven ships in N. Y. harbor.

Wage Bill Vote

TO REMEMBER NEXT NOVEMBER

Here's how the Senators voted on the Pace Amendment to the Minimum Wage Bill.

The vote was of crucial importance, since passage of the amendment weighted the bill down with a rider not related to the minimum wage problem. Many of those voting for the Pace Amendment knew that Pres. Truman had warned of a veto if it were passed; and they saw the bill as an easy means of expressing opposition to the boost in minimum pay.

The Pace Amendment would change the means for figuring parity prices on farm products. The Dept. of Agriculture and OPA were strongly opposed to it, and predicted it would lead to an inflationary 4½ billion dollar increase in farm prices. National farmer organizations were similarly opposed.

Keep your Senator's vote on the Pace amendment in mind when he appeals for your vote next November.

ALABAMA
Bankhead, John H. 2d (D).....W
Hill, Lister (D).....R

ARIZONA
Hayden, Carl (D).....W
McFarland, Ernest W. (D).....W

ARKANSAS
McClellan, John L. (D).....W
Fulbright, J. William (D).....W

CALIFORNIA
Downey, Sheridan (D).....NV
Knowland, Thomas J. (R).....R

COLORADO
Johnson, Edwin C. (D).....W
Milliken, Eugene D. (R).....W

CONNECTICUT
Hart, Thomas C. (R).....R
McMahon, Brian (D).....NV

DELAWARE
Tunnell, James M. (D).....R
Buck, C. Douglass (R).....NV

FLORIDA
Andrews, Charles D. (D).....NV
Pepper, Claude (D).....R

GEORGIA
George, Walter F. (D).....W
Russell, Richard B. (D).....W

IDAHO
Gossett, Charles C. (D).....W
Taylor, Glenn H. (D).....R

ILLINOIS
Brooks, C. Wayland (R).....NV
Lucas, Scott W. (D).....R

INDIANA
Willis, Raymond E. (R).....NV
Capehart, Homer E. (R).....W

IOWA
Hickenlooper, Bourke M. (R)....W
Wilson, George A. (R).....W

KANSAS
Capper, Arthur (R).....W
Reed, Clyde M. (R).....W

KENTUCKY
Barkley, Alben W. (D).....R
Stanfill, William A. (R).....W

LOUISIANA
Ellender, Allen J. (D).....W
Overton, John H. (D).....W

MAINE
Brewster, Owen (R).....W
White, Wallace H., Jr. (R).....W

MARYLAND
Radcliffe, George L. (D).....W
Tydings, Millard E. (D).....NV

MASSACHUSETTS
Saltonstall, Leverett (R).....NV
Walsh, David I. (D).....R

MICHIGAN
Ferguson, Homer (R).....R
Vandenberg, Arthur H. (R).....R

MINNESOTA
Ball, Joseph H. (R).....W
Shipstead, Henrik (R).....W

MISSISSIPPI
Bilbo, Theodore G. (D).....W
Eastland, James O. (D).....W

MISSOURI
Briggs, Frank P. (D).....R
Donnell, Forrest (R).....R

MONTANA
Murray, James E. (D).....R
Wheeler, Burton K. (D).....R

NEBRASKA
Butler, Hugh (R).....NV
Wherry, Kenneth S. (R).....NV

NEVADA
McCarran, Pat (D).....NV
Carville, Edward P. (D).....W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Bridges, Styles (R).....NV
Tobey, Charles W. (R).....NV

NEW JERSEY
Hawkes, Albert W. (R).....NV
Smith, H. Alexander (R).....R

NEW MEXICO
Chavez, Dennis (D).....NV
Hatch, Carl A. (D).....R

NEW YORK
Mead, James M. (D).....R
Wagner, Robert F. (D).....NV

NORTH CAROLINA
Bailey, Joseph W. (D).....W
Hoey, Clyde R. (D).....W

NORTH DAKOTA
Langer, William (R).....W
Young, Milton R. (R).....W

OHIO
Huffman, James (D).....R
Taft, Robert A. (R).....R

OKLAHOMA
Moore, E. H. (R).....W
Thomas, Elmer (D).....W

OREGON
Cordon, Guy (R).....W
Morse, Wayne (R).....R

PENNSYLVANIA
Guffey, Joseph F. (D).....R
Myers, Francis J. (D).....NV

RHODE ISLAND
Gerry, Peter G. (D).....R
Green, Theodore Francis (D).....R

SOUTH CAROLINA
Johnston, Olin D. (D).....W
Maybank Burnet (D).....W

SOUTH DAKOTA
Bushfield, Harlan J. (R).....W
Gurney, Chan (R).....W

TENNESSEE
McKellar, Kenneth (D).....W
Stewart, Tom (D).....W

TEXAS
Connally, Tom (D).....NV
O'Daniel, W. Lee (D).....W

UTAH
Murdock, Abe (D).....R
Thomas, Elbert B. (D).....R

VERMONT
Aiken, George D. (R).....R
Austin, Warren (R).....NV

VIRGINIA
Byrd, Harry Flood (D).....W
Glass, Carter (D).....NV

WASHINGTON
Magnuson, Warren G. (D).....NV
Mitchell, Hugh B. (D).....R

WEST VIRGINIA
Kilgore, Harley M. (D).....R
Revercomb, Chapman (R).....W

WISCONSIN
LaFollette, Rob. M. (Prog.).....R
Wiley, Alexander (R).....W

WYOMING
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D).....R
Robertson, Edward V. (R).....NV

EDUCATORS STRESS PAC ACTION

SUCCESS of CIO's dual program of educating its members and the public on strike issues was analyzed by CIO educational directors in an Eastern Regional Educational Conference last week in N. Y. City.

The conference, sponsored by the CIO Dept. of Research & Education, brought together 80 representatives of CIO unions and councils. George Guernsey, assistant director of the CIO department, led the two-day discussion of educational techniques and programs.

A dinner address by Cornell University Pres. Edmund S. Day highlighted a discussion of schools and institutes developed by CIO unions and some universities.

Dr. Day described the labor-management school operated at Cornell and told the CIO representatives, "I think of you as representing one of the great constituencies in partnership with the university in the promotion of a great educational enterprise."

Principal speaker at CIO education conference was Cornell University's Pres. Edmund S. Day, who described the university's labor-management school.

More attention to PAC organizing by staff CIO members as part of their organizing and servicing duties was urged by Palmer Weber, research director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Weber said that wage increases won by the CIO in recent months could be lost without effective and intensive political activity.

Visiting strikers described educational techniques which took the form of classes, forums, mass meetings, printed bulletins, radio programs and newspaper stories and ads.

In Bloomfield, N. J., where CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers were on strike for weeks, committees were established to visit local merchants and clergymen and a speakers' bureau developed neighborhood rallies and meetings. A PAC headquarters, to rally the public and "to put heat on local politicians," was opened and later was placed on a permanent basis.

Jay Collins, Bloomfield UE striker, explains the techniques used by his union's publicity committee in building community support. He spoke at an educational conference, sponsored by CIO Research & Education Dept.

Back from Japan

EBY SAYS CIO IS NEWS

KERMIT EBY, director of the CIO Research & Education Dept., returned from Japan this week after a five-week study of Japan's educational system.

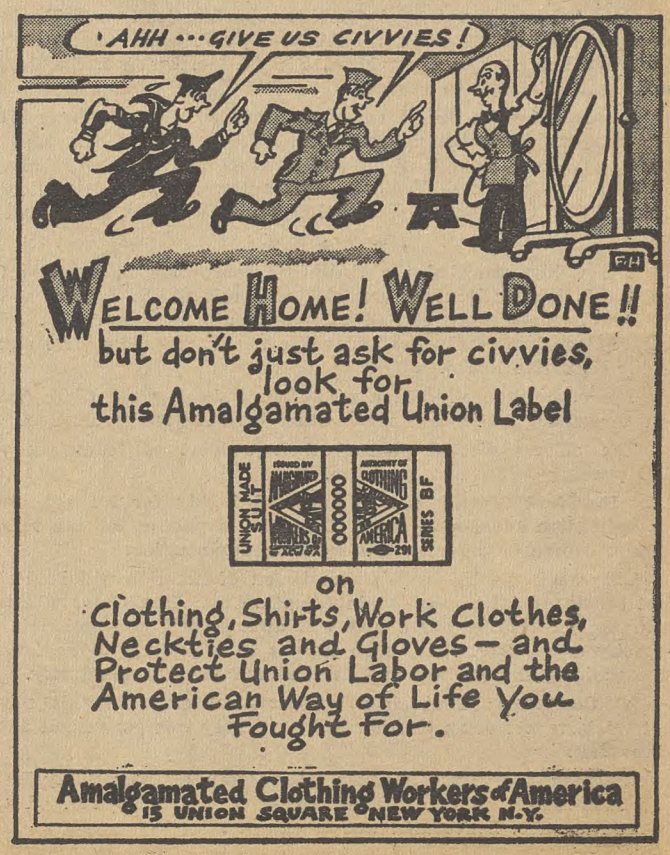
The only labor member of a government Advisory Committee for the Organization of Japanese Education, Eby said a committee report to be issued soon, will be used by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the State Dept. to decide on the form and program for education of the Japanese people.

Eby said he was "surprised and pleased" to discover that the CIO "was on the tongue" of hundreds of Japanese workers to whom he spoke.

Eby was impressed by the sociological impact of the American soldier on the Japanese people. "The GI's," Eby said, "have created a great cultural revolution in Japan by their contact and friendliness with the people."

Another impressive feature of U. S. conduct in Japan is the development of fundamental decisions on a world framework, not merely along the lines of American interests, he declared

He praised the cooperation of the Army's Civic, Information and Education Section and Lt. Wyman Hicks of that section for his guidance in reaching Japanese labor officials and organizations. Theodore Cohen of the American Military Government labor section staff, provided Eby with technical information to be presented in a report to the CIO.



the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by Mert Meskin and Cole Green

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

FOR REASONS OF HIS OWN... MICKEY HAS JOINED THE ANTI-UNION FORCES AT THE ROTOR PLANT, AND ASSUMED LEADERSHIP BUT AFTER A MEETING WITH THE SECRET HEAD OF THE PLOT TO DESTROY THE UNION — STEVE DENTON, SON OF THE OWNER — MICKEY DECIDES TO HAVE A TALK WITH BROTHER JIM AND SUSIE, ONLY TO FIND—

THE DAMN FOOLS! I WANT TO EXPLAIN THE WHOLE ANTI-UNION SET-UP — AND THEY WON'T LISTEN TO ME! FIRST JIM AND WOODY... AND NOW EVEN SUSIE!

MICKEY'S ABOUT READY TO BLOW HIS TOP! LET'S FOLLOW HIM...

I SMELLED STEVE DENTON AS A RAT WHEN HE STARTED GIVING SUSIE A RUSH AND NOW I'VE GOT THE PROOF — BUT IT DOESN'T DO ME ANY GOOD! I'VE BEEN MARKED LOUSY BY THIS TIME... STILL, THERE'S A CHANCE!

HEY, HE'S GOING INTO DENTON'S HOUSE!

I'M BEGINNING TO GET IDEAS, WOODY. THAT KID BROTHER OF MINE MAY NOT BE THE DOPE I THINK HE IS...

WHAT D'YOU MEAN, JIM?

IT'S JUST A HUNCH, WOODY. COME ON, WE'RE GOING TO DO SOME LISTENING UNDER DENTON'S WINDOW...

I DON'T LIKE TO SEE MY ORDERS DISOBEYED — NOT EVEN BY A WOULD-BE BIG SHOT LIKE YOU, MICKEY.

I DON'T GIVE A DAMN ABOUT YOUR ORDERS, STEVE DENTON! I CAME TO TELL YOU THAT I'M BLOWING YOUR DIRTY SCHEME SKY HIGH!

WHY YOU... SO YOU'RE A SPY FOR THE UNION... I'LL...

NOT SO FAST, DENTON — IT WAS MY OWN IDEA TO GET THE GOODS ON YOU! YOU DIDN'T THINK I'D STAND BY AND WATCH YOU GIVE MY GIRL FRIEND A RUSH SO YOU COULD PUMP HER ABOUT UNION AFFAIRS...

AND BESIDES, YOU'VE SENT PLENTY OF RATS INTO THE UNION IN ORDER TO SPLIT US UP. I'M GIVING YOU BACK SOME OF YOUR OWN MEDICINE.

I WILL SUCCEED, MICKEY BARRY. BUT YOU WON'T GET OUT OF HERE ALIVE!

AT A SIGNAL FROM DENTON...

ALL RIGHT, BOYS. TAKE CARE OF HIM!

A PLEASURE, BOSS!

WHA—! HEY... JIM... JIM...

THE KID'S STRAIGHT, JIM! COME ON — WE GOTTA HELP HIM BEFORE THEM BUMS MURDER...

GET DOWN AND SHUT UP, WOODY!

MESKIN

BUT JIM! — YOU CAN'T DO THIS! IT'S YOUR OWN BROTHER — AND HE'S ON THE LEVEL! YOU CAN'T RUN OUT ON HIM...

KEEP QUIET UNTIL WE GET OUT OF HERE... THEY MIGHT HEAR US!

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Your Home Is In The Senate

Brighter prospects for homes for vets and workers developed this week, thanks to action of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee. Acting to counter the damage done in the House, the Senate group reported out a version of the Patman bill (HR 4761) which paves the way for a real housing program.

Into the Senate Committee's version of the bill went such necessary items for a successful home construction program as: price ceilings on old houses, a $600,000,000 subsidy program on building materials, price control over land, and guarantees that the government will buy any available pre-fabricated homes.

At the same time, the same committee gave a favorable vote to the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill (S. 1592), an over-all housing measure which must be passed along with the Senate version of the Patman bill to give the nation the kind of housing program it sorely needs.

CIO is actively supporting these two bills. With the bills coming up for vote in the Senate, it's important that members of the Upper House be reminded of the need for speedy legislation.

Testifying before the committee shortly prior to its okay of the two home-building proposals, John Edelman of the CIO Housing Committee pointed out that America can't be housed on a horse-and-buggy program.

"The Congress, the government and the country must face the fact that the very big job that must be done cannot be accomplished unless new ways of homebuilding are applied," the CIO spokesman said.

"We propose that private contractors, trained for large-scale jobs, apply themselves to small home building and that the kind of manufacturers who broke so many war-time bottlenecks be given contracts or financial assistance to help smash the building materials bottleneck."

Further, Edelman warned, government controls will be needed to squeeze out some of the profits that ordinarily go hand-in-hand with speculative homebuilding. "Otherwise," the Senate Committee was told, "the bulk of the shelter cannot be sold at prices ranging from $5,000 per unit to $6,000, or to rent for $40 a month, or less."

The Senate Committee, by restoring to the Patman bill many of the features advocated by Housing Expediter Wyatt and by the CIO, makes possible a successful program. But Sen. Capehart (R., Ind.) fought many of these provisions in Committee, and he and his friends will be ready to do a knifing job on the Senate floor.

Let the Senators know that the Senate version of the Patman bill and the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill must be passed.

On Both Sides Of The Fence

Distrust, hate and fear of America's organized workers aren't a monopoly of any one party. There are plenty of foes of labor in the Democratic party—particularly in the southern polltax bloc—just as they dominate the ranks of the Republicans.

This week the forces of reaction moved a step closer together, and party barriers didn't mean a thing. On the GOP side, the National Committee elected Rep. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, as new chairman of the party. He has a long record of votes against labor and for isolationism.

Mr. Reece is out to get the labor vote, he says, but he sees no conflict between his goal and his strong support of the Case Bill, which would rob unions of much of their strength.

On the Democratic side, the southern polltaxers in Congress have tightened their already tough organization into an even firmer group, the so-called "Committee for Harmony and Cooperation."

The spark that set off the explosive activity of the "harmony" group was a statement in the Democrats' official women's publication that passage by the House of the Case bill was a "vote against the American people." This tory outburst occurred despite the fact that President Truman opposed the bill; that there was nothing in the Democratic campaign platform in 1944 calling for such an anti-labor bill; and that millions of workers organized in unions, in PAC and in other organizations, rallied to elect President Roosevelt and a Democratic national legislature.

What to do about this mounting attack on labor's rights and liberal legislation?

1 For one thing, increased pressure to secure quick Senate passage of the anti-poll tax bill (H.R. 7), which would give the vote to millions and help to remove some of the more hidebound Democrats from Congress. Tell your Senators to vote for a cloture rule, which would prevent a filibuster; and to vote for the bill when it reaches the Senate.

2 For another thing, register now or at the first opportunity so that you'll be able to vote in the crucial November elections. Get your local PAC established on a solid basis, so that it can help to elect decent, democratic people to state and national positions.

3 Lastly, keep track of what your Congressmen and Senators are doing on every important bill. Let them know how you want them to vote.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts legal base pay from 40c to 65c, widens coverage to millions more workers.	Senate tories forcing concessions and compromises: cut pay to 60c, may trim coverage, added Pace inflationary rider.	Start campaign with House members for 65c, full coverage and no Pace rider.
Price Control HR 5270	Extends price control act to June 1947.	House Banking Committee added amendment paving way for weakening OPA still further.	Wire your Representative to vote for bill without amendments.
Housing HR 4761 S 1592	Provide basis for big housing program for vets and workers, in line with Wyatt proposals.	Senate committee version of HR 4761 repaired damage done in House, where subsidies, price ceilings removed. Both bills up for Senate vote soon.	Write, wire Senators to approve committee version of HR 4761 and S 1592.
Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill S 1606	Establishes national health program aimed at providing adequate low-cost medical service to all.	Hearings before Senate Labor Committee; CIO to testify in mid-April.	Tell your Senators you're for it 100%
Case Bill HR 5262	Throws book at unions—all sorts of anti-labor restrictive clauses.	Awaits Senate vote; Senate Labor Comm. eliminated many of worst features of bill okayed by House, but let a few remain.	Write, wire Senators to vote against it.
FEPC HR 2232	Sets up permanent govt. agency to fight discrimination.	Supporters seeking to bring bill on House floor via discharge petition.	Ask your Congressmen to sign discharge petition.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE IN NOVEMBER?

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

FEPC: Efforts to force the Fair Employment Practices Bill (H. R. 2232) onto the floor of the House for a vote are showing progress. Some 171 Congressmen have already signed a petition to take the bill out of the hands of the powerful House Rules Committee and bring it onto the calendar for action.

Support of the bill has come from a number of labor, civic and Negro organizations. Last week, CIO Pres. Murray urged Pres. Truman to make funds available to maintain the temporary Presidential Fair Employment Practices Committee pending definite action on Capitol Hill.

Noting that Congress had refused to authorize even $30,000 to keep the temporary committee in operation, Murray told Truman that such a lapse in the fight against racial prejudice "would represent a tremendous step backward in the struggle to extend and strengthen our democracy."

Best method for getting action: Wire your Congressman to sign the discharge petition on H. R. 2232 at once. Forty-seven more names on the list will push the bill through the polltax bloc's first line of defense.

POLL TAX: H. R. 7, to remove the polltax in seven southern states, still awaits action in the Senate. Meanwhile CIO and liberal organizations are urging speediest possible action.

Speaking on the CIO's "Labor-USA" program on the ABC Network March 30, Clark Foreman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare contradicted polltaxers' claims that the problem is a local one.

The tax, he said, has delivered the most important posts in Congress to a group of southern reactionaries who are re-elected year after year by a small percentage of the people in their districts.

"The only hope for reaction is a filibuster," Foreman declared. "Every Senator who believes in democracy will vote for cloture. A vote against cloture is a vote for the polltax. How does your Senator stand on this crucial issue?"

HERE AND THERE: U. S. Supreme Court has upheld the right of Negroes to vote in the Georgia Democratic primaries . . . Britain's Labor Party has finally won repeal of the infamous Trade Disputes Act of 1927, which outlawed general strikes and limited many types of union activity . . . U. S. federal workers are having a hard fight for an 18.5% pay boost through Congressional action. Government employes, on flat salaries, have been badly hit by rising prices.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

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April 15, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

65c BILL LIMPS TO HOUSE

You can't buy beef steak on 65c or less an hour. Typical of millions of other workers, this Webber Falls, Okla. couple eats a staple diet of beans. The U. S. Govt. reports that there are 10 million workers in manufacturing, mining and service businesses making less than 65c an hour, and several million more in agriculture, government and domestic employment. The 65c minimum wage bill would go a long way in helping to provide these people with more adequate diets. Most of their pay raises would go for the No. 1 budget item—food. (For news and comments on the wage bill's progress, see pages 2 and 4).

65c BILL LIMPS TO HOUSE

MAULED by the usual coalition of northern Republicans and polltax Democrats, the 65c Minimum Wage Bill limped over to the House side of Capitol Hill this week. Determined efforts by Senate progressive to remove the inflationary Pace farm-parity rider ended in failure and underscored the need for an intensive campaign among Congressmen to put the bill into presentable shape.

By reaffirming their insistence that the inflationary rider stay in the bill, Senate conservatives on both parties left the bill open to probable veto by Pres. Truman on grounds that the Pace amendment would upset farm parity and boost food prices by 15 or 20%.

Angered by the shape of the bill as it passed the Senate, CIO Pres. Philip Murray charged that the upper house had "scored a decisive triumph over millions of the lowly-paid workers in this country."

Murray accused "a reactionary cabal of both Democrats and Republicans" of insisting upon passage of the Pace amendment against the advice of Truman, OPA, the Dept. of Agriculture and the big farm organizations. The reason, Murray said, is clear —"they acted to kill this bill by threatening to hurl this country into the quicksand of inflation, to bring about a situation where dollars would be as pennies and sky-high prices could be paid in wagon-loads of dollars rather than in dimes and quarters."

Having passed the Senate, the 65c bill now goes to the House for study by the Labor Committee during the next several weeks. CIO legislative leaders strongly recommended this week that unions write and wire to members of the committee and to their Congressmen demanding elimination of the Pace amendment and speedy passage of the 65c bill without crippling amendments.

SENATOR BULLHEAD

"When I was a young man, I was glad to work for $2 a week..."
The Advance

TRUMAN SOLID FOR POLLTAX REPEAL

THE ANTI-polltax bill, to give votes to millions of low income citizens in seven southern states, this week received President Truman's support.

Permitting himself to be quoted directly, the President declared:

"I have not changed my position on federal polltax legislation."

Indicating his support of moves for a cloture vote to avoid a filibuster, Truman added: "I am still in favor of federal legislation. I voted for cloture on this issue in the Senate and I would do so again if I were a Senator."

The President's statements during his press conference encouraged supporters of the bill (H.R. 7) who are hopeful they can override last-ditch opposition during this session of Congress. The President had been quoted earlier in the week as telling a Chicago high school editors' meeting that he favored state action. At the White House confab, however, Truman said he saw no contradiction in his position, and emphasized that he supported both federal and state action against the tax.

Another favorable development occurred in Massachusetts, where the state legislature memorialized Congress to speed passage of the bill.

The governments of the seven polltax states "have done nothing to alleviate this undemocratic situation," the Massachusetts legislature charged, and demanded that Congress take adequate action to "remove forever the vicious polltax system."

Not to be outdone by the President, Chairman Reese of the Republican Natl. Committee sprang into the attack on the voting tax.

"We favor repeal of the polltax anywhere and everywhere, now," the GOP leader declared.

With heads of both parties now favoring the bill, officials of the Natl. Committee to Abolish the Polltax expressed hope that the measure may soon come up for action—and that it will be passed despite filibuster efforts of some southern Democrats.

PEOPLE'S HEALTH—U.S. WEALTH

A nation is as wealthy as its people are healthy" was the keynote of testimony before the Senate Labor Committee this week as hearings contined on the CIO-supported Wagner-Murray-Dingell health bill.

Union witnesses are expected to begin appearing soon in behalf of the proposal, which would establish a federal health insurance program covering all the nation's population and which would drastically cut medical costs, particularly for low income groups.

Among the first witnesses to appear were Dr. Allan Butler of Harvard Medical School, and Harold L. Ickies, ex-Cabinet member turned newspaper columnist. Under sharp questioning by Sen. Donnell (R., Mo.), Dr. Butler explained opposition of the American Medical Assn. to the bill on grounds that the AMA has been "wrong every time they expressed an opinion" on legislation, and that "they are always at least five years behind the times." He said that AMA executives "have a vested interest in doing what pleases manufacturers" of medicines and drugs.

Ickes, questioned about provisions of the bill providing for compulsory deductions from pay, explained it in terms easily understandable to Sen. Johnson (D., S. C.), a polltax committee member. "The right to insurance," Ickes said, "is like the right to vote, which may be completely cut off by a polltax-inability to pay."

RALLY TO SAVE PRICE CONTROL LAW

PRICE controls lasting until June 30, 1947, come up for approval within the next two weeks in the House of Representatives, while a variety of consumer, labor and civic organizations massed for a dramatic defense against inflationary wolves in Washington and throughout the country.

Approved with several weakening amendments by the House Banking Committee, the bill will be forced to run the gauntlet of even more drastic changes proposed by some members of Congress.

As it came out of commitee, the bill carried provisions for a 25% cut in OPA's food subsidies after October 1, and a plan for preserving automobile dealers' profit margins, which may raise car prices about $60. Defeated was one Republican proposal to limit OPA to only nine more months of existence.

One of the amendments facing the bill as it reaches the House for action bears the approval of the House Agriculture Committee. It calls for elimination of federal subsidies to hold meat prices down, and will, it is estimated, add at least 6c a pound to the price of meat paid by the consumer.

Meanwhile, a report by a group of government stabilization officials warned that the danger of inflation looms as large today as on V-J Day, and that current inflationary pressures are "many times greater" than after World War I, when prices spurted up in 18 months to more than 100% over the pre-war level.

OPA, however, gave grounds for belief that it doesn't always practice what it preaches. In a sweeping order, it lifted price controls from hundreds of consumer and industrial items. In N. Y. City, the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, whose members produce many of the industrial products from which government price supervision has been lifted, warned that "OPA should be strictly enforcing existing price controls."

CIO, meanwhile, was arranging to bring representatives of workers in a half dozen eastern states to Washington to emphasize through personal meetings with Congressmen the intense need for fast action on an effective bill before the price situation goes out of control.

The Natl. Conference for Jobs and Security, bringing together leaders of many local civic and consumers groups, met in Washington during the week. After a luncheon meeting with Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles, delegates visited a number of Congressmen.

FAIR WARNING

If Congress yields to the numerous special-interest groups seeking special exemptions from the Price Control Act, the cost of living is going to move higher up.

That was the warning sounded this week by Jack Thornton, chairman of the CIO Cost of Living Committee, in a special message to union affiliates.

"Every amendment which is adopted will weaken the hold on prices," Thornton said, "and the standard of living of the American worker will suffer accordingly. Even though the amendments aren't adopted, the attempt to put them over may cost you plenty."

Taking Price Control to the People: CIO Office & Professional Workers in Chicago this week sold to pedestrians post cards addressed to Illinois Senators urging them to vote for continuing OPA. Aiding the drive to keep ceilings on prices were (l. to r.) Esther Nix, Olga Prince and Marsha Raleigh, with a "typical consumer."

HARVESTER PACT WINS $25 MILLION A YEAR

THE 84-day-old strike of CIO Farm Equipment Workers was expected to come to an end Monday as union officials expressed confidence that 30,000 Harvester workers would ratify a contract reached late last week.

Hailing the contract as "the best in the farm equipment industry," union officials said "contract gains will give the Harvester workers the highest wages and best working conditions" in the industry. Annual gains were estimated at $25 million.

The contract was first ratified at a meeting of 27 Harvester Council members and is being submitted for ratification to members in Farm Equipment locals at meetings over the weekend.

The contract includes: an 18c an hour increase, with 10% of the average wage previously paid to all Harvester workers retroactive to Oct. 1, 1945; liberalized allowance rules for piece work and production interruptions; arbitration of all grievances including those in existence at the time of strike; checkoff; automatic grievance machinery and pay for union representatives when investigating and settling grievances; promotions on seniority basis; liberalized vacations; and time and a half for Sunday work on continuous production.

A strong clause prohibiting anti-union activities on the part of the company, and maintenance of job descriptions and classifications unless changed by mutual agreement, and the reopening of wage negotiations without notice were other features of the contract.

The contract was reached in Washington where union and company officials were closeted with Department of Conciliation representatives for close to two weeks to end the long strike.

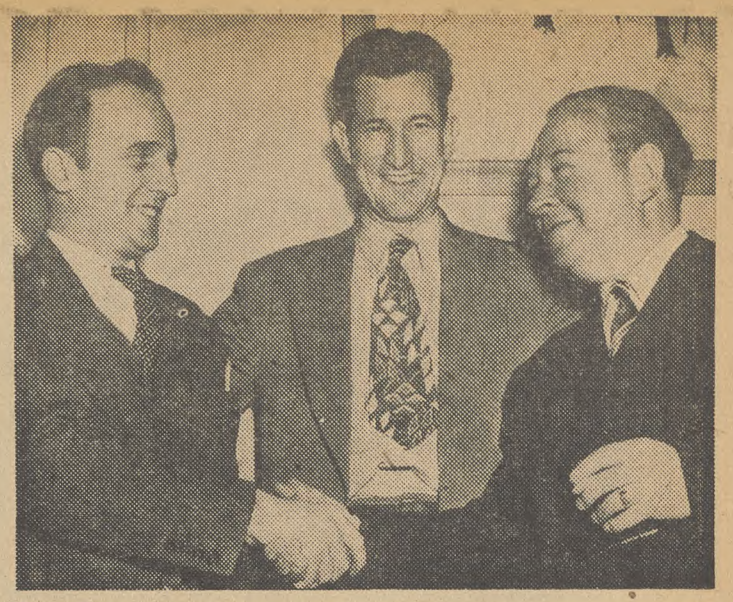
The Harvester Council, after its ratification of the contract, announced that it sets a "new standard in the industry and it is only secure if the rest of the industry is up to it."

The Council proposed that "other CIO unions in the farm equipment industry join to form a CIO Farm Equipment Council to launch a drive in the rest of the industry and to better wage and working conditions."

"Such a council," the union board said, "would unify and coordinate the wage and contract struggles of the farm equipment workers; end jurisdictional disputes in the industry; and make it possible for CIO farm equipment workers to render each other mutual assistance in their campaigns for betterment of their conditions."

The invitation was directed to the CIO Auto Workers and the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, both of whom have locals in Allis-Chalmers and J. I. Case Co., two large farm equipment manufacturing concerns.

The Harvester Council also proposed to the union's executive board that an organizing drive be started among Harvester foremen.



Happy at end of three-months-old Harvester strike were l. to r.: Sec-Treas. Gerald Fielde, CIO Farm Equipment Workers, Asst. Sec. of Labor John Gibson; and George Hodge, Harvester labor relations manager. The settlement was reached in Washington.

Westinghouse at Work

RANKIN GROUP USED IN STRIKE-BREAK TRY

The CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers this week accused the Westinghouse Electric Corp. of "seeking to make use of the discredited Rankin Committee on Un-American Activities, formerly the Dies Committee, to confuse the public on the issues of the strike," which has been in progress 13 weeks.

"In addition to seeking to utilize the Rankin Committee and its agent, Ernie Adamson, as a means of spreading confusion," the UE-CIO charged, "the Westinghouse Corp., rather than entering into direct negotiations to reach a settlement, seeks to fight the efforts of its employes to win a living wage by use of other vehicles of anti-labor propaganda to spread confusion."

Among the organizations and individuals accused by the union of being subjected to the influence of the Westinghouse Corp. "in its all-out, last-ditch campaign to keep from following the national pattern of wage increases," are Gov. Martin of Pennsylvania, the Research Institute of America and the Hearst press.

"Particularly in Pittsburgh, but extending throughout the nation," said UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald, "the discredited use of 'red-baiting' as a means of spreading a smokescreen around the central issues in the strike is being practiced."

Ernie Adamson, chief counsel of the Rankin Committee on Un-American Activities, has been in Pittsburgh for the past week, the UE-CIO stated. "Taxpayers will be amazed to learn that this public official, whose salary is paid by public funds, is spending his time assisting the Westinghouse Corp. in its national campaign to deprive 75,000 employes from urgently needed wage increases and thus delay settlement of the strike."

Meanwhile, in Springfield, Mass., Mayor Daniel B. Brunton urged Westinghouse to settle the strike of its 75,000 employes.

Also, in Congress, Rep. Herman P. Eberharter of the Pittsburgh, Pa., area denounced low wages paid by Westinghouse and declared that the company "attempted to camouflage" low rates "by using figures based on incentive earnings."

These public statements are the latest in a series by officials in major industrial centers in which Westinghouse has large production units. The officials have demanded a rapid settlement of the strike and the payment of a living wage to the Westinghouse employes, according to Edward Matthews, UE international representative.

MD. PAC SETS SIGHTS BY FDR

The memory of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt dominated the action of Md. and D. C. workers who last week formed a permanent state CIO Political Action Committee.

Accepting the "solemn responsibility to see to it that FDR's unfinished battle for the Economic Bill of Rights is carred on to victory," the Md. PAC took steps to rally workers for the political fight to maintain and extend their economic gains.

More than 200 representatives of 22 CIO unions and councils throughout the state attended.

PAC MEETING

The groundwork for activity in the 1946 congressional elections will be laid April 16, when the Natl. CIO Political Action Committee meets in Washington, D. C.

A complete review of the forthcoming congressional contests will feature the session. Reports from PAC officials and staff people will also be heard and the 1946 PAC election program also discussed.

Members of the committee include Sidney Hillman, Van A. Bittner, Sherman Dalrymple, Albert J. Fitzgerald, John Green, David J. McDonald, Emil Rieve and R. J. Thomas.

PAC WINS IN TENN.

The Chattanooga, Tenn., area PAC chalked up a total victory in the Hamilton County Democratic primaries. All seven PAC-endorsed candidates for county posts won nominations despite the fact that ballots in one precinct, 700 of them Negro votes, were discounted because officials had failed to make a list of the voters.

SUGAR STRIKE D-DAY SET AS BOSSES STALL

EIGHT thousand CIO and AFL sugar workers, operating jointly to get wage increases sought in some cases since May, 1945, were prepared as The CIO NEWS went to press to strike against three large East Coast sugar refinery firms unless they drop their "obstinate refusal to bargain."

CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood asked Agriculture Sec. Clinton P. Anderson to "call upon sugar refiners to grant to their workers the reasonable requests that have been made for wage increases, or at the very least, in view of the naitonal sugar emergency, to avoid a strike by agreeing to submit the wage issue to arbitration or to a Fact-Finding panel which has been designated by the Secreary of Labor."

Haywood said that sugar refiners have by law been protected against competition and have received other special aids from the government. "Yet," he added, "these refiners stand obstinately firm in refusing to give to their workers even moderate increases far below those being given in other industries."

The strike call, set for April 13, was recommended by leaders of seven CIO and AFL locals representing workers in Revere, American and National sugar refining plants at Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia and Baltimore.

3RD TOBACCO STRIKE WON

The last of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers' strikes against the American Tobacco Co. came to an end this week with the signing of a contract providing a 12c an hour increase for 700 workers.

Two other strikes were ended two weeks ago in the company's plants in Trenton, N. J. and Charleston, S. C.

The new contract provided for 12c increases for workers receiving under $1 an hour, and 15% for those earning more than $1, maintenance of membership, six paid holidays and a differential for cigar makers.

Westinghouse Electric's chiseling offer of a 9.7c an hour raise was appropriately "buried" last week by Cleveland members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, on strike for 13 weeks. The UE-CIO is holding out for 18½c an hour, already granted by Westinghouse's competitors in the industry.

UNWELCOME RIDER

Like the Old Man of the Sea, who clamped himself on Sinbad's back and tried to throttle him, is the Russell-Pace amendment.

This vile rider has been clamped to the back of the 65c minimum wage bill in the Senate by a sweatshop bloc of tory Republicans and polltax Democrats.

Its purpose is to strangle the bill, by inviting a veto, and thus to deny a living wage to the lowest-paid workers in the land.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has served notice that, if the House does not reject this vicious amendment and if the 65c minimum bill leaves Congress with it still attached, the CIO will ask Truman to veto the legislation.

The Russell-Pace amendment to change the basis of farm parity prices is out-and-out inflationary. By raising food prices from 15 to 20%, it would deprive the low-paid of benefit from a higher minimum wage, would slash deeply into the purchasing power of all wages, and would hurl the whole country into the quicksands of inflation.

The specious claim that this amendment is designed to aid farmers is exposed by the fact that the big farm organizations failed to support it and the Dept. of Agriculture was actively opposed. Furthermore, farmers would be among the first to suffer from the inflation which it invites.

The real issue is still whether or not Congress will act to raise the living standards of sweated workers. This can only be done by enacting the 65c minimum bill without any amendments that would defeat its purpose.

Urge your Congressman to vote for raising the minimum wage from 40c to 65c, resisting all attempts to attach the Russell-Pace amendment in the House and working for its complete elimination in House-Senate conference.

CIO MEANS WHAT IT SAYS

When the CIO first began to organize steel, auto, rubber, electrical and other unorganized workers, can you remember the fantastic propaganda that was directed against it?

Probably not. The stories about sinister ulterior motives, about violent and revolutionary intent, the predictions of community and national disaster, were so far fetched and have been so completely disproved by subsequent events that they have long-since been forgotten; and their authors would blush to be reminded of them.

The CIO asserted from the start that its sole purpose was to enroll workers in effective unions to better their wages and conditions through collective bargaining; and that the results could not fail to benefit the whole community and to advance democratic progress.

But there are none so blind as those who won't see. Once again the CIO is launching a big organizing drive, this time in the South; and once again, every kind of fantastic story is spread around about its alleged motives.

Once more, the CIO is pointing out that its sole purpose is to make available the benefits of union organization, for higher wages and better conditions, to workers who are crying out for it; and that the results cannot fail to be beneficial to the community and to democratic progress.

And once more, as union organization spreads to new thousands, the results will prove as they have in the past, that the CIO means exactly what it says, and that not only the workers but the whole community will benefit from its constructive activities.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE CIO's fight for higher living standards does not end with the winning of wage increases; it merely shifts to another arena.

In a wage movement or strike, the issues are clear. The workers know how much it means to them in dollars and cents, and their opponent is out in the open.

But when the fight shifts to Congress, the issues become more confused. The immediate opponent is no longer an employer refusing to pay higher wages, but a smooth-tongued politician professing to act in the public interest.

Yet it is essentially the same fight.

★ ★ ★

This is most clearly shown in the Senate's handling of the 65c minimum wage bill.

This measure faced the determined opposition of a sweatshop bloc of polltax Democrats and tory Republicans.

Their purpose, like that of any union-fighting employer, was to keep wages down. But they had devious and deceptive ways of doing this.

The method they finally adopted was to tack on the Russell-Pace amendment, changing the basis of farm parity to jack up food prices by 15-20 per cent, and then to pass the bill.

This maneuver served their purposes admirably. The increased living costs caused by the Russell-Pace amendment would not only nullify the benefits of an increased minimum wage, but would also cut one-third off the real-wage increases of higher-paid workers.

At the same time, the wage-cutting politicians could make a formal record, for election purposes, of voting for a wage increase—knowing it would not take effect, since Truman would veto the measure if it included the Russell-Pace amendment.

★ ★ ★

This tactic of nullifying wage increases by increasing living costs is followed by the same gang in regard to price control.

They will tell the voters, with a straight face, that they have favored higher wages and price control, although they are now putting on the biggest drive to cut real wages, through amendments to the Price Control Act.

The House banking committee, for instance, has recommended the following amendments:

Abolition of Maximum Average Price Regulation, which channels low and medium price clothing to consumers. This will result in almost exclusive production of high-priced clothes, such as $83 men's suits, $27 cotton dresses and $7 shirts.

Denial of power to OPA to reduce dealers' margins for autos, radios, etc.—which will add some $50 to the price of automobiles.

An amendment raising the prices of cotton and wool goods by requiring OPA to base ceilings on speculative levels well above parity.

Reduction of food subsidies to 75% of those paid this year—which will markedly increase basic food prices.

Other price-raising amendments will doubtless be introduced on the floor, and attempts made to cripple price control by shortening its duration and denying OPA adequate funds.

The result of all such amendments would be to cut the purchasing power of wages. The politicians favoring them are out to reduce living standards just as surely as any wage-cutting employer.

★ ★ ★

But the wage-cutters of Congress also hope to achieve their purposes through anti-union measures such as the Case bill. These would weaken the unions' power to resist wage-cutting employers.

The power of the wage-cutters is based on a close alliance between polltax Democrats and tory Republicans. The former filibuster and the latter sabotage whenever the anti-polltax bill comes near enactment, knowing its passage would break up this unholy alliance.

★ ★ ★

Anyone can see the CIO is fighting in his direct interest when it demands and wins higher wages for him.

But it should be equally clear that the CIO is carrying on the same fight when it demands renewal of the Price Control Act without amendments; passage of the 65c minimum wage without the Russell-Pace amendment; rejection of anti-labor legislation, and abolition of the polltax.

Workers should organize for the defeat of wage-cutting politicians with the same enthusiasm and solidarity as they organize against employers who resist their wage demands.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, L. S. Buckmaster, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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Cancer Cure Scandal

'BIG BIZ' AT WORK

By BETTY GOLDSTEIN

Federated Press

THE story of how General Electric Co. suppressed for four years a revolutionary scientific invention, the atom-smashing betatron, possibly preventing the cure of hundreds of thousands of cancer victims, was uncovered this week by Federated Press. The betatron is a machine similar to the cyclotron, the atom smasher used on the atom bomb project. It produces high energy rays capable of breaking up the nucleus of the atom.

Scientists charge that suppression of the betatron, has blocked atomic medical research and possibly withheld cure from many of the 500,000 persons who died of cancer in the four-year period. Scientists believe the betatron will definitely help cancer cases not curable at present.

Details of Suppression

FP pieced together details of how GE suppressed the machine from Prof. Donald Kerst, its inventor, and atomic physicists, GE employes and eminent cancer specialists. First hint of the story came during the recent strike against GE when the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago was suddenly offered a betatron by the Allis Chalmers Co., after it had previously refused to build one unless the hospital assumed responsibility for possible patent infringement.

The offer, without strings attached, for the first time lifted the lid GE clamped down on all production of betatrons for hospitals or commercial use. GE is believed to have given Allis Chalmers the go-ahead sign because it feared the betatron's suppression would be made public during strike-provoked charges and counter-charges as to who was responsible for interferring with cancer research.

Kerst invented the betatron at the University of Illinois in 1940. He took his invention to GE because the corporation produced high-voltage x-ray machines for medical use. After spending two years developing a working model in a GE laboratory, he discovered the firm had patented his invention on the technicality that anything produced in the laboratory was theirs.

Monopoly Control

During the war GE stubbornly refused to produce betatrons and refused to license its patent so that other companies could build the machines. Under pressure from the Office of Scientific Research & Development and Kerst, Allis Chalmers was finally given patent immunity to build five 20-million-volt machines for the government. The machines were used to test shells and on the atom bomb project.

Meanwhile GE poured thousands of tons of iron into a $300,000 100-million-volt betatron, which it unveiled with great fanfare after VJ-Day. Tests have shown that the 20-million-volt machine, which the government wanted and which costs only $75,000, is the more practical instrument. While GE was demonstrating its uncooperative attitude, Germany began building betatrons in 1944, FP learned.

At the same time cancer specialists and radio-therapists in New York and Chicago until as late as February, 1946—six years after the betatron's invention and four years after a working model had been built—were still trying unsuccessfully to get betatrons to carry on their work.

With the betatron it may be possible to concentrate a greater amount of cancer-destroying energy than is possible today with the best x-ray apparatus and to aid treatment of cancers deep within the body. Dr. Erich M. Uhlman, director of the Tumor Clinic at Michael Reese, told FP that treatment could not be perfected without more research—which requires more betatrons.

FP's informants believe the clue to GE's suppression of the betatron lies in its desire for exclusive control of all possible developments from the machine and possibly because it would compete with GE's own high voltage x-ray equipment.

Scientists credit the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers with forcing GE to release its stranglehold on the betatron. When GE charged the strike was holding up cancer research, UE answered that the company knew what was holding it up—and it wasn't the picketlines. The offer to Michael Reese followed.

PACKERS AID BLACK MARKET, UNION SAYS

By MEL FISKE

THE cloak of indignation adopted by the meat packing trust in its attacks on the black market—and OPA price controls — was zipped off this week by the CIO Packinghouse Workers, who charged packers with promoting and conspiring with black marketeers.

The union cited unshakable evidence that big meat packers have been making huge profits on by-products of cattle, sheep and hogs slaughtered by black market operators.

The packers make more money selling by-products than they can by slaughtering cattle and selling meats, union representatives said.

But the packers are also interested in smashing OPA price controls on meats so they can match the by-products profits, union officials asserted.

That's why they have fostered the growth of the black market by refusing to buy and slaughter millions of available cattle, sheep and hogs.

Union figures, supporting the claim that big packers refused to buy, revealed that only 200 head of cattle were slaughtered in Chicago last week as compared with 5,000 head eight months ago. In N. Y. at one plant, 400 head of cattle were slaughtered last week as against 1,200 a year ago. The drop is nation-wide, the union said.

Meanwhile, the House Agricultural Committee in Washington proposed to end meat subsidies on July 1, and give meat producers compensatory price increases which would raise consumer prices about 6c a pound.

How the giant meat packers have operated to develop a meat shortage, a black market and their attack on OPA price ceilings was explained by the union:

1. They cut down on cattle purchases for shipment to their slaughter houses. That gave small hole-in-the-wall slaughterers greater opportunities on the buying and selling market than when the big packers controled both markets.

2. The big packers maintained control over the by-product market and purchased hides, bones, tallow, grease and other by-products from black marketeers for resale at big profits.

3. Then, turning on their own creation, the big packers screamed about the black market and exaggerated black market operations to take the heat off their own refusal to buy and their own conspiracy with black marketeers.

4. They wailed against OPA price controls which they blamed for creating the black market.

5. Meanwhile, the big packers laid off 20,000 workers, saving millions in payrolls, and pocketed more millions in government subsidies "to cover increased costs."

The union called the underhand operations of the big packers "an act of unforgivable and monstrous greed." "It is incredible" that the situation should be allowed to exist while the Government is running the industry, the union said.

Meat packing plants were taken over by the Secretary of Agriculture on January 26. The Government is still operating agent.

"Throughout all this situation the Dept. of Agriculture remains silent," the union said. "At the time of the seizure of the industry by the government the department was charged by law with the responsibility to maintain the same conditions of work as existed prior to the strike.

"This they are failing to do and it is clear that the representatives of the large packing interests in the department are quite content to sit idly by while the attacks against the union, the OPA and the public continue."

The union offered three suggestions to government officials:

- To break the black market, the union proposed that cattle, hogs and sheep be allocated to slaughterers on the basis of their 1945 purchases.
- To open up slaughtering in the big plants and place the 20,000 workers back on their jobs, the union suggested that a conference of government, labor and management be called.
- And to protect the farmers, workers, consumers and entire public "against the depredations of the Meat Trust," the Union proposed that the Administration "consider seriously making the industry a public utility."

STEEL JOB LOSS LAID TO CPA

FULL responsibility for unemployment due to steel shortages among small fabricators will rest with the Civilian Production Agency. That was the warning issued this week by Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers.

In a letter to CPA Administrator John D. Small, Murray pointed out that on Feb. 21 the Steelworkers had urged CPA to reinstitute the allocation of semi-finished steel to non-integrated steel producers.

Murray cited facts on loss of production and resulting unemployment to prove that CPA's twice affirmed decision to rely on a "voluntary quota steel distribution plan" is wrong.

Murray said that:

1. For lack of 6,000 tons of pig iron a month, 2,000 steelworkers are idle in Newport, Ky., at the Andrews Steel Co., and the firm may be forced out of business unless it can secure supplies.

2. Workers in stove and refrigerator plants are being laid off or are suffering from curtailed operations for lack of steel.

3. A small steel consumer in New England employing 250 workers will have to lay off 150 for lack of steel.

"The iron and steel shortage is severe and will continue so for many months," Murray warned Small. "To protect small companies and to assure an orderly distribution of the short supply, allocations are essential."

CIO HAILS LATIN AMERICAN LABOR

"The CIO will continue to stand by the side of Latin-American labor in its struggle for economic and social freedom and for tangible recognition of its essential rights."

In these words, the CIO, through Chairman Joseph Potofsky of the Latin-American Affairs Committee, sent greetings to the workers of the country's southern neighbors on Pan-American Day, April 14.

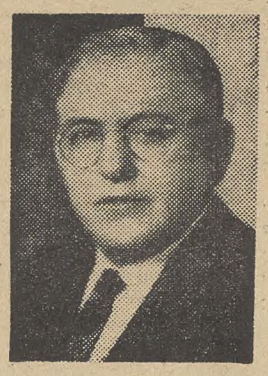
ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

USA Dist. 38 Dir. James G. Thimmes in California announces: O'Keefe & Merritt Co., CIO 177, AFL Metal Trades 114.

Richard G. Davidson, Acting Dir., USA Dist. 1, reports: SKF Industries, Philadelphia, CIO 1,733, against 872. The union scored the victory "in the face of many obstacles and every trick that the company was able to pull out of the bag."

USA Dist. Dir. William H. Crawford, Atlanta, reports: Scripto Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga., CIO 139, against 124.



Geo. Medrick, USA Dist. Dir., reports: Textile Machine Works, Foundry Division Reading, Pa., CIO 297, against 26; Parish Pressed Steel employees, Reading, Pa. CIO 408, against 337.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., A. R. Hardesty, Dallas, Tex., advises: Two National Lead plants, Dallas, USA-CIO 14 to 0; 17 to 3. USA Rep. Stephen J. Gall did the organizing.

John B. Easton, CIO Reg. Dir., Charleston, W. Va., reports: Charleston Clay Products Co. in Charleston, CIO 21, no union 6.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Org. UGCCWA-CIO, reports: Arctic Ice, Memphis, Tenn., CIO 66, against 5. UGCCWA Organizer Helen McClurg was in charge.

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CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Sylvester Graham, Montana, advises: Lovell Clay Products Co., Lovell, Wyoming, CIO 15, no union 12.

UOPWA-CIO, Social Service Employees' Union Local 19, New York City, advises: Clerical workers at the National Board of the YWCA, New York City, voted almost four to one for the CIO. A total of 149 clerical employes are eligible.

Edward Chevlin, URWADEA Intl. Rep., reports: Industrial Paper Stock Co., Kansas City, Mo., CIO 584, no union 5. This plant had been under AFL contract for five years.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph D. Cannon, Louisville, Ky., advises: Louisville Street Railway, CIO 529, company union 394. The campaign to organize these workers began about three years ago, finally culminating in this fine victory. Field Rep. Paris of the Transport Workers helped most effectively and TWUA Vice-President McMahon spent time here and assisted materially.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir., Carolinas, reports: Armour Fertilizer Co., Wilmington, N. C., IUMSWA-CIO 126, against 21. Rep. B. E. Davis was in charge.

Nathan Spero, Reg. Dir., UERMWA-CIO, reports the following election victories: General Cable Co., Rome, N. Y., CIO defeated the IBEW in election involving 2,550 workers in the bargaining unit; Ingersoll-Rand, Painted Post, N. Y., 1,000 workers in bargaining unit; Canada Wire & Cable Co., Leaside, Ontario, Canada, 1,154 workers in bargaining unit; Vickers Inc., Detroit, Mich., 2,300 workers in bargaining unit; Sylvania Electric Products, Salem, Mass., 526 workers in bargaining unit.

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Morris Muster, Intl. Pres., CIO Furniture Workers, reports following election victories: Peter De Witt Barrel Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. (cross-check), CIO 17, no union 7; Hoosier Desk Co., Jasper, Ind., CIO 85, no union 31; Northern Wood Products, Holland, Mich. (cross-check), CIO 140, no union 60; Jasper Wood Products, Jasper, Ind., CIO 111, no union 98; Sheboygan Desk Co., Sheboygan, Wis., CIO 54, no union 8.

UFW Rep. W. L. Carson, Memphis, Tenn., reports: Limeberry Cabinet Co., Memphis, CIO 28, no union 8.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir., Carolinas, advises: Marsh Furniture Co., High Point, N. C., CIO 76, against 49; and Thomasville Chair Co., Thomasville, N. C., CIO 817, against 335. UFWA Intl. Rep. A. William Bell was in charge of this fine victory, ably assisted by Reps. Helms, Woodall, Pike, Hiatt and the CIO Regional Director. Congratulations to all participating in this real victory in face of the vicious publicity resorted to by the opposition.

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The writer had the pleasure of attending and addressing the First Constitutional Convention of the Utility Workers Union of America, in session at the Breakers Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. They had a splendid convention attended by about 387 delegates and laid plans for an intensified organizing drive. This union made its contribution to CIO's Southern Organizing Campaign.

Joseph A. Fisher was elected president; William Pachler, secretary-treasurer; Harold J. Straub, vice-president and director of organization, and William Munger, vice-president. In addition the following were elected board members from their respective regions: Irving Koons, Patrick McGrath, Reginald Brown, James Dougherty, and Garland Sanders. Three board members-at-large were elected, as follows: Edward T. Shedlock, Martin O'Dell and Edward Marsine.

The writer was elected by the convention as advisor to the Utility Workers Union of America.

FURRIERS WIN 17 TO 40c

An average hourly increase of 21c was negotiated for 11,000 N. Y. City fur workers in an agreement reached by the CIO Fur & Leather Workers and the Associated Fur & Coat Trimmers Mfrs. last week.

Ben Gold, president of the union, and Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council of N. Y., said that in addition to the wage increases the fur manufacturers agreed to pay 2½% of their weekly payroll for a health and retirement fund.

The hourly increases of 8½% range from 17c to 40c and over while the 2½% payment will amount to about $1 million annually, the union officials said.

WINS SPARK CIO DRIVE

NATL. Labor Relations Board election victories in Southern towns sparked CIO's organizing drive this week.

In Thomasville, N. C., the CIO Furniture Workers won bargaining rights at the Thomasville Chair Co. with an 817-335 victory.

In High Point, N. C., Marsh Furniture Co. workers chose the Furniture Workers to represent them by 76-49.

Sugar workers in the Franklin, La., plant of Sterling Sugars, Inc., selected CIO as bargaining agent by 143-54.

In Wilmington, N. C., a 126-21 victory was scored by the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers at the Armour Fertilizer Co., and in Henderson, N. C., the CIO Stone Workers won at Tungsten Mining Corp. by 98-36.

A 139-124 victory was achieved by the CIO Steelworkers in the Scripto Manufacturing Co. plant, Atlanta. Ga.

A three-year organizational struggle in Louisville, Ky., ended last week when the CIO Transport Workers were chosen by Louisville Street Railway Workers in a 529-394 victory over a company union.

In Memphis, Tenn., two CIO victories were chalked up: a 28-8 win at the Lineberry Cabinet Co., and, by the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, a 66-5 score at Arctic Ice Co.

In Dallas, Tex., workers at two National Lead Co. plants selected the Steelworkers as bargaining representatives.

Charleston Clay Products Co. workers in Charleston, W. Va., chose the CIO, 21-6.

The CIO prepared, at the same time, to aid the organizing drive with the scheduling of three educational conferences.

On April 27-28, the CIO Dept. of Research & Education will sponsor a conference in Fort Worth, Tex., for workers in La., Okla., Ark., Colo., and Tex. On May 3-4, another conference in Chapel Hill, N. C., will be held for workers in Va., Tenn., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.

CIO Packinghouse Workers will confer in a district meeting in Moultrie, Ga., on April 20-21. Delegates will be from Ga., Ala., and Tenn.

HIT SHIPYARD PAY WELSHING

A strike of 75,000 shipbuilding workers loomed in 18 shipyards this week after the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers filed strike notices following government refusal to force the shipyards to pay a wage award already agreed upon.

Pres. John Green of the union laid responsibility for the strike on the companies' refusal to put into effect an 18c hourly increase retroactive to Dec. 4, 1945, already approved by 46 other shipyards.

The increase was written into four zone standard agreements which government procurement agencies, management and labor signed.

"While we do not desire to be forced by the employers into an industrial strike, our members refuse to be stalled any further in obtaining the wage increases to which they are entitled," the union said.

IT'S A 'CRUSADE'—MURRAY

CIO's Southern organizing campaign, to begin early in May, "will be a straight, clean-cut, pure, unadulterated campaign to organize that territory, to establish collective bargaining and to elevate the standard of living," CIO Pres. Philip Murray emphasized in Detroit this week.

He referred to the hundreds of thousands of unorganized textile, lumber, chemical, white-collar and agricultural workers as groups that would benefit from CIO union organization, and said that one of the aims of the drive would be to equalize workers earnings without regard to the part of the country in which they are employed.

Speaking at dedicatory ceremonies in the new $70,000 Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Hall built by Local 1299 of the CIO Steelworkers, Murray described the drive as "almost a holy crusade." He said it would lead to the "economic emancipation" of a million workers in the South and have many by-products in advancing democracy and equality of opportunity.

NAME ATLANTA DRIVE HDQ.

PLANS FOR CIO's biggest organizing campaign, to unionize unorganized workers throughout the South, were whipped into shape at a meeting of the advisory committee in Washington this week.

Headquarters for what will be known as the CIO Organizing Committee are to be opened in Atlanta, Ga., it was decided, and the organizing work will begin without delay under the direction of Van A. Bittner, who will coordinate the activities of CIO organizers already working in the South and add to his staff new organizers drawn primarily from among the Southern workers.

The appointment of Jack Kroll, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as an assistant director of the drive was announced.

Bittner, who has headed many successful organizing campaigns in the past in the steel, packinghouse and mining industries and has had much experience in Southern organizing work, emphasized that the campaign will concentrate on straight union organization, to enroll workers in CIO ranks and to better their wages and conditions through collective bargaining.

Assisting Bittner in the direction of the drive, in addition to Kroll, will be Sherman Dalrymple, former president of the Rubber Workers, as secretary-treasurer of the CIO Organizing Committee, and Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi of the Textile Workers, as assistant director—whose appointments were announced earlier.

A third assistant director, to be named by the Auto Workers, will be appointed later.

The advisory committee which prepared the general plans for the drive is headed by CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, chairman, and David J. McDonald, secretary, and includes leaders of CIO's major international unions.

BREWERS VOTE ON JOINING CIO

ONE OF the oldest industrial unions in the country, the United Brewery Workers, this week ordered a membership referendum on affiliating with CIO.

The Union bolted the AFL a few years ago after three other AFL unions began extensive raids against the industrial organization.

Over 225 delegates to a conference voted the referendum after hearing the terms of CIO and AFL proposals made to the executive board of the Brewery Workers.

The CIO proposal, made by CIO Vice-Pres. Allen S. Haywood, gave the Brewery Workers organizational aid, complete autonomy and full jurisdiction, except in commercial alcohol which would be subject to negotiations with the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

The AFL said the union could return under terms of a 1933 convention decision which split the union up among three other AFL affiliates.

WHITE COLLARS ARE HOT

WHITE collar workers throughout the nation were getting hot under the collar in their organizing, electioneering and negotiating activities this week.

In California and Washington, members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers put the finishing touches to an organizing drive among 800 Metropolitan industrial insurance agents. The Natl. Labor Relations Board will conduct an election among the agents beginning April 17.

At the same time, the union is negotiating contracts for Metropolitan agents in 11 states and Canada.

The Technical and Scientific division of UOPWA also signed two agreements covering technical workers at the Midvale Co. in Philadelphia, and Radio Corp. of America at Camden, N. J.

An 18½c hourly increase across the board, featured the Midvale contract and followed $6 to $7 weekly increases gained last November and retroactive to 1944. A 17½c increase plus retroactive pay that brings the increase total to 21½c was gained for the 600 engineers and draftsmen at RCA.

CIO Conventions

UTILITY UNION FORMED

THE CIO Utility Workers Union, with a membership of 50,000, held its first convention at Atlantic City last week and laid plans to organize the estimated half-million unaffiliated workers in the light, heat, power, gas, steam, water and related industries. Over 270 delegates attended.

The newest CIO international union was formed by merging the CIO Utility Workers Organizing Committee and the former affiliates of the independent Utility Workers Union throughout the nation.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, who directed the activities of the organizing committee and served as adviser to the new union, set the keynote of the convention when he expressed the hope that within a few years the union would have 500,000 members.

Thanking the Utility Workers for pledging $5,000 to the CIO Organizing Campaign, Sec. Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers declared, "We are going into the South with the same determination as we went into utilities and with the spirit of the early days of the CIO. We must first get the workers into the unions before we can destroy the citadel of reaction in the South."

CIO Sec. - Treas. James B. Carey said that to lead the people of this nation and the world to peace and prosperity and avoid another depression, the UWUA should join with the rest of the CIO in organizing the unorganized, particularly in the South.

All top officers of the union, which CIO Pres. Philip Murray named until a convention could be held, were elected. They are: Joseph A. Fisher, president; William J. Pachler, secretary-treasurer; Harold J. Straub, vice-president and director of organization (all of N. Y.); and William Munger, Dayton, Ohio, vice-president.

In addition to the officers, the executive board—enlarged by two members—now consists of Patrick McGrath, Reginald Brown, Irving Koons, Garland Sanders, James Daugherty, Martin O'Dell, Edward T. Shedlock, and Edward Marsine.

Haywood was elected as adviser of the union, in which capacity he has been serving.

The Convention voted, after discussion, to retain a clause in the constitution barring from membership Communists, and Nazis and Fascists.

Resolutions branded the action of Governor Tuck of Virginia for threatening to enroll striking utility workers in the State militia as "characteristic of Fascist dictators," and urged election or appointment of UWUA members to public service commissions.

A resolution urging cancellation of plans to move the Army Hospital from Atlantic City was adopted after Peter Sikora, N. Y. City UWUA member suffering leg wounds, was wheeled to the front of the auditorium to make a stirring appeal.

The Consolidated Edison employes, largest group in UWUA, have passed through all forms of unionism, and in the words of Pres. Fisher and Sec.-Treas. Pachler are convinced that "the CIO is the only organization that can give the utility workers the kind of representation they deserve."

The Consolidated Edison workers first formed a company union, which became part of the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in July, 1937, when the company signed a contract with that organization without the consent of the workers.

During the whole period that the union was in the AFL union, the intl. executive board invariably decided in favor of Local 3 —the biggest unit in the AFL union—in jurisdictional disputes. Tiring of seeing their local decimated, the Consolidated Edison employes withdrew from the Brotherhood in January, 1940, setting up an independent union.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey administers the oath of office to leaders of the CIO Utility Workers Union at its first convention at Atlantic City. L. to r.: Harold J. Straub, vice-president and director of organization; Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler; Pres. Joseph A. Fisher; Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization and adviser to UWUA, and Carey. William Munger, UWUA vice-president, and other members of the union's executive board, were sworn in at the same time.

WIN 65c BASE FOR 50,000 IN TEXTILE

Minimum wages for 50,000 Southern textile workers have been raised from 55c to 65c in wage increases negotiated by the CIO Textile Workers Union.

The fourth regional Wage Stabilization Board approved the 65c minimum, a 10c across-the-board increase and varying increases up to 10c above the 65c rate for approximately 30,000 workers of 22 companies in Ga., Ala., Tenn., N. C., and S. C.

The 65c minimum and a 15c hourly increase will add about $4 million to the pay of 10,000 workers at Dan River and Riverdale Mills in Danville, Va., largest cotton mill in the South. They also won $700,000 in back pay.

Similar increases were won at Cotton Textile and duPont mills in Va.

500,000 GOAL SET BY BARBERS

THE CIO Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union set the machinery in motion this week to organize a half a million workers after Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, promised CIO cooperation.

To carry out the program the convention voted to boost per capita payments to its national office from 40 to 50c and increase the union's share of the initiation fees from $1 to $2.

New top officers were chosen to lead the union. John Tartamella, president since its foundation, and Sec.-Treas. P. Charles Di Neri declined to seek office again. Elected to office were: Ernest Hebert, N. Y., president; William Elchesen, Cleveland, vice-president, replacing Joseph Gugliotta, Brooklyn; and Lilyan Moscowitz, Brooklyn, secretary-treasurer.

Board members are: Adolph Rosenbaum and Joseph Gugliotta, new members; Malvina Freedman, Abraham Greenwald, Edward W. Holden and Peter A. Sessa, incumbents.

Resolutions called for severance of relations with the Franco government, condemned the House Wood Committee for its persecution of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee,urged the U. S. to take the lead in expulsion of Argentina from the UN, voted support of the Wagner-Murray Dingell health bill and pledged to fight for Negro rights, condemning the lynch terror in Columbia, Tenn.

Speakers included Sec,-Treas. Saul Mills of the N. Y. City CIO Council; Peter Moselle, N. Y. State CIO regional director, and Benjamin Fielding, N. Y. City License Commissioner.

ASK 5-DAY WEEK

CIO State, County & Municipal Workers in N. Y. last week urged Governor Dewey to re-establish the four-week vacation and adopt a five-day week for state workers.

ACA PLANS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

THE CIO American Communications Assn. at its eighth convention, held this week in Brooklyn approved a program for extending its organization based on a campaign for better wages and working conditions throughout the communications industry.

In proposing the program ACA Pres. Joseph P. Selly called for higher wages, the 30-hour week, pension and benefit plans, health insurance, hospitalization, longer vacations, improved disability and sick benefits.

The 150 delegates included representatives from Western Union in N. Y. City, Int. Radio & Cables Co., merchant marine radio officers and employes of independent broadcasting stations, and the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and commercial airlines.

The convention heard Dr. Hugh C. Wolfe, professor of physics, City College, N. Y., warn of the threat of the atomic bomb to world peace.

Delegates demanded, in a resolution, that atomic energy be placed under civilian control in the U. S. and under United Nations control for the world. They branded the recent Canadian spy scare as a "political move intended to provide the basis for full control of atomic energy by the military."

Declaring fallacious the idea that the U. S. could keep the bomb a secret, Dr. Wolfe attacked the May-Johnson Bill because it was based on that false assumption and praised the McMahon Bill as a contribution to the "development of atomic energy for peacetime uses."

Resolutions called for the "rededication to the progressive legacy of President Roosevelt"; for severance of relations by the State Dept. with Franco Spain, and for placing the Spanish issue on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council.

The convention also protested the murder of 10 outstanding Republican leaders by the Franco government.

It's Awful, Says Boss

PAY WON'T RISE UNTIL CLERKS ORGANIZE

FOR two bucks a month, Prentice-Hall, Inc., this week offered to hold (by mail) the hand of any employer "threatened" with organization of his white collar employes.

The N. Y. City firm, specializing in labor-management advice, warned that "we've seldom seen surer signs of a brewing storm."

"You'll see that this attempt to organize salaried employes was bound to come," P-H added.

"The ability of the unions to obtain substantial increases for factory labor has made a profound impression on clerical personnel. The latter are now highly receptive to the propaganda that 'salaries won't rise until clerks organize'."

The P-H letter, signed by Pres. Richard P. Ettinger, told the bosses that they should swap a few ideas on their common problems . . . "what they did when they first detected organizing . . . when to discuss it with employes . . . how to modify wage and hour demands . . . etc."

Getting in plugs for a couple of P-H publications guaranteed to take the curse off employe demands, Ettinger wrote:

"In this 'arsenal' in print you will find such ammunition as:

- "What to do when a labor organizer approaches your employes.
- "How department heads and their assistants can help keep labor peace.
- "How to prove a salary demand excessive.
- "Four new ways to dispel personnel grievances.
- "Three **economical** ways to boost employe morale (CIO NEWS emphasis!).
- "Three successful methods of collective bargaining.
- "What proposals and concessions to bring to the bargaining table.

"I'm glad," said Ettinger, "to invite you to join us in this mutual defense of management's rights. As wise old Ben Franklin said: 'We must all hang together, or assuredly, we'll all hang separately'."

This week, the union that Ettinger is worried about—the CIO Office & Professional Workers—took time out to wish him good hanging.

It's not all work and no play during the month term at Highlander. Here some UAW-CIO members battle it out on the volley ball court.

[illegible] problems class meets on Highlander School lawn to discuss a study of discrimination in the South. They found that their union locals were one of the best answers to Jim Crow.

ADDING THE HOW-TO-DO-IT

THE "know-how" of translating the CIO's organization and political action program into action is the keynote of the annual leadership training school sponsored by Southern CIO Regional Directors at Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn.

Local union leaders from Virginia to Texas will spend a month at the Third Southern CIO School from May 6 to June 2.

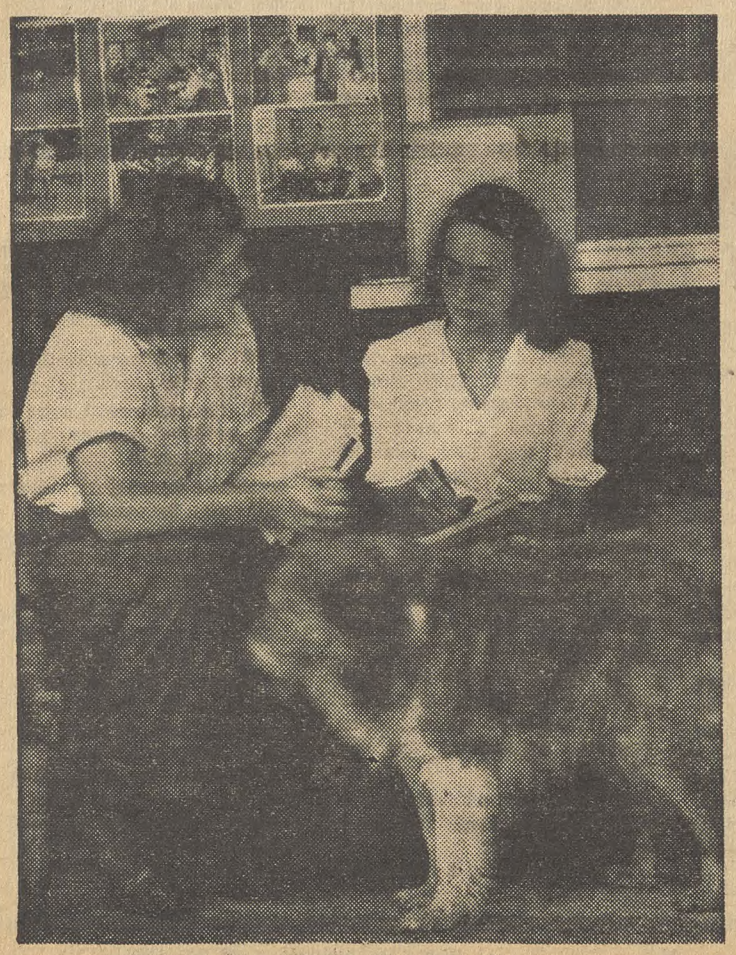
Organizing techniques, contract negotiations, development of strong steward systems, history of the CIO, CIO non-discrimination policy and political action are subjects to be studied.

Practice in parliamentary law, public speaking, chairing meetings and working through committees is gained in the student council, which directs the day-to-day program.

The Executive Board of the Tennessee State CIO Council has contributed four scholarships to the 1946 school. Other Industrial Union Councils and National and International Unions are contributing to the overhead cost of the term.

Board, room and tuition for the month is $50 for each student.

Two Highlander students relax on the school terrace to swap lecture notes and opinions.



Movie Writers Ask:

LET'S HAVE LESS FAIRY TALES

HOLLYWOOD motion picture writers last week tossed a challenge into the laps of organized workers. The Hollywood Writers Mobilization asked unionists to demand mature motion pictures that would not insult the adult mind and that would deal honestly with the problems of the common man.

The challenge was made at a Hollywood movie clinic organized to diagnose technical and social problems of American motion pictures.

Film colony personalities and box office public at the clinic decided that:

1. Techniques of slickness and glamor in American movies do not compensate for the loss of more honest values.

2. Escapism may have its place in motion pictures, as in literature, but the American movie public is forced to escape too often into a much too contrived never-never land of prettily enameled fairy tales.

3. A huge potential demand exists in America for mature, courageous movies that coincide with the experience of the American people—and that when this demand becomes articulate and organized, it will upgrade American movie standards.

ON THE AIR

Give vets a break in frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting, a Senate Small Business Committee report urged this week.

Addressed to the Federal Communications Commission, the report warned that if present practices are continued, all the desirable FM frequencies may be given out before veterans get a chance to compete with other applicants.

The report, which was signed by Sen. James E. Murray, said that FM "makes it possible to correct tendencies toward concentration of control which were manifesting themselves in the broadcasting industry."

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CIO will be on the air with farmers and veterans at 1:15 EST, Sunday, April 21, on NBC's America United program.

Giving views on compulsory military training in peace will be: CIO Education & Research Dir. Kermit Eby, Legislative Rep. Fred Bailey of the Natl. Grange and an official from the American Legion.

MOVIES WORTH SEEING

NEW PICTURES

FROM THIS DAY FORWARD with Joan Fontaine and Mark Stevens is about a vet on a job hunt. The whole setting takes place in a U. S. Employment Office, where the vet waits in line for an interview. Flashing back to the vet are previous job hunts and jobs, and all the hopes and plans and heartbreaks that come with a job or joblessness.

JOURNEY TOGETHER is a British film about the Royal Air Force. It is semi-documentary in character and was produced, acted, written and directed by members of the RAF.

TOMORROW IS FOREVER with Claudette Colbert and Orson Welles is unbelievable and sentimental, despite some excellent touches. It talks a good bit about anti-fascism.

A SCANDAL IN PARIS with George Sanders and Signe Hasso is a period satire on the story of Vidocq, the one-time police commissioner of Paris, who had an intimate and personal knowledge of every kind of crime and intrigue.

THE BRIDE WORE BOOTS with Barbara Stanwyck is a nonsense piece about horses and husbands.

VACATION FROM MARRIAGE, also British, uncovers the drab lives of a clerk and his wife in their metamorphosis during the war.

ROAD TO UTOPIA is frankly out for laughs. With Bob Hope and Bing Crosby, it does come across.

BEST BETS

OPEN CITY, an Italian production, produced the day after Rome was liberated, about the heroic Italian underground. One of the best pictures to come out of the war.

THE LAST CHANCE, semi-documentary and multilingual, is the dramatic story of refugees who fled before Hitler. The Frenchman, the Pole, the Yugoslav, the Dutchman, and the German. Chief characters are an English officer and an American Sergeant, who speak English and carry along the dialogue of the many nationalities they come in contact with.

MARIE LOUISE tells of French children who are given a brief furlough from war in the Swiss Alps.

LOVE ON THE DOLE, an English production dealing with the blighted areas and periods of prewar England.

A WALK IN THE SUN, about our boys from the Texas infantry who took a brief walk in the sun to blow up a bridge and take a farmhouse, and the thoughts and hopes and dreams that went through their minds on that morning walk. Beautifully done.

THE LOST WEEKEND, the story of a dypso, and what happened to him one sopping weekend. Ray Milland does a superb acting job.

SPELLBOUND, a murder mystery plus a psychoanalytical angle, with Ingrid Bergman as the analyst, and Gregory Peck as her lover-amnesia victim. Good mystery melodrama.

FDR'S FOREIGN POLICY URGED TO WIN PEACE

MEETING during a period of tense international relations, 700 delegates attending a Win-The-Peace Conference in Washington April 12-15 urged adoption by this country of domestic and foreign relations policies in line with those of the late Pres. Roosevelt.

The delegates represented civic, labor and liberal organizations in all parts of the country. They spent a busy weekend hearing addresses by government and labor leaders, passing resolutions and interviewing Congressmen.

From Sen. Glen Taylor (D., Ida.) the delegates heard that "we are not here to dream up a new foreign policy capable of assuring the nation's security and the peace of the world. We have such a policy ready at hand. It is the legacy left to the American people by Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Sen. Pepper (D., Fla.) talked frankly: "There is war talk, or we wouldn't be here. It is in the papers, it comes from the mouths of high officials, it comes from the people themselves." Big Three unity, molded during the hot pressure of war, must not be lost or the peace of the world will be sacrificed, Pepper warned.

Rep. John Coffee (D., Wash.) told the meeting that "the time has come for definite, positive, democratic action on Spain," and he advocated an end to "diplomatic and commercial relations" with the "Axis-created, Nazi-Falange regime" of Francisco Franco.

Col. Evans Carlson, USMC, former chief of a famed raider outfit, and Paul Robeson, noted singer, were elected co-chairman of the permanent organization. Elected among 73 members of a national committee were Leo Krzycki, Amalgamated Clothing Workers official and head of the American Slav Congress; Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak, CIO Electrical Workers; Elmer Benson, head of Natl. Citizens PAC; Bishop Edward L. Parsons of San Francisco; and Rev. Guy E. Shipler, editor of the Churchman.

Soldiers and a representative of the CIO Auto Workers this week call on Reps. Price (D. Ill.), Huber (D. Ohio) and McGlinchey (D. Pa.) to urge that special cars be built for amputees. They are, left to right: Price, Huber; Irving Richter, national legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers; Pfc. Donald J. Murray, Boston, Mass.; Cpl. Walter Bernstein and S/Sgt. John Georgopulus, both of New York City; Pfc. Frank Monico, chairman of the War Amputees Car Commission, New York City, and McGlinchey.

CIO BACKS LEAVE BILL

WITH 160 signatures out of a necessary 218 on a petition to get the Rogers bill (HR 4051) on the floor of the house, prospects were bright this weekend for getting House action on the measure to give terminal leave pay to enlisted men.

At present, commissioned officers are paid for accumulated leave on their discharge, but enlisted men do not receive such consideration. Under the Rogers bill, each enlisted man would be credited with two and a half days for each month in service, provided he did not receive a furlough.

The bill has not been reported out by the Home Military Affairs Committee because the Budget Bureau, disregarding the present outlay for officers' terminal leave pay, says the cost would be prohibitive.

The CIO Veterans Committee this week wrote Congressmen urging them to sign the petition and received favorable replies from approximately 75 of them.

More pressure is needed to get the measure on the floor and passed. CIO members, whether they are veterans or not, should write or wire their Representatives.

* * *

The Army board to study the caste system, which last week recessed after hearing witnesses behind closed doors, this week finally replied to a letter from Meyer Bernstein, representative of the CIO Veterans Committee, asking that he be allowed to testify.

The board's reply can be classified as a brush-off. Although the CIO request to testify was made March 19, the day announcement of appointment of the board by Sec. of War Patterson appeared in the newspapers, the board's letter said that it had arrived after the "schedule of witnesses" was completed.

GI AMPUTEES ASK FOR SPECIAL CARS

WAVING his empty pants leg, Pfc. Frank Monico of Walter Reed Hospital in Washington this week told Reps. Price (D. Ill.), Huber (D. Ohio) and McGlinchey (D. Pa.): "Congressmen, all you gotta do is wave your stump and you get an artificial leg. But that ain't enough for us."

Monico had lost his leg in Germany. He and his three buddies were part of a War Amputees Car Committee from Walter Reed and England General Hospital in Atlantic City, and were demanding specially built cars for amputees. They were fighting also to keep the Atlantic City hospital open for a few more months. They were polite but firm, and plenty militant.

Here were your "typical Americans"—Pfc. Don Murray, Cpl. Walter Bernstein, a garment worker; Pfc. Frank Monico, a machine operator "about to join the CIO when I was inducted"; and Sgt. John Georgopulos.

The men had come to the UAW-CIO office in Washington for help. As the servicemen moved through the corridors of the Capitol, talking to Representatives and Senators, Army and Veterans Administration officials, they all joined in praises for CIO—"the best friend we got," said Murray, as the others nodded their heads.

UE-CIO BOARD WARNS OF WAR

A sharp warning that American foreign policy is directed against the suppression of common peoples' liberties and is a threat to world peace was issued this week by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Executive Board, meeting in N. Y. City.

The Board urged CIO President Murray to initiate a meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in the U. S., to take action on the threat to peace.

Lashing out at "the polltax-Republican big business alliance," the UE Board said:

"Their policy is directed to protect the cartellists of Germany, the emperor and ruling class of Japan, to maintain the colonial slavery of nearly half the world's peoples and to suppress or harass every effort of any people, anywhere, to set up their own peoples' governments in their fight for liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

LET VA RUN HOSPITAL—CIO

Acting together with leading veterans' organizations, including the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans, the Greater N. Y. CIO Council this week passed a resolution demanding that Governor Dewey transfer the military hospital in Staten Island to the Veterans Administration.

Council delegates unanimously passed a resolution pointing out that veterans are now suffering widespread distress because of their inability to obtain medical and surgical treatment in the N. Y. area. The N. Y. CIO Veterans Committee will present the Governor with petitions signed by 200,000 persons, demanding that the request of Veterans Administrator Bradley for the use of the Halloran General Hospital for a period of at least two years, be granted.

Under present plans of the State, the hospital, which is about to be abandoned by the U. S. Army & Navy, would be turned back for civilian psychiatric use.

CALL CANNERY MEET

To find a basis on which the Northern California cannery dispute may be settled, Labor Sec. Lewis Schwellenbach this week called parties involved in the dispute to a meeting in Washington April 17.

Aside from representatives of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers and the AFL Teamsters, the conference will include attorneys for the CIO, AFL, California growers, NLRB, and Sen. Sheridan Downey (D, Cal.).

The dispute involves jurisdiction over the state's cannery workers, both CIO and AFL unions claiming recognition as bargaining agents.

URGES LOANS TO AID EUROPE

Loans to the hard-pressed nations of Europe, fullest possible support of UNRRA, and the emigration of 100,000 Jewish refugees were recommended this week by Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as a step towards clearing up some of the worst problems of the Old World.

Speaking at a United Jewish Appeal fund-raising confab, Hillman told of his experiences as a member of the world labor mission to Germany. Of the Jewish refugees, he said, "almost without exception they were living from day to day with a single thought, a single hope —to emigrate to Palestine."

The CIO union official called upon the British Labor Government to "abrogate the infamous White Paper of its Tory predecessor" and permit immediate entry of 100,000 Jews into Palestine now living in displaced person camps throughout the Reich.

Concerning UNRRA, Hillman urged the acceptance, if necessary, of the "minor inconveniences of food rationing again, in order to supply the world with the food that may spell the difference between life and death for millions."

Tomorrow's Citizens — By Rose H. Alschuler

HOW FUSSY ARE YOU?

Some parents, themselves unhappy, would like to live their children's lives instead of their own. They want their children to be and to have everything of which they feel they've been deprived. They over-emphasize their children's food, clothes and manners and they run the children ragged fussing over them. Their children tend to be babyish, selfish, uncooperative and to get along badly with other people. As the children go on in school, they become ever more careless, disinterested, withdrawn and unfriendly.

Lib. of Congress—Rothstein for OWI

SEES SOVIET PLAN FOR CHILDREN AS CHALLENGE

Throwing out as a challenge to this country the effort the Soviet Union is making for its youth under its new five-year plan, Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Labor Dept., this week called for "adoption of measures on behalf of our own children that will prepare them for living in tomorrow's world in line with democracy's needs."

She spoke before the Georgia Conference of Social Welfare and the Tri-state Confrence of Orphanage Workers at Macon.

"Under Russia's new five-year plan," Miss Lenroot said, "technical schools will be expanded to accommodate 1,200,000 students, and expenditures for education and culture will be increased to two and one-quarter times the prewar total. Cannot the U. S. make a comparable effort?"

The Children's Bureau Chief stressed in particular the need for:

Federal aid for education, including some form of student aid and scholarships, to the end that "democracy's need for universal access to an education can be fulfilled."

LITTLE HELP GIVEN DEAF CHILDREN

One million children in the U. S., it is estimated, have impaired hearing, yet compared with the widespread need for case finding, diagnosis and treatment, relatively little is being done to enable these children to overcome a "very real life handicap," the Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, reported this week.

Seven states — California, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington — have effected laws requiring hearing tests for school children.

BIOLOGY MADE REAL

A longer but more definitive book for 7-8-year-old children, Egg to Chick (Intl. Publishers) would be the first lesson in biology. That would not excite the imagination of the children as does this book, written by Millicent E. Selsam and illustrated by Frances Wells.

The story tells what happens from the time an egg is laid until the chick pecks its way out of the shell. Each change in the embryo is an event which reaches a climax when the chick begins to run around the barnyard for its food.

15 OF 100 PAY TOO MUCH RENT

The OPA Labor Office this week reported that about 15 out of every 100 union members are paying higher than OPA rent ceilings.

OPA gives the following tips for seeing that you are not paying more rent than you should:

Find out OPA legal rent from your OPA Area Rent Office and pay no more.

Report any overcharges to OPA. A tenant cannot be evicted for refusing to pay higher than legal rent.

Consult OPA Area Rent Office when threatened with eviction.

BEG PARDON!

The mouse that "won't cross a picket line" is a creature of the UE News, artist Fred Wright informed **The CIO NEWS** this week. The gag drawing appeared in the April 1 issue, erroneously credited to FE News. Sorry!

ARE YOU LISTENING?

Labor - USA programs, sponsored by CIO, on timely issues of the day

Polltax, Atomic Energy, Minimum Wages

Keep An Ear Tuned For Coming Programs

- **PAC, April 20**
- **Housing**
- **Farm-Labor Relations**
- **The Nation's Health**
- **CIO in the South**

You'll Hear— Good Music, Fast-Moving Dramatic Sketches

LABOR-USA

Sponsored by CIO

ABC Network

EVERY SATURDAY

6:45 P.M., EST

EQUAL PAY IS LAW IN BRAZIL

WHILE CIO and other progressive organizations are seeking to pass the equal-pay-for-equal-work bill, Brazilian women can point to the Natl. Labor Code requiring that "equal wages shall be paid for all work of equal value without discrimination because of sex."

This fact is contained in a new pamphlet, "Women Workers in Brazil," which contains the results of a three-month survey made in 1942-43 by Miss Mary M. Cannon, chief of the Inter-American Division of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Labor Dept.

Neither marriage nor pregnancy can be a basis for discharging a woman worker in Brazil. She is not allowed to work during six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth, and in her absence, she must be paid her full salary based on her average earnings in the last six months. The right to return to her old job after childbirth is guaranteed.

"Women's organizations in Brazil, like those of other South American countries, have been largely charitable and educational," the bulletin says.

An outstanding example of another type, though, is the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women, which was started in 1922 and was most active in securing women's civil and political rights.

ACTION PROTECTS VOTE

Swift and militant action by the CIO Natl. Maritime Union last week forced the Isthmian Steamship Co. to rescind orders preventing Labor Board officials from posting election notices aboard its ships, and the poll has been proceeding according to schedule.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES · MEMBERSHIP · EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS · ADVERTISING · LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

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in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C. I. O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 4600 West Parker Ave., Chicago 39, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

FOLLOWING IN SECRET, JIM AND WOODY SEE MICKEY VISIT STEVE DENTON, SON OF THE OWNER OF THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION PLANT. THEY OVERHEAR MICKEY CHARGE DENTON WITH BEING THE HEAD OF THE UNION-WRECKING GANG, AND THEN PROMISE THAT HE WILL EXPOSE THE PLOT. BUT JUST THEN DENTON SIGNALS HIS HENCHMEN WHO ATTACK MICKEY...

YOU WON'T GET OUT OF HERE ALIVE, MICKEY!

HEY... HEY... JIM...OOF!

TAKE HIM DOWN TO THE BASEMENT, BOYS. I WANT HIM KEPT HERE FOR A WHILE--- THEN WE'LL GET RID OF JIM BARRY'S KID BROTHER... AND BLAME THE UNION FOR HIS DEATH!

OKAY, BOSS.

MEANWHILE, OUTSIDE IN DENTON'S GARDEN...

BUT JIM---! MICKEY NEEDS HELP... HE... HE EVEN CALLED OUT YOUR NAME AND---

KEEP QUIET UNTIL WE GET AWAY FROM HERE...

ULP! HOW DID MICKEY KNOW YOU WERE NEAR...

I TOLD YOU I WAS BEGINNING TO GET SOME IDEAS... WE WOULDN'T LISTEN TO HIM WHEN HE CAME TO MY OFFICE SO MICKEY HAD TO FIND ANOTHER WAY OF TELLING US WHAT HE HAD TO SAY!

YOU MEAN--- HE KNEW WE WERE FOLLOWING HIM AND PURPOSELY LED US TO DENTON'S HOUSE?

MICKEY WAS HOPING WE'D BE LISTENING OUTSIDE THE WINDOW... THAT'S WHY HE GAVE SO MANY DETALLS OF STEVE DENTON'S PLOT...

WOW! THAT KID IS HOT STUFF! AND WE'VE GOT THE GOODS TO BLOW DENTON SKY-HIGH---

NOT SO FAST, WOODY. WE'VE GOT A LOT OF WORK TO DO BEFORE WE CAN EXPOSE DENTON-- AND DON'T FORGET... MICKEY IS BEING HELD BY DENTON'S THUGS...

YEH... AND THEY'RE GOING TO KNOCK HIM OFF...

UNITED LABOR PRESS

GEE... WE GOTTA GET MICKEY FREE BEFORE THEY DO SOMETHING TO HIM... BUT **HOW?**

THAT'S WHAT I'M GOING TO TAKE CARE OF RIGHT NOW... I'M CALLING FRED COLLINS OVER FOR A CONFERENCE...

NOT LONG AFTER...

HYA, JIM... WHAT'S THE HURRY CALL FOR? YOU SOUNDED LIKE SOMEBODY WAS GETTING MURDERED, AND—

SOMEBODY IS GOING TO BE, FRED! UNLESS WE STOP IT!

UNITED LABOR PRESS

MESKIN

MY BROTHER MICKEY IS SCHEDULED TO BE TAKEN FOR A RIDE...

MY HEART BLEEDS LIKE A ROCK FOR HIM, JIM... BUT IF WE KNOW ABOUT IT, WE'VE GOT TO PREVENT THE MURDER —EVEN OF A RAT LIKE YOUR KID BROTHER.

Produced by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Rankin Rides A Broomstick

"Why waste time worrying about Rep. Rankin? He's merely a ranting old man to whom nobody, least of all his Congressional colleagues, pays any attention."

That's been one school of thought concerning the man from Mississippi, who has probably established a new record for loose talk concerning labor unions, race hatred and civil liberties.

But in the last couple of weeks the House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Rankin, has moved from talk to action.

First, the Committee instituted contempt proceedings against 17 leaders of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for declining to turn over their books, lists of names and financial records to the Rankin group.

The Natl. Federation of Constitutional Liberties—which has played a conspicuous role in defending labor unions in cases involving injunctions, arrests of union leaders and restrictive bills—bought an ad in the N. Y. Times to protest the case. That demonstrated to the Rankin group that the NFCL must also be "subversive."

Now that organization has been asked to produce all its records for the committee. The NFCL refuses. The civil liberties group admits that Congress, of course, has the right to investigate, and that this right is important and valuable.

"But this power, like all power, may be abused," says George Marshall, NFCL chairman. "When abused, it must be resisted."

The Un-American Committee's demands, he points out, exceed the Committee's functions, are unconstitutional and have as their sole purpose the disruption of the fight to protect civil liberties.

The Committee, he adds, "engages in fishing expeditions, it pillories labor and progressive organizations, and gives immunity and protection to the fascists and fascist groups which are the greatest menace to our democracy."

Democracy is a horrid word to some of the Committee's staff. A strange character named Adamson has waged a campaign to have radio commentators refer to the U.S.A. only as a "republic." The Committee has subpoenaed the scripts of radio speakers and engaged in a number of other activities far removed from its assigned purpose of probing "un-American propaganda activities" and of "subversive propaganda activities designed to attack the principle of our form of government."

Today the Committee is after civil rights and refugee groups; tomorrow it may crack down on unions. Before it's too late—wire your Congressman to sign Petition No. 12, aimed at dissolving the Rankin Committee.

A Visit to Your Congressman

It's more than likely that a high proportion of the Senate and House will take time off around Easter to visit their home districts.

There's no better time for them to hear the voice of their constituents. Unions ought to do some planning now to arrange conferences with their Congressman in order to give a clear and balanced picture of what's on people's minds back home.

You can bet your bottom dollar (if you haven't lost it in higher prices) that many local bankers and local businessmen will be on the job to influence the Representatives. And it's equally certain that they'll paint a rosy picture of the state of the nation—with emphasis on so-called free enterprise, particularly as it applies to hamstringing OPA.

But a lot of hard facts can and should be mobilized by union delegations for the benefit of the visiting Representatives.

Let the housewives tell what price rises have meant to them. Let the union men and women from the factories and shops explain in their own words what the Case Bill would do to wreck their unions. Let the union members who have come back from the war tell some first-hand stories about how hard it is to find the right house at the right price.

There's plenty more to tell: the need for an FEPC; for the improved medical service that would come with passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill; for a 65c Minimum Wage Bill free from vicious riders.

Washington, in some ways, is badly cut off from the country. Many a good Congressman may be falling for the patter of the smooth lobbyists of big business who flutter around the nation's capital.

This month is the best possible time to tell him what's on the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Homefolks.

What They Did

A voting record on many of the important issues of the present Congressional session is being distributed by PAC. Write to CIO-PAC, 205 East 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y., for Pamphlet No. 7, entitled "Elections: 1946."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, endangering value of bill	Passed by Senate; now ready for House Labor Committee	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail and martime workers
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June, 1947	Approved by House Banking Committee, but with many amendments	Wire Congressmen to stay on the floor and pass bill quickly and without any amendments
Housing HR 4761 S 1592	Provide basis for big homes program for vets and workers in line with Wyatt program	HR 4761 going into joint conference with some good features of Senate Committee being removed	Wire Senators to stand fast by Committee versions of both bills
Wagner-Murray-Dingel Health Bill S 1606	Establishes national health program aimed at providing adequate low-cost medical service	Hearings before Senate Labor Committee; CIO to testify in early May	Write your Senators that you want the bill passed
Case Bill HR 4908	Would harass unions with many new restrictions and anti-labor devices	Senate Labor Committee version milder than House bill, but labor foes hope to make it tougher	Write, wire your Senators that you don't want any version of the Case bill
Terminal pay for enlisted men HR 4051	Would give enlisted men same army terminal pay benefits as officers now receive	Bottled by House Rules Committee. Approx. 170 names now on Petition 23 to force action; 218 names are needed	Ask your Congressman to sign Petition 23 and vote for the bill

YOUR CONGRESSMAN MAY BE HOME FOR EASTER—IF HE IS, PAY HIM A VISIT!

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

BREAK FOR GI's: When an officer is discharged from the army, he gets paid for furlough time he never used. Thus, at the rate of close to 30 days a year, an officer can accumulate up to 90 days of extra pay from the army when he goes back to civvies.

The enlisted man, whose pay is lower, gets no such break. CIO is trying to do something about this inequality.

This week, Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee called on all members of the House to sign Petition No. 23. There are about 170 names on the petition now; when 218 sign, HR 4051 can by-pass the House Rules Committee and come up for vote.

"The discrimination between officers and enlisted men in the matter of terminal leave is one of the least justifiable practices of our military establishment," the CIO official reminded Congress.

HOUSING: It looks as though the vets may get some homes. By 63-14 vote, the Senate okayed HR 4761, a program for 2,700,000 homes by '47, in line with proposals of Housing Expediter Wyatt—but not before the southern bloc had succeeded in removing an essential part of the bill.

With the alliance of polltaxers and Republicans in full array, the Senate defeated by 41-33 a plan for price ceilings on existing dwellings and on land. But the pro-housing people were able to retain plans for a $600 million subsidy to help speed construction.

Neither of these features was included in the version of the bill passed by the House. Urge your Congressman to support a strong stand in the conference committee meetings, where differences in the two versions of the bill will be ironed out.

ON THE CALENDAR: Consumers groups, mostly women, from a dozen major cities are converging on Washington to underline their demands for retention of price control . . . The British loan, supported by CIO, won a 14-5 vote in the Senate Banking Committee. It's due for a vote within the week . . . The Cooley bill, to extend Farm Security help to small farmers, passed the House. It was a "must" on the legislative program of the Natl. Farmers Union . . . A trio of anti-union Republicans, Senators Ball, Taft and H. A. Smith, have filed a minority Labor Committee report on the Case bill. Their proposals, if adopted, would put your union in a strait-jacket.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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April 22, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

600 women from 30 organizations in 48 states stormed Capitol Hill this week to tell Congress to keep OPA. Rep. Sabath (D., Ill.) receives petitions with 500,000 signatures from Mrs. Howard Hunter, left, and Mrs. Beverly St. George Tucker.

SCAN RECORDS BY FDR GOALS—PAC

See Pages 3 & 4

Warning to U. S.

HOUSE BUTCHERS OPA; PEOPLE MUST RALLY

THIS is the week in which the threat of disastrous, home-destroying inflation hangs over America. Only militant action by the Senate can prevent what amounts to annulment of price control and the gagging of OPA.

The danger of violent price rises that will upset the whole economic scene, debase the value of the dollar, and help to wipe out the savings of America's little people, was brought about by a majority of the House of Representatives. In the course of a session that lasted until 10 at night, the House tacked on sufficient amendments to bog down any vestige of effective price control.

Alert to the danger facing the entire population, CIO Pres.

People Vs. Inflation

The crisis confronting America as a result of House action on the price control bill will be discussed by two CIO officials on the radio this week. Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Jack Thornton, acting chairman of the CIO Cost of Living Committee, will speak on "The People Against Inflation" on the Mutual Network at 7:15 pm., EST, Tuesday, April 23.

Philip Murray called for immediate, nation-wide action to rouse the Senate to the dangers.

In a telegram to every CIO union, Murray declared:

"The House of Representatives has just killed price control and destroyed the wage increases we are winning through painful struggle. If the Senate and the President cannot check this drive, the country is faced with dangerous inflation.

"The House majority betrayed the American people by passing a series of crippling amendments which will send the cost of living sky-high.

"Drastic measures are called for. We must act at once.

"Congressmen will be home in their districts next week and the people must mobilize to protest their action and demand the passage of a strong price control act in the Senate and when the bill comes back to the House.

"I call upon every CIO member, through his local union and his industrial union council, to rally the people of his community in a mass expression of support for price control and of those Congressmen who voted to maintain it. Reach your Senator in Washington and your Congressman at home with this appeal to protect us from disastrous inflation."

Murray's wire was dispatched only a few hours after House votes gave OPA only nine months of life, guaranteed "reasonable profits" to producers and distributors on every item they handle—a tricky clause which will send profits spiralling upwards; removed all food subsidies at the end of 1946, with an interim liquidation program; pressured OPA and the President into facilitating price increases; and paved the way for wholesale lifting of controls by the end of this year, etc.

Paul Porter, OPA administrator, warned that the House vote on the amendments "amounts to the repeal of price control."

"The bill has been loaded down with inflationary amendments which would make the law completely ineffective and impossible to administer," he said.

From the House, the price control bill goes to the Senate Banking Committee, which has already started hearings on the subject. It is probable that the bill will reach the Senate for a vote within the next fortnight.

As passed by the House, the bill carries everything demanded by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, which has been agitating for almost complete abandonment of price ceilings and the return of unrestrained "free enterprise" to the American postwar scene. NAM claims that big profit incentives to business men will allegedly bring forth a flood of goods to the market and balance the factors of supply and demand.

The week before the House took its action against the price control measure was one of intense activity for a variety of consumers' groups which converged upon Washington with demands for retaining government "big sticks" against the inflationists.

One of the most effective demonstrations was a 200-car caravan organized by women members of many civic and consumer organizations. They drove to the Capitol, where special police sought to interfere with their right to visit legislators. The women nevertheless persisted—and in groups of five were able to see many of their Representatives.

At CIO-PAC Meeting: PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, left, and CIO Pres. Philip Murray examine a PAC poster dramatizing Philadelphia police violence and pointing out that "a buck for PAC" is the best concrete contribution that workers can make toward electing public officials sympathetic to the people's needs.

WESTINGHOUSE STILL TALKING

The 14-week-old strike of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union against Westinghouse Electric apparently was nearer settlement this week as conferences continued in Pittsburgh between management and UE representatives.

"Exploratory" talks regarding the UE's 18½c demand an hour in connection with 10,000 workers in the corporation's lamp division were scheduled to include all of the firm's 75,000 employes as the CIO NEWS went to press.

Meanwhile, UE hailed "official recognition of 18½c an hour wage increases for the electrical industry by the Natl. Wage Stabilization Board as further proof that UE-CIO's demands are just."

Pointing out that Westinghouse made $152 million war profits after taxes, UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald called on all UE locals to observe the week of April 22-28 as "Make Westinghouse Settle" week.

The week will feature mass demonstrations, numerous radio programs, special leaflets and the enlistment of further community support that already has proved a major aid in winning the demanded wage increase from other large electrical and radio firms.

CIO Backs

100% CIVILIAN ATOM RULE

CIO affiliates were advised this week by Pres. Philip Murray to support a program of complete public control of atomic energy, with no veto power remaining in the hands of the military.

In a letter to international unions and councils, Murray also voiced support for the principles of the Acheson Report, which was recently made public by the State Dept. and calls for growing international cooperation on atomic problems.

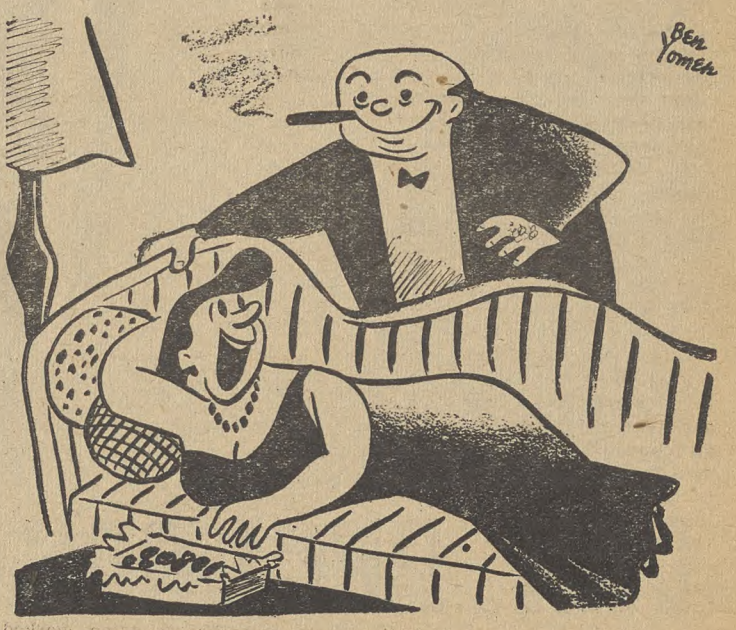
"We must continue to be on' our guard against attempts of the military authorities to control the development of atomic energy and turn it to destructive ends," Murray wrote. At the same time he criticized the imposition of "such drastic secrecy regulations as would hamper the work of the scientists who want to discover new civilian uses for atomic energy in industry and medicine."

"Above all, this great source of power developed at the expense of the American people must remain their property through democratic control and be developed for their welfare," the CIO president added.

He urged unions to send letters and wires to Congress backing such a democratic atomic program as one way of averting military control and sharp limitation on the development of atomic energy for civilian use.

A majority of the House Military Affairs Committee and of the special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy are aiding the military in their campaign to gain control over the new energy producer.

Unless the present trend towards military control is sharply reversed, "the entire world may be plunged into an atomic armaments race," the CIO affiliates were warned.



"Another war would put us in the Morgan bracket!"

SUGAR TIEUP PAYS OFF

THE unity of CIO and AFL sugar workers paid off last week with the gaining of a 15c an hour increase from two sugar refining companies in six East Coast plants.

The first coast-wide settlement in the sugar industry was reached after 8,000 CIO and AFL members in seven refineries went out on their threatened strike for a few hours. Dept. of Labor Conciliation Service officials brought the unions and companies together to end the strike.

Only one plant, the Revere Sugar Refining Co., in Boston, remained adamant, and conciliation officials were meeting with company and union representatives late last week in negotiations for a wage increase.

Seven CIO and AFL unions that had negotiated individually until an impasse on the wage increase was reached, formed the Amalgamated Sugar Conferees to press for agreement of the wage issue. Now the group is regarded as a permanent organization.

USA HITS ORE CO. PAY STALL

Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO United Steelworkers this week called upon the Cleveland Cliffs Co., Cleveland, Ohio, to participate in an immediate wage conference with the USA-CIO and to abandon "an approach based upon anti-union policies that have been so thoroughly condemned by public opinion and which are illegal under existing national law."

Approximately 8,000 employes of the firm have been on strike since February 8 for wage increases of 18½c an hour.

PAC CARRIES FIGHT FOR FDR GOALS

PEOPLE URGED TO SCAN VOTE RECORDS

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

Full Text—Pages 12, 13

CIO tossed its hat into the political ring this week with a thorough, outspoken "program for peace and plenty" based on the long-range goals of ex-Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Made public by Pres. Philip Murray and Chairman Sidney Hillman of the CIO Political Action Committee following a PAC session in Washington, the CIO statement described its program as one designed to provide a "firm foundation for stable peace, full employment, greater security and wider democracy for our nation."

"The CIO Political Action Committee calls upon the people to measure the record of every candidate for office against this program," the statement said, "to give their support to those whose records carry the assurance that they will work with courage and vigor for its fulfillment, and to oppose those who have forfeited the people's confidence by their failure to act in the people's interest."

In line with meeting the demands of the people for peace, jobs and security, the CIO-PAC program embraced 17 points covering every major problem now facing the country.

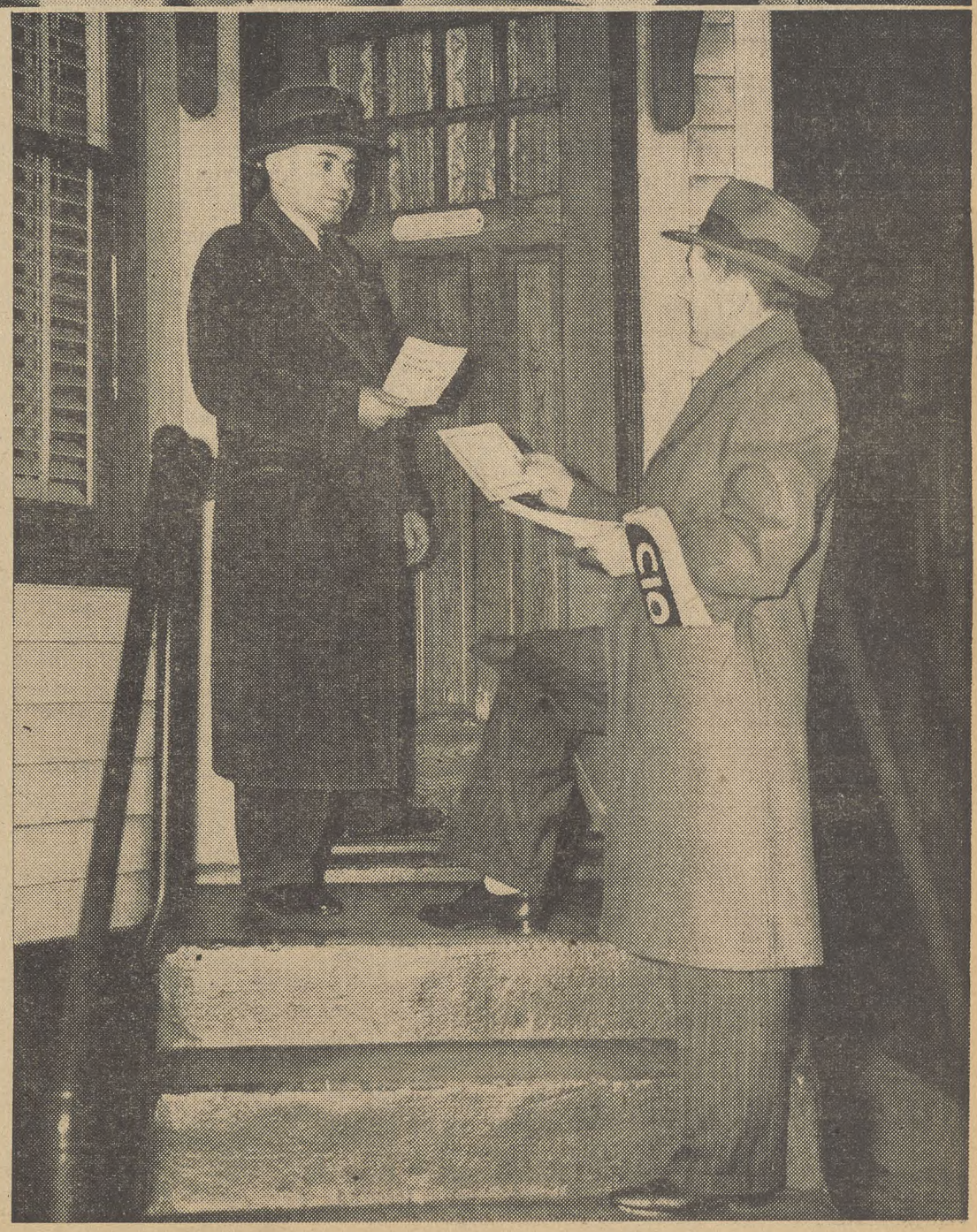
At a press conference which followed the all-day PAC meeting, Hillman forecast "an active and successful campaign" in at least 100 key Congressional districts to unseat reactionaries and elect or return to office proven progressives pledged to fight for the people's interests.

Hillman, who with Murray presided at an unusually large turnout of Washington correspondents, emphasized that PAC has no intention of forming a third party, but will campaign as an independent force to elect progressive candidates, be they Republican or Democrat.

Six of CIO-PAC planks were devoted to foreign affairs. The platform strongly underscored the need for preserving the wartime unity of the Big Three, through which it saw the only hope for complete eradication of fascism, the development of freedom for all democratic peoples to choose their own forms of government, and development of world trade and access to raw materials.

The section on domestic policy opened, significantly, with a recital of the late President Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights; and, after reviewing CIO struggles to achieve the goals set forth in that Bill, called for continued activity to bring them within the reach of the people.

PAC favors continued OPA and price control laws, elimination of sub-standard wages, and construction of three million homes as a means of raisng the American standard of living, the platform continued. Other sections urged an expanded medical care program for the nation, improved benefits for veterans, a vastly better educational system, and assistance to farmers and small business men.



Political action on the precinct level is what packs the punch. Passaic, N. J., CIO-PAC members already are at work on 1946 elections. (Top) a county committee discusses policy, l. to r.: Ben Manney, county PAC chairman; Louis Kristoff, Daniel Friedman, Ferdinand Fischer, Joseph Smith (standing) and Roy Ambrose. (Right) Kristoff talks PAC with neighbor Andrew Janesko. Note the CIO NEWS in Kristoff's pocket.

IT'S LOCAL JOB THAT COUNTS

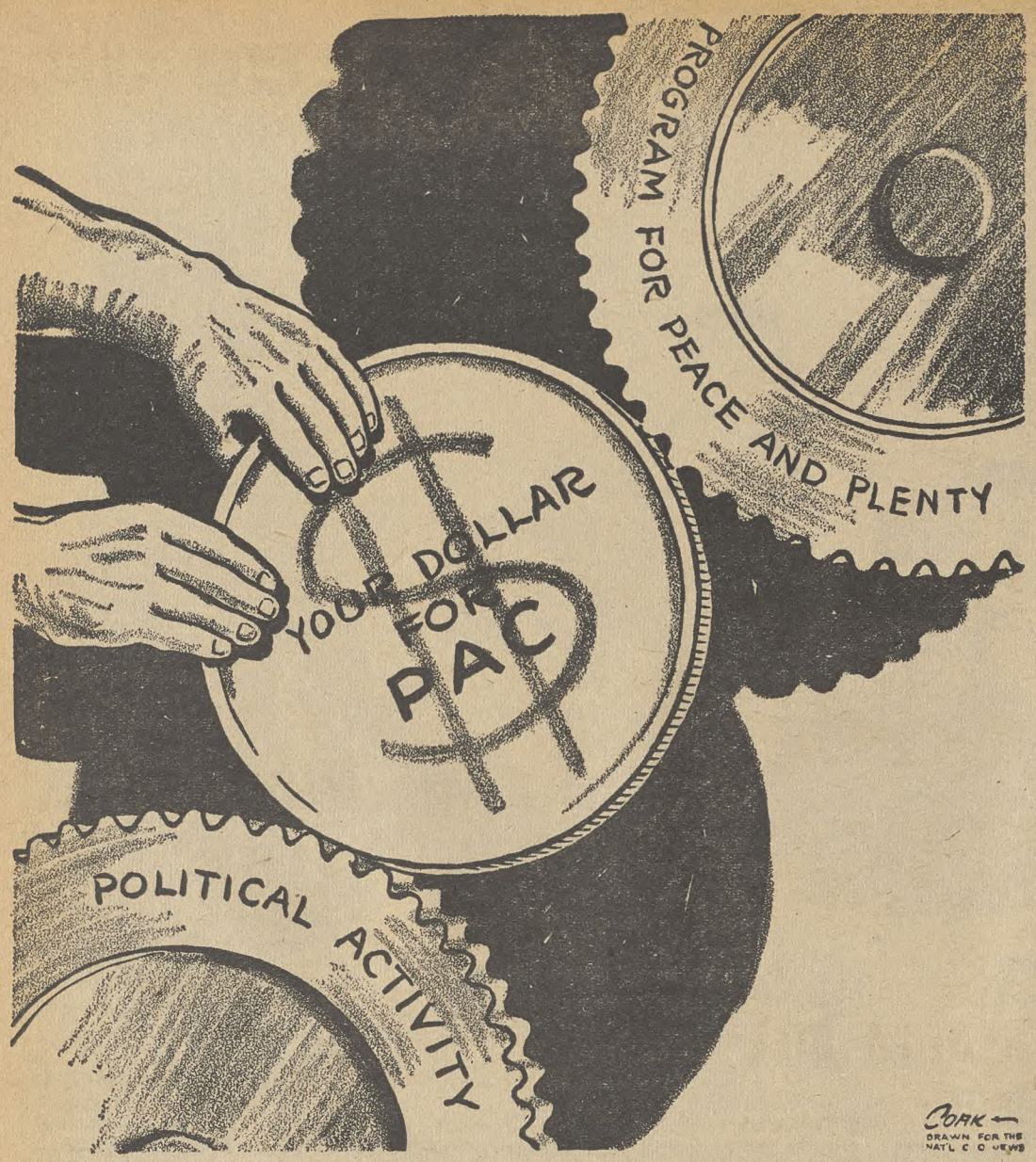
The last letter that Louis Kristoff got from Rep. Gordon Canfield (R., N. J.) asked Kristoff to believe in him.

Kristoff, who is a member of the CIO Textile Workers Union and a rank and file worker in the CIO Political Action Committee, thinks that it is encouraging the way that Canfield's record has improved since the CIO became strong in Passaic County. He thinks that Canfield, however, still has some way to go.

Kristoff and other CIO members have organized PAC work on a county basis, according to Raye Hudson, education director of the TWU's Passaic County Joint Board.

The County PAC is now mobilizing for action in the 1946 elections, is dividing the county into wards and districts, and is doing educational work on Congressmen's records.

The County PAC takes credit for "a terrific job" in the town of Passaic in the 1944 elections. The job in the rest of the County was not effective enough, however, and that is being worked on.



FOR PEACE AND PLENTY

"Enduring peace in the world and an economy of plenty at home" are the twin goals set forth in the 1946 program of the CIO Political Action Committee.

The Congress we elect this November will largely determine whether or not we shall make progress to the goals, it points out.

With the greatest resources of the world in food, industrial, financial and atomic power, the United States can do more than any other country for world recovery and enduring peace.

But the keystone of United Nations effectiveness for peace is the unity of the world's three greatest powers, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, just as it was the keystone of United Nations victory in war.

The CIO therefore warns sharply against current efforts to weaken or destroy this unity. It firmly rejects any proposals for American participation in any bloc or alliance inimical to Big Three unity.

The PAC program calls for resistance to those forces which would "use the great power of America to win world domination for themselves"; for progressive universal disarmament through the United Nations; for United Nations regulation of all phases of atomic energy.

It also calls for resumption of food rationing to make American food available for the starving; for loans to our needy allies; for a United Nations quarantine of the "centers of fascist infection" in Spain and Argentina; for self-determination and self-government for colonial peoples; and for effective participation of the World Federation of Trade Unions in the work of the United Nations.

For an economy of plenty at home, the CIO demands implementation of Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights through greater mass purchasing power; continuance of the Price Control Act, without loopholes or amendments; adequate minimum wage legislation; expanded social security and health protection; federal legislation for low-cost housing on a mass scale; and progressive taxation of large incomes, with reduced taxes on low income groups.

The PAC program has many other special provisions for veterans, white-collar workers, farmers, and businessmen, besides calling for greater and more equal educational opportunities for all Americans.

It demands stern action against all forms of racial, religious and other discrimination, urging a permanent FEPC, abolition of the Wood-Rankin un-American committee, and an end to the infamous polltax as well as resistance to all anti-labor legislation.

If most of this program sounds familiar, it is because the CIO has been campaigning for it for years; because it is associated with President Roosevelt's New Deal and has been endorsed by the voters in election after election; and because it represents the obvious needs of the whole American people.

It is a people's program on which the CIO has no copyright. In thwarting this program, the reactionary coalition of polltax Democrats and tory Republicans has been defying the people's will.

The CIO merely seeks to play its part, along with all other progressive and like-minded Americans, in securing the election of political candidates who can be counted on to enact this people's program for peace and plenty.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE MATURITY that comes with one's sixth birthday has not diminished Shirley's candor.

With carefully chosen words, and with the calm and reasonable approach advocated by the best child-care experts, her mother was explaining and reproving some misdoing.

Shirley listened calmly, too, until she got a chance to sum up and cut short the lecture.

"I'm a stinker, aren't I," she piped up cheerfully.

★ ★ ★

Such candid self-criticism is less common in Congress.

But if actions speak louder than words, the coalition of polltax Democrats and reactionary Republicans has just made the frankest and bluntest admission of CIO's charges.

Hardly was the mimeograph ink dry on PAC's 1946 program than this gruesome twosome of toryism proceeded to prove and even overemphasize the worst said about it.

The PAC charged that in "thwarting the people's program," the tory coalition "threatens to cancel wage increases by price increases, leading to a disastrous inflation."

The Congressional cabal did not stop at threats. Riding roughshod over the people's will, it proceeded to massacre price control and command inflation.

One after another, it forced through the House the most outrageous imaginable amendments to the Price Control Act—to guarantee profits, to end food subsidies, to lift prices in all directions and to end all price control by March 31—amendments calculated to add billions to the cost of living.

Paul Porter, OPA chief, illustrated the effects of such inflation by pointing out that an "average family" now spending $2,500 a year would have to pay $3,450 for its food, clothing, rent and other regular items, if prices went up 40%.

In the year after the first World War, with no price control, living costs rose 46%. Payrolls declined 44%. The 1921 depression followed, bankrupting 106,000 businesses, causing 450,000 farm foreclosures and making 5½ million jobless.

★ ★ ★

Who wants the inflation for which the tory coalition voted?

Not the workers, who will be robbed of their wages by skyscraping living costs.

Not the farmers, who will have to pay more for everything they buy and risk loss of their farms in ensuing depression.

Not the businessmen who will face bankruptcy from boom-and-bust inflation.

Certainly not the veterans, pensioners, folks with fixed incomes, nor anyone else who will see the purchasing power of his savings or income cut in half.

The tail that wagged the Congressional dog was a minority of speculators and profiteers, hoping to line their pockets at the cost of national disaster.

★ ★ ★

This is but one example of how the tories of both parties, usurping control of Congress, have thwarted the program voted for by the majority of the American people in the reelection of Roosevelt in 1944.

The tory coalition has also blocked adequate housing, public health, increased social security, full employment, minimum wage legislation, a permanent FEPC and abolition of the polltax.

As shown by the price control issue, the PAC program is not exclusively labor's but a people's program. It also points the way to end misrule and misrepresentation in Congress.

The present thwarting of the people's will is possible only because many Congressmen do not represent an informed majority.

In the polltax states only a minority is allowed to vote. In other states, tories could have been defeated if more voters had gone to the polls and if the real issues had been clearly brought home to them.

The PAC program of action is simple, obvious and democratic. It calls for labor and all other progressive-minded Americans to organize politically for two purposes:

(1) To carry on a campaign of information and education on major political issues and the voting records of our Congressmen.

(2) To increase the number of voters, not only by abolishing the polltax and other restrictions, but also by getting all possible citizens to register and vote.

This program is based on the democratic proposition that if the American people are given the facts and turn out to the polls in sufficient numbers, they will elect a Congress that more truly reflects the people's will.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, L. S. Buckmaster, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

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4 MILLION IN NATION JOBLESS

THE spectre of unemployment this week lurked in the background of America's reconversion to full production.

Four million workers, equal to the population of Chicago, are walking the streets today looking for jobs or working less than 15 hours a week.

In the midst of the country's effort to replenish consumer's goods not produced during the war, the problem of unemployment assumed alarming prospects.

Bureau of Census figures reveal that more than 2,710,000 workers are unemployed and that more than 1,500,000 workers are employed less than 15 hours a week.

Millions of veterans are on the unemployment rolls and the Veterans Administration reported that readjustment allowance checks went to 1,574,440 ex-servicemen in the last week in March.

The nationwide unemployment picture was reflected in two former war boom cities—San Diego, Calif., and Baltimore, Md.—where thousands of ex-war workers have been unable to find jobs calling for their skills.

San Diego has been called the most critical unemployment area in California since 20,000 are drawing unemployment insurance and an estimated 7,000 more are jobless. The figure is still rising and is expected to reach 33,000 in a few months.

More veterans than non-veterans are drawing unemployment benefits in Baltimore and the number of unemployed in the former big shipbuilding center is close to 40,000.

CIO-PAC Asks Ouster of Franco: The Spanish dictator, right, in palmier days, shaking hands with Hitler. CIO-PAC said: "The existence of fascism in Spain and Argentina is by no means exclusively an internal question for the oppressed people of these nations. We urge the United Nations Security Council to take concerted action to quarantine these centers of fascist infection and to assist the people of Spain and Argentina to restore democratic rights and self-government."

DOCTORS BACK HEALTH BILL

SIXTY-SIX prominent doctors from every section of the country this week lent strong support to the Wagner-Murray - Dingell National health bill, now being studied by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

In a telegram to Dr. Channing Frothingham, chairman of the Committee for the Nation's Health, the physicians took issue with the conservative American Medical Association, which has spearheaded opposition to the bill (S. 1606).

"We believe from available experience that voluntary health insurance plans will be too costly to give satisfactory medical services for the urgent needs of the American people," the doctors' wire said. "Therefore we favor a National health program financed by compulsory insurance and delivered by decentralized administration with utilization also of voluntary medical care plans meeting approved standards."

The Committee, which will hear CIO witnesses supporting the bill during the next few weeks, studied pros and cons of the measure presented by spokesmen of the AMA and by independent doctors.

Dr. Ernest Boas, chairman of the Physicians Forum, a strong supporter of the bill, attacked AMA opposition. He charged that the AMA "is in fact serving as a guild battling to retain the economic privileges of the medical profession" and that many opponents of the health program are trying to defend their own "dictatorial control of the medical policies of the country."

"So they send us a man who believes in depressions!"

CIVIL RIGHTS MEET

A national "Congress on Civil Rights" to unify the many campaigns now being waged on national and community level will be held April 27 and 28 in Detroit. The Detroit conference, whose purpose is to provide a new center for national coordination, has obtained the sponsorship of more than 600 national and community leaders in civic, labor and religious fields.

RELIEF FOR HAWAII

The CIO Longshoremen's Union natl. headquarters have sent a check for $10,000 to Hawaii for relief of the union's victims of the April 1 tidal wave. ILWU has opened a campaign to raise rehabilitation funds.

CIO Victory

LEAVE PAY ACTION SURE

SIGNATURES of a majority of the House members to a petition requiring action on HR 4051 for giving terminal leave pay to enlisted men is a victory for the CIO Veterans Committee, which for several months has been pressing for a fair break for non-commissioned service personnel. House passage of the measure is virtually assured.

Officers can accumulate up to 90 days' terminal leave, which because of their higher pay frequently reaches sizeable sums. Under HR 4051 enlisted personnel would get terminal leave pay of up to 120 days, on the basis of credit for of two and a half days' leave for each month of service.

Prospects for the House passage of the measure were poor until a few weeks ago when a petition began to circulate to dislodge the bill from the House Military Affairs Committee, where it was bottled after the Budget Bureau reported that the cost of payment of terminal leave pay would be prohibitive.

Meyer Bernstein, representative of the CIO Veterans Committee, last week wrote all House members asking them to sign the petition and received 75 favorable replies.

Because of its rules and the intervention of the Easter holidays, the House will be unable to vote on the bill until May 13. Congressmen should be deluged with letters asking for passage of the measure.

PRESENT AMPUTEES' CAR BILL

THE Rogers-Kelley bill (HR. 6114) to require the Veterans Administration to provide cars for veteran amputees, whose legs were severed or paralyzed—was introduced this week and referred to the House Veterans Committee.

This measure embodies a recommendation of the recent CIO Auto Workers convention and was presented after members of the War Amputees committee and Irving Richter, national legislative representative of the UAW, called on several Congressmen to ask for action. Members of the committee were from Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., and the England General Hospital, Atlantic City.

Rep. Rankin (Miss. polltaxer), is committee chairman, and in view of his record, considerable pressure will be needed to get the bill out of committee. To get action letters should be sent to your Congressman, particularly if he is a member of the committee, which consists also of the following:

Democrats: Peterson (Fla.), Allen (La.), Gibson (Ga.), Domengeaux (La.), Engle (Calif.), Stigler (Okla.), Ervin (N. C.), Carnahan (Mo.), Pickett (Tex.), Green (Pa.), Rayfiel (N. Y.), and Huber (Ohio).

Republicans: Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.), Cunningham (Ia.), Kearney (N. Y.), Bennett (Mo.), Scivner (Kans.), Auchinloss (N.-J.), Vursell (Ill.), and Ramey (Ohio).

CIO OK'S ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PLAN

The CIO this week endorsed recommendations for on-the-job training for veterans, issued by a committee representing Federal agencies working under the direction of Maj. Gen. G. B. Erskine, Retraining and Reemployment Administrator.

States must approve on-the-job training programs before veterans receive subsistence allowances with minimums of $65 a month if they have no dependents, and $90 a month with dependents. The recommendations are, therefore, addressed to States.

The standards would safeguard the veteran from exploitation at the hands of unscrupulous employers seeking cheap labor. To protect the veteran from such bosses, the committee recommended that wages should not be less than those customarily paid in the establishment and the community to a non-veteran learner in the same job and shall be in conformity with State and Federal laws, and union agreements.

A minimum of 500 hours is placed on the training by the committee, which stated that the training should not continue longer than is customarily required to fit him for the job.

SUPER-SENIORITY ADVOCATES PANICKY

Selective Service is attempting to palm off the decision of the 6th U. S. Circuit Court in the Whirls case as favoring super-seniority, even though the court held that super-seniority was not the issue in the case, the CIO Veterans Committee reports. Selective Service's idea is that a veteran is entitled to a job from his former employer even at the expense of a non-veteran with greater seniority.

Lawrence Whirls, the veteran involved in the circuit court decision, simply demanded that he be credited with seniority beginning from the time he started to work for the Trailmobile Co.—simple, accumulated seniority. That is what the court gave him.

But Selective Service is not content to let the courts speak for themselves, as Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, told the American Legion employment conference he was willing to do.

Apparently Selective Service's panic rises from fear of an adverse decision on super-seniority by the U. S. Supreme Court which is scheduled to hear arguments in the Abram Fishgold case April 26. The CIO Shipbuilding Workers Union is fighting Fishgold's claim to super-seniority and has been upheld by the 2nd U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Two U. S. District courts also have ruled against super-seniority.

LIGHT FOR JAPAN

Key to Democracy Is Education of the Children

By FRED d'AVILA

HUNDREDS of thousands of corpses scattered over bloody Pacific islands testify to the fact that the banzai-charging Japanese soldier was a fanatic fighter thoroughly "sold" on the Shinto principle of sacrificing everything for the state.

Seventy-three million Japanese today constitute one of the biggest educational problems in the world.

Will they learn the fundamentals of democracy? Will they elect a government dedicated to peace and to cooperation among the United Nations?

FEW people have had the chance to form a first-hand opinion. One of them is Kermit Eby, director of CIO's Education & Research Dept., who has just returned from a one-month visit to Japan and who worked and taught there during six months in 1933.

Eby, who traveled by plane with 26 other carefully chosen American educators, submitted with them a report to General MacArthur which called for revision of the educational system along more democratic, decentralized lines, and for introduction of the Roman alphabet as an aid in bringing information on economics and politics to the millions of Japanese denied the chance to learn enough of their language characters for the mastery of such complicated subjects.

But—and Eby stressed the word—the fate of the educational reforms is intimately associated with the economic and political development of Japan. "The word must become flesh."

What's to be done?

- **"If democracy becomes associated with hunger, with collapse, with mass unemployment, there will be no possibility of 'the word becoming flesh'," Eby said.**
- **"I do not think that Japan can afford the luxury of a capitalist society. She must nationalize her basic industries. She must stimulate the growth of cooperatives.**
- **"Japan cannot be developed as a buffer state and still serve the interests of her people. She must not become a tool of American imperialism. She must become a member of the family of the United Nations, and must develop peacefully within that framework."**

THE difficulty of the problem is pointed up by two facts:

1. The Zaibatsu (dominant industrial class) has not been thrown out of power, and the recent elections recorded the uninformed but popular support for the conservative parties which further the Zaibatsu's interests.

"It's like what happened to Standard Oil," said Eby. "The Sherman Anti-Trust Act didn't break up control—it dispersed it."

2. While 96% of the Japanese are "literate," the complications of their alphabet make it possible for them to deal only with common, everyday problems. Complicated economic and political theories are beyond the scope of the average Japanese who knows only 500 to 600 language characters. Newspaper writers, for instance, must know about 10,000, and scholars about 40,000.

While stressing the need of adult education, the report prepared by Eby and his colleagues said:

"Our greatest hope is in the children. Sustaining, as they do, the weight of the future, they must not be pressed down by the heritage of a heavy past."

EBY was given the rank of Brigadier General on his trip with the U. S. Education Mission to Japan, but it didn't keep him from talking to a lot of rank and file people—all the way from hungry scholars who sold textbooks to pay for train fare to GIs who are members of CIO unions.

Conversations ranged from those with General MacArthur and Baron Mitsui (who is said to own 18% of Japanese industry) to leaders of all wings of the trade union movement.

Some of the facts he gleaned about the educational system are startling. Its centralized control and dictatorial policies oppressed both pupils and teachers.

The average teacher today is near literal starvation. Salaries are 130 yen a month. It costs 1,000 yen a month to live.

More than 5,000 teachers were jailed during the war. "Thought police" and classroom spies haunted them.

The educational system has been based on a 19th century pattern which is highly centralized, providing one type of instruction for the masses and another for the privileged few.

The system, according to the educators' report, "held that at each level of instruction there is a fixed quantum of knowledge to be absorbed, and tended to disregard differences in the ability and interests of pupils."

Such a system, the educators said, "controlled by an intrenched bureaucracy recruited from a narrow group, which reduces the chances of promotion on merit, which provides little opportunity for investigation and research, and which refuses to tolerate criticism, deprives itself automatically of the means of progres."

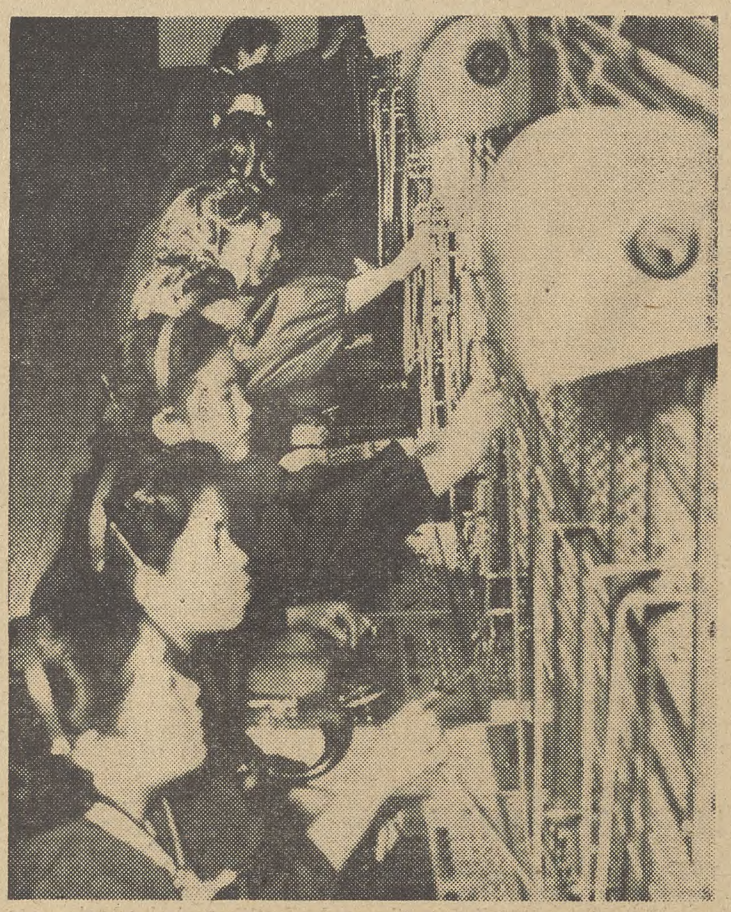
THE report, in discussing its recommendaiton for adoption of the Roman alphabet, said:

"The Japanese language in its written form constitutes a formidable obstacle to learning . . . the memorizing of the Kanji, in which the Japanese language is largely written, places an excessive burden on the pupils.

"During the elementary years they are required to give a very great part of their study time to the sheer task of learning to recognize and to write the language characters."

Attacking one of the strongest bases of the Japanese fascist state, the report recommended:

"We approve the discontinuance, in the public schools, of partisan teaching, political or religious." Abolition of the ceremonial reading of imperial rescripts was advocated.



Postwar inflation and low wages have caused many Japanese strikes. One technique for winning demands has been to stay on the job but give free service to the public. Tokyo telephone operators tried the method, found it worked.

Kermit Eby, left, director of CIO's Education & Research Dept., takes time out for tea in Japan during a month's visit with 26 other American educators who studied conditions and made recommendations for aiding the development of democracy.

Criticizing centralized control of the schools and lack of democratic participation on the part of parents, the educators said:

"Whenever feasible, experienced educators qualified to assist the teachers and principal of a school to begin newer practices should select an ordinary school and, working with its staff, the parents and the pupils, help to evolve new methods appropriate to the given school."

The report also called for the extension of co-education, for more free schools, colleges and libraries, for the development of adult educational programs and for courses in international relations, leading to the exchange of students with other countries.

MUCH of the burden for insuring real democracy in education will rest with the developing trade unions, Eby pointed out.

The unions, in 1930, had an estimated 8% of industrial workers organized, but in 1937 the government cracked down, jailed thousands of union leaders, destroyed the organizations, and substituted "Sampo," a phoney labor front.

Today, there are an estimated 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 union members in Japan, Eby reported. On paper, they have won some important rights. The constitution, scheduled for adoption by the Diet, says:

"All persons have the right to work. Standards for working conditions, wages and hours shall be fixed by law. The exploitation of children shall be prohibited.

"The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guaranteed.

"The right to own property is inviolable, but property rights shall be defined by law, in conformity with the public welfare. Private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation therefor."

But a "trade union law" requires that "representatives of trade unions shall submit to the administrative authorities within the week after formation of the trade union its statute and the list of names and addresses of its officers" and the statute requires the union to keep a membership list—a handy weapon for the police to use.

The law says, also: "When a trade union frequently violates laws and ordinances and disturbs peace and order, the Court may order dissolution of the union at the request of the Labor Relations Committee."

On the other hand, MacArthur has issued an order which provides a hands-off policy on the part of police. It says:

"Japanese police shall not participate in labor relations activities or intervene in labor disputes unless such intervention is necessary to preserve public order."

WHAT, in capsule form, does the situation add up to? As two labor observers in Japan put it to Eby, it is this:

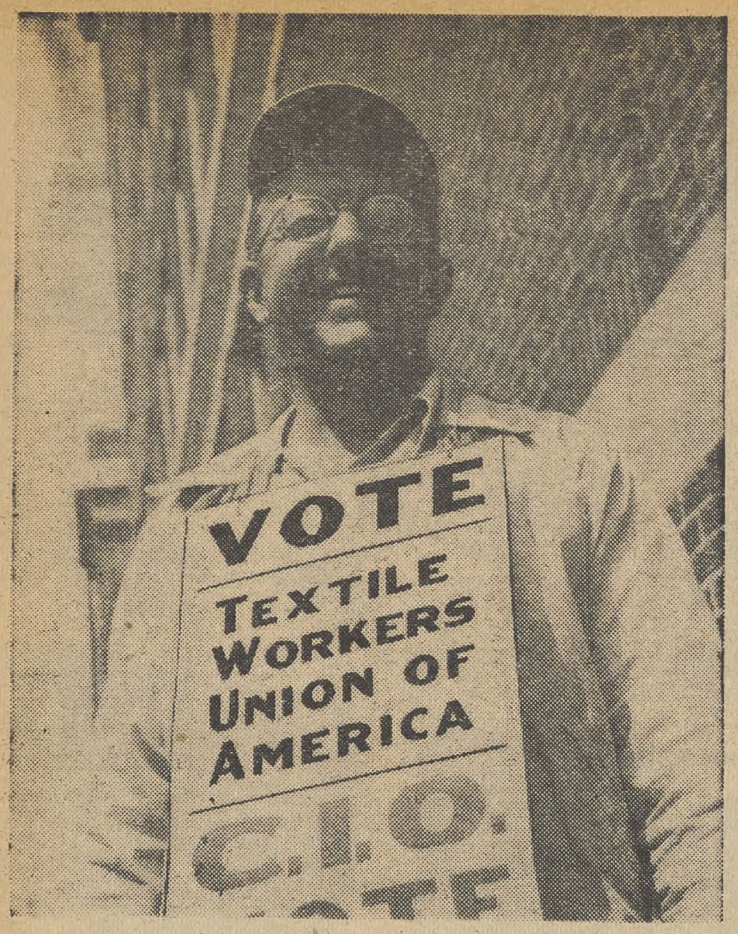
Japanese labor must be given help—preferably through the medium of the United Nations. It must be made to feel that it is part of world democracy. Since, during the days of repression, it has lost familiarity with the basic tools of working trade unionism, it must have the technical assistance it needs to do a job.

Japan is still ruled, owned, managed and taught by the same people and forces which were in control before and during the war. Just enough of the war-guilty have been skimmed off to make a fairly good publicity show.

The reactionary forces remaining, aided by certain anti-union officers in the American Army, are taking steps toward controlling and curbing the growth of the Japanese labor movement. This must be combatted not only by the people, but by labor representatives on MacArthur's staff who will counter the work done by the American industrial interests who are openly represented on it.

If Japanese labor gets the proper support from labor elsewhere in the world, it may be expected to form the first line of defense and surveillance against resurgent militarism.

If a sound and powerful labor movement can be built, the Japanese trade unionists may successfully fight the battle at home that will help to make World War an impossibility in our generation.



A New Bedford, Mass., cotton mill worker turns human billboard to advertise that he's for TWUA-CIO, which won a city-wide election last summer.

Biggest Textile Parley

REPORTS HIGHEST PAY GAINS

By E. M. SCHOFFSTALL

IT'S a long and rugged road that stretches from Lawrence and Marion to Atlantic City. The graves of many a textile worker lie beside it and the shadows of militiamen and deputy sheriffs lie across it.

The textile workers of the U. S. will have completed that troubled journey this week, when 1,400 delegates to the fourth biennial convention of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America meet in Atlantic City April 24 for what will be the biggest convention of textile unionists in the history of that ancient industry.

From 34 states they will come, and from 1,500 mills. From the cotton mills of New England and the Piedmont Plateau, from the woolen and worsted mills of Rhode Island and the Passaic Valley of N. J., from the synthetic yarn mills and the cordage mills and the knit goods mills and all the rest of the sprawling industry from Maine to Alabama and west to Portland.

Their convention will have no fancy slogan. If it had, their slogan might be, "Out of the mists." For this convention will mark the emergence of American textile workers from the mists of starvation wages, substandard ways of life, fear and insecurity.

Although they are still far from being the highest paid workers in American industry, the textile workers are no longer the most poorly paid, thanks to TWUA. Convention reports will show that some of them have more than doubled their wages since the CIO Textile Workers Organizing Committee first started organizing in 1937.

For example, on a straight-time average hourly basis, southern cotton-rayon textile workers' wages increased 106% between 1937 and 1946 (from 36.9c an hour to 76c an hour) and have risen 38% since TWUA's last previous convention in 1943.

Wages in other divisions of the industry have been less phenomenal but they have risen substantially within the economic pattern of each division. Thus, today, the straight-time average hourly earnings of textile workers in all branches of the industry are 86% higher than they were in 1937 and 34% higher than in 1943.

These wages do not reflect only increases for the more highly skilled textile workers. Almost wholly through negotiations between TWUA and textile mill owners, the present "going" minimum wage in the cotton industry, both North and South, is 65c an hour. In the synthetic yarn industry it is 70c an hour, in the woolen and worsted industry 75c. Only a few years ago the legal minimum of 40c an hour was also the going minimum in a large section of textiles.

It was because of TWUA's "Big Cotton Case" before the Natl. War Labor Board in 1944 and 1945 that the effective minimum wage was increased from 50c an hour to 55c an hour, first for textile workers, then for all substandard workers in the nation. TWUA again led the way a few months ago when it negotiated a 65c minimum for northern cotton textile workers.

THERE'S much the same picture of progress in the worker's security in his job and in the union's security as an instrument of the workers.

Today, one form or another of the union shop protects the workers in 71% of all cotton mills under contract, 81% of the workers in all woolen and worsted mills under contract, and 91% of the workers in carpet and rug mills. Individual workers' seniority rights have iron-bound protection in every mill, and grievance machinery has been highly developed.

It has not been necessary to re-enact Lawrence and Marion's bloody scenes to achieve these gains. During the war, of course, the strike was banned. Since V-J Day, the preponderant majority of union advances have been made across the collective bargaining table, without recourse to strikes.

The prime example of the way collective bargaining is working in the textile industry was given late in January, 1946, when out of 102 negotiations with woolen and worsted mills, only two strikes were necessary to win the union shop, a 75c minimum wage, and a general wage increase of 15c an hour for 80,000 workers.

TWUA moved ahead in spite of wartime obstacles. Organization, which continues to be the top job, brought 400-odd new mills under contract between 1943 and 1946, and more than 100,000 new workers.

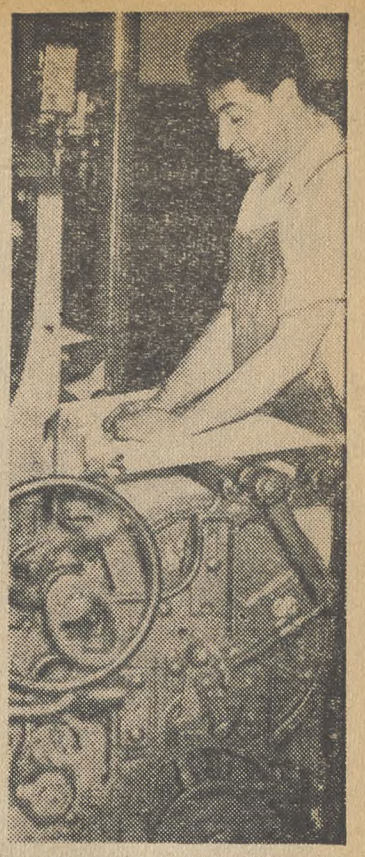
TWUA became an international union in the literal sense of the word in 1945, when it spread into Canada. The union has a nucleus of more than 12,000 workers from which to spread CIO textile unionism among Canada's 200,000 textile workers.

AS THE convention meets, TWUA has under contract 85% of all U. S. northern cotton-rayon textile workers, 80% of all carpet and rug workers, 75% of all synthetic yarn workers, 60% of all dyeing and finishing workers, 60% of all woolen and worsted workers, 30% of all hosiery workers.

The need for the CIO's and TWUA's imminent organization drive in the South is indicated by TWUA's representation of 20% of the workers in southern cotton textile mills.

Although most of TWUA's gains in the last three years were made without the necessity of strikes, textile mills have by no means been untouched by strikes. A score of New England cotton mills were "down" for several weeks when they refused to follow the contract pattern developed by the union in the rest of the industry in that area.

There were scattered other strikes, with the biggest concentration and the most reactionary opposition in the South. In the Carolinas and Georgia a segment of textile mill owners launched upon a campaign of union-busting. Spearheaded by the Gaffney Manufacturing Co. at Gaffney, S. C., one of the many properties of the intrenched Deering-Milliken chain, these mill owners fought the union at every turn in an attempt to break it.



TWUA member Jesse Rego, a weaver in Fall River, Mass., great textile center now entirely organized by the union.

Some of these strikes continue as this is written, with TWUA picket lines holding firmly at every mill and the previously untried Southern unionists determined to hold out until their demands are met.

But the strike has been used sparely, because in most situations peaceful negotiations won demands. This has been true in the South as well as in the North, for the most part.

At the mammoth Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills in Danville, Va., for example, the union negotiated a 65c minimum and an average increase of 15c an hour for 10,000 workers, without even the hint of a strike threat. None was needed to win the workers a $3,500,000 wage boost annually and $700,000 in back pay.

This is currently the wage picture through the South. After TWUA made its demands early this year, even non-union mills began to announce wage increases that met the union pattern, so that today a 65c minimum is rapidly becoming general through Dixie.

Workers casting ballots in an NLRB election at Gosnold Mill, New Bedford, Mass., one of nine mills in the New Bedford Cotton Mfg. Assn. under contract with TWUA. With over 10,000 workers in the city eligible to vote, the CIO union won by more than 2-1 over an AFL textile union trying to make a comeback.

WAGE gains, union shop gains, and other advances are only part of the TWUA picture these last three years. At present approximately 230,000 members of the union are protected by group insurance paid for entirely by their employers and negotiated, as part of union contracts, by TWUA.

This insurance generally provides death benefits, hospitalization costs, doctors' visits to the home, care after accidents, and maternity care. The program, in which TWUA pioneered, has been almost wholly developed since 1943.

It is a long road that stretches from Lawrence and Marion to Atlantic City. And the road doesn't end there. It stretches far ahead, up hill and down dale until every last one of America's 1,250,000 textile workers are enjoying the decent wages, high standards of living, and job security that only TWUA and CIO can give them.

1 Front line fighters against the threat to fair enforcement of the Wagner Act are these CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers members picketing the Libby-McNeil cannery at Sacramento. The blockade referred to is that organized by AFL Teamster union officials to "force" canneries to continue their exclusive contract with the Teamsters in defiance of NLRB orders. and despite the fact that FTA-CIO had won a plurality in an NLRB election. The phoney nature of the blockade was exposed when, a few days after it was instituted, cannery managements announced they'd sign solely with the Teamsters, although spinach had been brought freely into canneries by growers.

3 Typical FTA-CIO leaders scan reports from the field: l. to r., seated: Intl. Rep. Roberta Montgomery and FTA Pres. Donald Henderson; standing: Mrs. Peggy Emmick, secretary, Modesto, Calif. FTA Local 8 and Intl. Rep. R. L. Warren, who was beaten by Teamster goons recently at Modesto.

THEY FIGHT FO

By HERBERT A. KLEIN

ORGANIZED labor's Magna Charta, the Wagner Act, today faces the toughest attack in its life in the big California cannery industry.

That area produces about a third of the nation's canned fruit and about a fourth of its canned vegetables.

It also is where cannery workers, the majority of whom are strong for the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Union, are looking hopefully to the rest of the CIO and to all other honest labor unions to help defeat the anti-Wagner Act scheme cooked up by cannery managements with the collusion of AFL Teamster officials.

This scheme is an open defiance of the Natl. Labor Relations Board and the Wagner Act that set it up. It is also intended to stack the cards to prevent an FTA-CIO victory in an NLRB industry-wide bargaining election slated to be held this coming summer when cannery employment is near a peak.

Principals in the scheme are the California Processors & Growers Assn., known throughout this part of the state as "CP&G," plus the strange synthetic creation of AFL officialdom that calls itself "the California Council of Cannery Unions, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of the AFL."

The CP&G, representing some 63 leading canneries of northern and central California, has publicly extended exclusive bargaining recognition to this AFL setup.

It did so in open and deliberate defiance of the Wagner Act and the orders of the NLRB. Early this month "negotiations" began between CP&G and the Teamster officials on behalf of the workers they do not represent—workers who total some 60,000, mostly women, during the peak period of the canning season.

The fact is that last October in an industry-wide NLRB election a clear plurality of eligible workers voted for FTA-CIO. There is ample reason to believe the CIO union won a clear majority too, but political pressure exerted in high places on behalf of the Teamsters prevented the counting of a substantial proportion of challenged ballots.

Instead, while these ballots still lay unopened, two of the three Board members voted to invalidate the entire election and hold another, which is expected to be set for July or August of this year.

The Board ordered that mean-

FOR ALL OF CIO

time neither FTA nor Teamsters was to be granted exclusive recognition or bargaining rights by the cannery industry.

That order came through on February 15.

Barely half a dozen weeks later, after a spell of bad acting and phony thretas by Teamser officials with the CP&G officials furnishing good acoustics, the cat was let out of the bag.

It was a wildcat, rarin' and rampagin' to tear labor's rights. The CP&G announced that its canneries were recognizing and dealing with the Teamsters exclusively, despite what the NLRB had said.

No such deliberate and open defiance of the Board and the Wagner Act has taken place before.

LEADERS of the CIO nationally and in this state have rallied to the defense of the law and the agency that assures workers the opportunity to pick and build their own unions.

Messages from CIO officials have converged on Board members, asking that they move at once to halt the CP&G-Teamster collusion, by obtaining injunctions against it in Federal court.

If the collusive deal is permitted to stand, the door will be opened to backdoor contract maneuvers by managements in all industries. CIO as a whole would be desperately injured by such a state of affairs. So would every union that relies on the free choice of the workers it represents, and that defends their interests.

That is why the case of the California cannery workers has become the case of all free labor.

IN capsuled form, here is a review of the situation and how it got that way:

This is no "jurisdictional beef" between the FTA and the Teamsters. The Teamsters represent only a minority of the men and women who annually work in the California canneries. Without the collusive backing of the cannery managements, the Teamsters would be out of the picture already. Behind this lies a long, sordid history of AFL backdoor deals—miscalled "contracts"—with management.

Nearly 10 years ago the CIO was organizing California cannery workers. Managements became worried. They signed backdoor contracts with AFL representatives.

The workers who found the AFL suddenly installed as their spokesman, had neither choice nor voice. Miserable contracts were "negotiated" in their name. Cannery wages and conditions remained sub-standard, though the industry expanded and profited hugely, especially during the war.

In April, 1945, the AFL executive council awarded jurisdiction over the cannery workers to the Teamsters union.

Leaders of unions in the Modesto, Stockton, Sacramento, and Oroville areas cast about to find some support in resisting this award.

During the spring and summer, two AFL unions, Teamsters and Seafarers, struggled for control of the cannery workers, and their dues payments.

The workers themselves had other wishes. In growing groups they called on the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers Union to give them real representation. FTA filed with the NLRB seeking designation as the bargaining agent for workers in California canneries as a whole.

NLRB scheduled an election covering some 75 northern California canneries last October. After a short campaign, FTA won a plurality of 1,200 votes. Challenging of some 1290 ballots prevented this from becoming a clear majority.

Teamsters filed objections to the election, and while those objections were being considered they demanded that cannery managements deal with them exclusively. Teamster goons used violence to keep known CIO workers from their jobs in many plants.

The NLRB had allowed the previous AFL cannery contract to stay in force until March 1, 1946. Under that contract AFL membership had not been a condition of cannery employment; but the Teamsters demanded that it become so. They began blockading important canneries to enforce this demand.

The regional NLRB, after investigating Teamster objections to the October election, dismissed them and in effect recommended FTA be certified. However, giving way before heavy AFL political pressure, two members of the national board voted to void the entire election and to hold another at a time and under conditions that would assure a "more representative" and a larger vote.

John Houston, third Board member, held that the October election had been representative.

The Board ruled also, in line with the Wagner Act, that neither FTA nor Teamsters should be recognized by management as exclusive bargaining agent until the second election had been held and the winner certified. Meantime, each might represent its own members and the industry was to deal equally with each.

FTA wholly accepted this order, though it had previously expected prompt certification as winner in the first election.

FROM the start, however, Teamster officials defied the Board order. They demanded the canneries recognize them only, and at once.

To stage a show of pressure behind this demand they announced a "blockade" of the canneries by their truck driver members.

FTA, supported by the CIO, urged President Truman ask that the Teamsters give up their illegal blockade attempts, and that he name a presidential committee to determine adequate wage increases for the cannery workers. FTA asked 18½c hourly increase at once, with an additional 6½c to be arbitrated by such a committee.

Spinach was the only crop canned during March. The Teamster blockade rapidly lost effectiveness. Growers hauled their spinach to canneries in their own trucks. Many Teamster truck drivers privately showed their dissatisfaction with the blockade order. By the end of March the blockade had lost effectiveness, except in the misleading statements given out by Teamster and CP&G officials.

2 Cannery workers are quick to discover which union best represents their interests. FTA-CIO is asking 18½c an hour raise immediately, with another 6½c to be arbitrated by a Presidential board, while only 10c an hour raise has been proposed by AFL Teamster officials. Rosalie Norton, right, of the CIO Fisherman's Union, pickets with two Contra Costa County cannery workers before the Oakland, Calif. headquarters of the cannery managements.

Indications of Teamsters—CP&G collusion grew stronger every day.

Meantime CP&G, during the first month after receiving the NLRB order, refused to negotiate with either union but recognized committees of both at the top level.

Reactionary congressmen, some grower groups, and a number of newspapers launched a drive to get the NLRB order amended to allow the canneries to continue the exclusive Teamster contract.

On the CIO side the Steelworkers (USA-CIO) and Warehousemen (LW-CIO), whose members work in the plants that supply the cans to the canneries, voted FTA full support and pledged to stand by for any necessary action.

FTA members and supporters worked on in the canneries, despite the "blockade." Repeatedly during March FTA sought aid from government agencies and offered to sit down with Teamster representatives to work out an interim agreement for the benefit of cannery workers until the NLRB election could be held. Teamsters turned this down. Canneries likewise. Their position was that they couldn't deal with both unions at once, despite the NLRB order.

FULL support was voted by President Philip Murray and the CIO executive board at its latest session. They sent a delegation to NLRB demanding it warn the canneries against signing any illegal agreement with the Teamsters.

Next day NLRB ordered its San Francisco office to proceed against half a dozen individual canneries who had signed with the Teamsters in defiance of the NLRB order of February.

By the end of March the "blockade" was clearly ineffective. Any spinach grower who wanted to get his crop to the cannery could do so. Teamsters reached into the bag to pull out another trick. They called a strike vote in San Jose, their strongest local. Just how they were going to strike spinach canning, with the majority of workers behind the FTA, wasn't clear. It didn't have to be, because it was a collusive stall.

This was revealed when on March 30 the CP&G suddenly announced that "to prevent the loss of California's . . . crops," they were going to "resume . . . regular and customary labor relations with the AFL" and announced they were "convinced that at this time the AFL is the bargaining agent for a majority of the workers now in the CP&G bargaining unit."

Moreover they said they would open negotiations with Teamsters for a new contract in a few days, and did so.

THE CP&G move was promptly branded as a deliberate and flagrant violation of the Wagner Act and the Board's order by the NLRB regional director, J. B. Watson.

The FTA cannery council unanimously declared to the rest of organized labor that " the canners by their action have attempted to strip . . . cannery workers of their legal rights and reduce them to a condition of servitude under a union which is not of their choosing."

The council delegates stated "the purpose of this illegal contract is not to re-open the canneries— which are already operating—(but) to enable the Teamsters to dominate and dictate to cannery workers and thus to force them to vote for the Teamsters in an industry-wide election next summer."

This unprecedented attack on the Wagner Act can be stopped. Action is needed at once.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

WALTER H. HARRIS, CIO Reg. Dir., reports: San-Equip. Inc., Chicago, USA-CIO 59, against 5; Cudahy Packing Co., E. Chicago, Ind., CIO Packinghouse Workers 15, against 7.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., advises: Lennox Furnace Co., Syracuse, USA-CIO 157, AFL 57, no union 24. This plant was organized by USA Reps. Bert Danquer and John Kowalski, assisted by the CIO office and staff.

Geo. Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Phiadelphia, reports: Warner Bros., Philadelphia, USA-CIO 132, AFL 3; Penna. Lawn-Mower Co., Camden, N. J., USA-CIO 68, against 0; Jacobs Aircraft Co., Pottstown, Pa., USA-CIO 82, against 13.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Org. UGCCWA-CIO, reports: National Carbon Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., CIO 267, no union 216. Rep. Elwood Swisher handled the drive, assisted by Org. Bill Wimmer, Reg. Dir. Wendell Ringholz and V. Pres. Wm. Ross; Reilly Tar and Chemical Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers scored a 100 per cent victory.

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C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., Atlanta, advises: Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., CIO Textile Workers 281, against 135. This work was under direction of Reps. Frank Barker and Clara Kanum of the TWUA-CIO.

Geo. Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, advises: Tuscan Silks, Allentown, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 67, against 5.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, reports: International Cellucotton Co., Memphis, CIO Textile Workers 123, no union 2. TWA Rep. Grant Williams was in charge. Moss Devoy Brick, Memphis, CIO 51, no union 0. CIO Rep. Henry White handled this one.

CIO Reg. Dir. Jos. M. Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., advises: U. S. Textile Machinery Co., CIO 67, against 20; Tudor Industries, Inc., CIO 134, against 92. CIO Rep. Frank Vrataric did a splendid job. Rep. Peter Besch of the UERMWA assisted in the Tudor victory.

Walter Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Solar Mfg. Corp., Chicago, UERMWA-CIO, received three out of four votes cast. Only one vote was cast against.

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Geo. Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, advises: Jordon Refrigerator Co., Philadelphia, CIO Furniture Workers 46, against 8; P. Lorillard Co., Lancaster, Pa., FTA-CIO 56, AFL 6, against 26; American Engineer Co., Philadelphia, CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers 53, against 18; Precision Plastics Co., Philadelphia, CIO Furniture Workers 54, against 2; Philadelphia Toboggan Co., Philadelphia, UERMWA-CIO 16, against 15; Paper Products Mfg. Co., Swarthmore, Pa., CIO Paperworkers 55, against 36. Congratulations to Rep. Bill Sheer and others participating in this victory in paper.

R. J. Davidson, CIO Reg. Dir., Cincinnati, reports: Inland Container Co., Middletown, Ohio, CIO Paperworkers 63, AFL 1.

W A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, advises that the CIO Paperworkers were recognized at the Dixie Paper Co., in Memphis, without going to election.

Jos. D. Cannon, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., reports: Machine Products, USA-CIO 14, no union 5, AFL 2.

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CIO Reg. Dir. John B. Easton, Charleston, W. Va., announces: United Fuel Workers, Charleston, CIO Workers 644, independent union 426, no union 33. OWIU Rep. Harry Drenner was in charge, assisted by Oil Workers locals, CIO Reps. Singleton, Colbank, Wolford and the CIO Regional Office.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, advises: New Method Equipment Co., Indianola, Iowa, CIO Farm Equipment Workers 35, against 2.

G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, reports: All municipal employes of Portsmouth were signed up for the SCWMA-CIO under direction of SCWMA Rep. Edw. Kelly. Organizational work was completed by Hap Jordan of the Portsmouth CIO Council and Gilbert Foster.

Hugh Thompson, CIO Reg. Dir., Buffalo, reports: Ford Gum Machine Co., Akron, N. Y., CIO PJ&NWA 18, against 8.

The UOPWA Intl. Office reports: Ebasco Service Co. (engineers and draftsmen), FAECT Chap. No. 231, UOPWA-CIO 131, AFL 86, no union 32.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

CIO AUTO WORKERS signed an "outstanding" contract with Bendix Aviation Corp., providing 18½ an hour increases and 10c equalization increases to boost the average hourly pay to $1.36. Shift workers receive a premium, and 7-day operation workers get time and a half for sixth day and double time for seventh day.

ALL CIO LOCALS in the Des Moines, Iowa, area have set up organizing committees to aid the Des Moines CIO Council's organizing campaign.

CIO FARM EQUIPMENT workers in 10 Intl. Harvester plants voted to accept terms of a new contract (reported in last week's CIO NEWS) and end an 84-day strike. The contract, called the "best in the industry," gave 30,000 FE workers an 18c an hour increase.

AN AFL UNION was charged with "unfair labor practices" last week by the Hospital Employes Union of the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers. The Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union negotiated a secret agreement covering nurses and technicians at its Union Health Center with an AFL union, against the wishes of a majority of the Center's workers who are CIO members.

PROTEST PACKING LAYOFFS

MIDWEST packinghouse workers almost took over Washington this week, to carry on a people's lobby protesting lay-offs in the meat packing industry, attacking the packers' refusal to buy meat, and fighting for OPA and price control extension.

Consisting of 27 rank and file workers, the lobby systematically combed government offices, seeing their representatives in Congress and high Federal officials. They followed the tracks of packing trust lobbyists attempting to break OPA controls.

Chief on the list of people seen by the lobby was Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, who has been in nominal charge of operating the packing plants since the strike of last January.

In their hour-long interview with Anderson, the packinghouse workers pointed out that about 25,000 workers have been laid off from the packing plants since the government has been running the plants. These lay-offs, the workers claimed, are caused by the big packers refusing to buy livestock in an effort to knock out OPA.

The packinghouse delegates told Anderson that the big packers are deliberately encouraging stories of a black market in meat in order to bring more pressure against price control. The lobby noted that the packers tried the same stunt last year when the OPA was up for extension by Congress. "This is open season against the OPA," the delegation said.

As evidence of the big packers' vicious program, the workers told Anderson that livestock buyers out in the ranges are not buying cattle or making any offer of a fair price to the farmers. Anderson admitted that he had not investigated this angle and promised the delegation that he would start an investigation immediately.

The Secretary also flatly told the delegation that the "packers would do everything in their power to eliminate the OPA."

Other officials seen by the packinghouse workers' lobby included OPA Administrator Paul A. Porter and members of his staff, and James F. Brownlee, deputy administrator of the Office of Economic Stabilization and assistant to Chester Bowles.

In New York, packinghouse workers called for a Federal grand jury investigation of tie-ups between the big meet packers and black market operators. The New York OPA said an investigation of the CIO union's charges was being made.

For Umpires, Too?

"If baseball players want to form a union, I think it's a good thing," CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood declared last week. Asked at a press conference about the newly-formed American Baseball Guild, Haywood said that he had heard no talk about possible affiliation with the CIO.

ORGANIZING DRIVE ALL CIO—BITTNER

Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, this week emphasized that the CIO is conducting and directing all work in connection with its Southern organizing drive and does not want any "interference" from organizations outside CIO.

In a letter to a New York committee to "help organize the South," Bittner pointed out that "the unions affiliated with CIO have pledged the funds to carry on this work" and "we do not need any money to carry on the organizational activities."

"We take this position," he said, "because we are deadly in earnest in our campaign to bring all unorganized workers into unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

PM FIRES GUILD PRESIDENT

THE newspaper PM, millionaire Marshall Field's labor-conscious New York tabloid, has fired Pres. Milton Murray of the CIO Newspaper Guild and two other Guild veterans from the Washington bureau of the adless newspaper on alleged grounds of "economy."

Having given the management until 7 p.m., April 22 to withdraw the dismissal notices, the PM Guild unit will meet at 4 p.m., that day to prepare for any development.

Victims of the "economy" purge in addition to the ANG chief were John T. Moutoux, past president of Washington and Knoxville (Tenn.) locals of the CIO union who has been PM's principal labor reporter, and Elizabeth Donahue, member of the Washington Guild's executive committee and Capitol Hill reporter for PM.

Washington and New York locals of the Guild joined at once in fighting for reinstatement of the three. PM Editor Ralph Ingersoll first offered them "transfers" to New York for undesignated work at the same pay—and then dismissed the three for "economy" when they declined transfers from their homes and work in Washington.

A week earlier James A. Wechsler, PM's Washington bureau chief, resigned his executive functions rather than give Murray, Moutoux and Miss Donahue the dismissal notices ordered by Ingersoll.

MILTON MURRAY

VIRGINIA CIO GAINS 100%

MORE than 180 delegates to the Virginia State Industrial Union Council Convention affirmed their support of the CIO's organization drive last week.

The three-day convention reflected the growth in membership and vigor which has characterized the CIO in Virginia in the last two years. Since the last state convention, according to a report by retiring president Boyd E. Payton, CIO membership in the state more than doubled.

Charles C. Webber, of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was unanimously elected president of the state council to succeed Payton, who had announced that he was not a candidate for re-election because of his responsibilities as regional director for the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Webber set the Council's aims: "First, to organize the unorganized workers of Virginia; second, an intensive campaign of workers' education to develop the rank and file of our membership; and finally, to replace the Byrd political machine with representatives who serve the welfare of Virginia's wage earners."

Lloyd Vaughn, CIO general organizer, was chosen secretary-treasurer of the State Council, a post he held before his Army service.

News of the forthcoming CIO organizing drive was given to the delegates first-hand by National CIO leaders. Among the speakers were Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization; John Brophy, director of CIO councils, and Jack Kroll, assistant director of the organizing drive.

To develop political activity, the convention voted to increase the present per capita assessment from 3c to 5c per member per month. The additional 2c will be earmarked for political action.

Resolutions called for intensified workers education activity; for protection of the rights of the Negro and other minority groups; for wholehearted support of the CIO southern drive; for condemnation of the anti-labor acts of the Virginia Legislature; for greater allocation of State funds to adult education, and for support of United Nations unity.

FORT WORTH PARLEY SPEAKERS LISTED

Announcement was made this week by the CIO Dept. of Research and Education of a list of speakers who have accepted invitations to speak at the Southwestern Educational Conference to be held April 27-28 at Fort Worth, Tex. They are:

Pres. Jack Knight of the CIO Oil Workers; Leo Huberman, author of The Truth About Unions; Palmer Weber, PAC research director; Noble Combs of the CIO Auto Workers' educational dept.; Harvey O'Connor editor of the Oil Worker; Latane Lambert of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Sec. Morris Aiken of the Texas CIO Council, Robert Oliver, Texas regional CIO director; Director Kermit Eby and Assistant Director of Education George T. Guernsey of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

FEDERAL worker, (above) a Navy Yard coppersmith, is one of thousands of CIO Federal Workers members.

CITY fireman, (left) is a member of the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers. Both federal and city workers will be united in one CIO union at convention of the two organizations.

UNION OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS

TWO unions of government workers will meet in Atlantic City this week—and when the week is up one big CIO union is scheduled to emerge.

The two unions, the CIO Federal Workers and the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers, will vote on a merger approved by their executive boards and then consider their greater task of utilizing new, consolidated strength to secure the peace and the promise of prosperity.

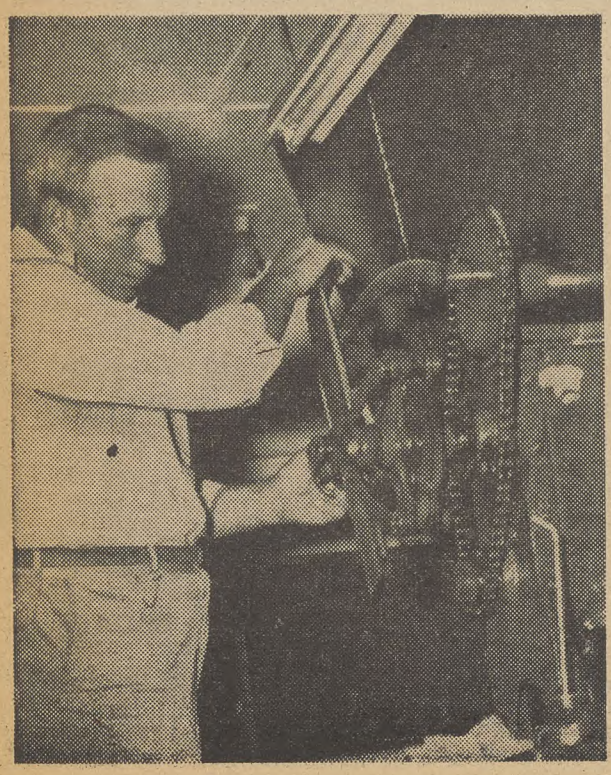
Setting the sights for government workers, SCMWA Pres. Abram Flaxner said, "high wages, collective bargaining, full participation in social and progressive legislation, first class citizenship; these are the four walls of a solid structure the government workers will build through their union."

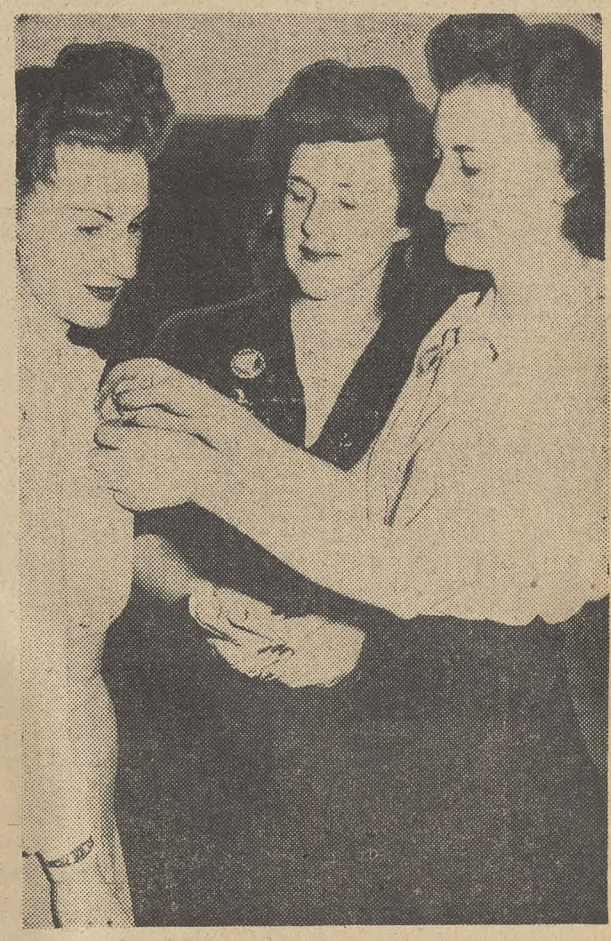
"The first and greatest problem is one we share with the whole American people: how to maintain and deepen the victory won only nine short months ago by winning the peace. Today we see the promises made during war cynically repudiated in instance after instance," he added.

"Congress has watered down the post-war bill of economic rights outlined by former President Roosevelt until the concept of full employment and the more abundant life is little more than a dim dream."

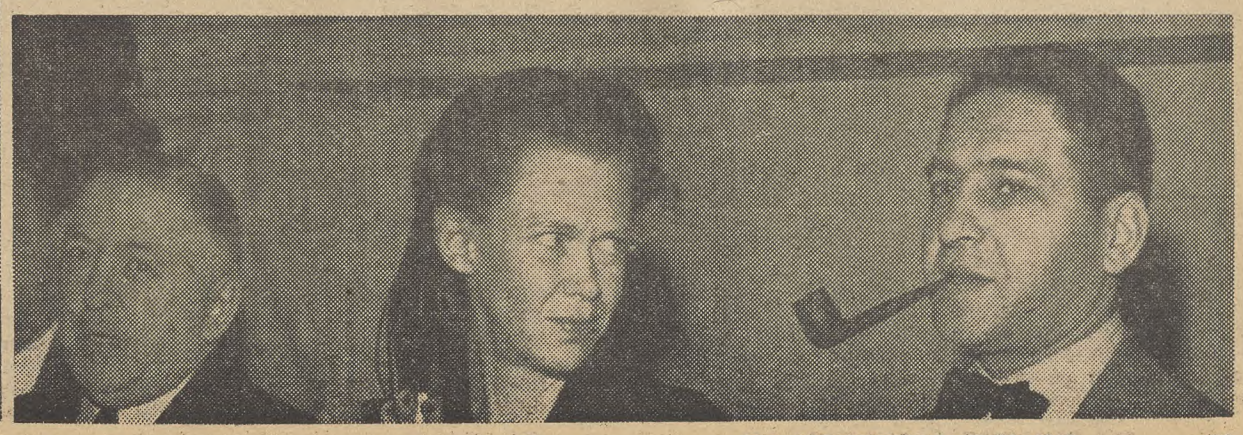
The new union, President Nelson of the Federal Workers said, will start off with greater strength and wider influence than any other single organization of government workers which the country has ever seen. In the new union, she continued, "lies the promise of a better future for American public employes and better government services for all the people."

Union-made water is turned on by Hackensack, N. J., SCMWA member.





(Above) Three beauties, Federal white collar workers in Chicago, get hostess badges at their Labor Canteen.



(Below) Eleanor Nelson, Federal Workers president, is flanked by CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, (left) and SCMWA Pres. Abram Flaxner.

1946 POLITICAL

The CIO Political Action Committee this week unanimously adopted a program designed to provide a "firm foundation for stable peace, full employment, greater security and wider democracy for our nation." On these two pages, the program is printed in full.

UNDER the leadership of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, our nation, together with our great allies, have won conclusive victory in the long war against the fascist powers.

Today we face the tasks of peace. They are no less difficult than those of war. They demand from the common people of America the utmost in understanding, devotion and effort, and the full and intelligent exercise of their rights of citizenship.

In November 1946 we will elect a House of Representatives and one-third of the members of the Senate. The actions of this new Congress will largely determine whether or not our nation shall embark on a firm course of enduring peace in the world and an economy of plenty at home.

The CIO Political Action Committee submits herewith its program for 1946. It is a program which provides a firm foundation for stable peace, full employment, greater security and wider democracy for our nation. It is a program around which labor, together with Americans in all walks of life, can unite.

The CIO Political Action Committee calls upon the people to measure the record of every candidate for office against this program; to give their support to those whose records carry the assurance that they will work with courage and vigor for its fulfillment, and to oppose those who have forfeited the people's confidence by their failure to act in the people's interest.

FOREIGN POLICY

Our nation possesses the food reserves of the world.

Our nation possesses half of the industrial facilities of the world.

Our nation possesses tens of billions of dollars of liquid capital.

Our nation possesses atomic power.

Food, industrial, financial and atomic power: The way in which America uses its power will determine the future peace and security of the world.

1. The Path of Peace

The will of all peoples is peace. The United Nations is the expression and the instrument of their will. The United Nations must command the full support of our nation and its people so that it may grow strong in the battle for peace.

The war-born unity of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States was the key to our victory over the enemy. Their unity is no less essential if the United Nations is to be the sure guardian of the peace.

We repudiate all efforts calculated to weaken or destroy friendship and close collaboration among the Big Three. We reject proposals for American participation in any bloc or alliance which is inimical to their unity.

The partnership of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States is founded upon and draws its strength from agreement to take common action in support of these fundamental principles:

1. The destruction of the economic and social roots of fascism in Germany and Japan through the full implementation of the Potsdam decisions.

2. Respect for the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and absolute opposition to any form of aggression by any power.

3. Restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

4. Furtherance of the enjoyment by all states of access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world.

These principles must be the guideposts to American foreign policy. Firm adherence to these principles by all nations—not atomic weapons and armaments—is the path of peace. We recognize that there are reactionary forces in our country which want to pursue a different path. They do not want the roots of fascism destroyed. They seek to use the great power of America to win world domination for themselves. These forces must be isolated and defeated. Their path is the path to war.

We urge early consideration by the United Nations of measures for progressive universal disarmament to implement the declaration of the Atlantic Charter that "all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force."

2. Atomic Energy

We urge that regulation of all phases of atomic energy be promptly lodged in the United Nations, with full power of inspection and control over atomic weapons, and that all atomic weapons be delivered to it. Pending the exercise of these powers by the Security Council, we urge legislation by the Congress vesting control of atomic energy in a civilian commission.

3. Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

The people of the war-devastated lands look to us for assistance in the tremendous tasks of rehabilitation and reconstruction. We cannot fail in our simple human responsibility to millions of suffering fellowmen. Nor can we hope for a peaceful world or a prosperous America so long as any great number of the people of the earth remain in dire need.

We urge full and unstinting support to UNRRA as the essential agency to alleviate starvation and undertake the first immediate steps toward rehabilitation. We support the immediate resumption of food rationing to make American food available to the starving of other lands.

PHILIP MURRAY

President of CIO

We urge the prompt extension of loans to our needy allies to permit them to buy the raw materials and equipment necessary to set the wheels of their industries turning again. Long-term credits at low interest rates will pay substantial dividends, both in international good will and in the stream of foreign trade that is vital to a healthy American economy.

Assistance for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction must be extended on the basis of need alone. The power of the American dollar must not be used to coerce or influence free peoples in the exercises of their inalienable right of self-government.

4. Spain and Argentina

The existence of fascism in Spain and Argentina is by no means exclusively an internal question for the oppressed people of these nations. As long as fascism exists anywhere, it constitutes a source of infections and a danger to the peace of free people and free nations everywhere. We urge the United Nations Security Council to take concerted action to quarantine these centers of fascist infection and to assist the people of Spain and Argentina to restore democratic rights and self-government.

5. Colonial Countries

We urge full American support of the just demands of the Colonial peoples for the rights of self-determination and self-government.

6. The World Federation of Trade Unions

We urge American support for effective participation by the World Federation of Trade Unions in the work of the United Nations. The active assistance and support of world labor is essential to the task of building an enduring peace.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The Roosevelt Economic Bill of Rights embodies the hopes of all America. His vision remains for our efforts to fulfill:

"The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms, or mines of the Nations;

"The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

"The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

"The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atomosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

"The right of every family to a decent home;

"The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

"The right to a good education;

"The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

"All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won, we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being."

1. "We Must Be Prepared to Move Forward"

Americans can make the Economic Bill of Rights a living reality.

We emerged from the war with a national income of two hundred billion dollars, a vastly expanded industry, a sharp increase in labor productivity and with our liquid reserves at an all-time peak. We have all the requisites for an economy of abundance: the natural and human resources, the industrial plant, the technical know-how, and the financial capital.

These great riches must be made to serve the whole people. They can do so only if our economy generates the mass purchasing power which will enable all Americans to enjoy the abundance our farms and factories are geared to produce. The program of CIO is directed to this end. It is directed against the forces of reaction whose program is abundance for a privileged few and want of the many.

At the war's end, living costs had risen more than double the increase in basic wage rates. Reconversion to peace-time employment carried with it a sharp decline in the purchasing power of the American worker.

In November, 1945, the CIO presented its proposal for maintaining the national purchasing power to the President's Labor-Management Conference. It was a simple proposal: substantial wage increases to be agreed upon through collective bargaining.

The captains of America's basic industries gave a curt answer: No. That answer revealed their program: to smash our labor organizations, destroy the workingman's only source of strength, depress wages, and shrink up mass purchasing power.

The CIO had no recourse but to the picket lines. The common people, farmers, veterans, small businessmen, rallied behind its struggle to preserve the nation's pay envelope. Through the strength of its organizations and with the support of the people, CIO won the first round in the battle for American abundance.

Now the fight shifts from the picket line to Capitol Hill and to the ballot box. Our victories on the economic front will be swept away if the people meet defeat on the political front.

The economic royalists who said "No" to CIO's wage proposal have their counterparts in the Congress who are serving them well.

The coalition of poll-tax Democats and reactionary Republicans thwarts the peoples' program. It blocks the Roosevelt legislative proposals which are being carried forward by President Truman in his messages to the Congress.

It threatens to cancel wage increases by price increases, leading to a disastrous inflation. It blocks action for adequate housing to veterans as well as workers, for a public health program, for adequate social security, for job and educational opportunities.

It opposes jobs for all and refuses to subscribe to the principle of full employment—even as a goal toward which we should strive. It sabotages minimum wage legislation. It denies full citizenship to the Negro people by filibustering the Fair Employment Practices and Anti-Poll Tax Acts. It attempts to smash the power of labor by legislation to destroy the trade unions.

This coalition of reaction fought Franklin Roosevelt while he lived. Now, it seeks to rob the people of the heritage he left us. His answer remains our watchword: "For all these things, we have just begun to fight."

2. "The Right to a Useful and Remunerative Job"

A. Maximum Prices.

In the year that followed World War I, the cost of living rose 46%. Payrolls declined 44%. The depression of 1921 followed. It claimed these victims: 106,000 bankrupt business; 450,000 farm foreclosures; 5½ million jobless workers.

The National Association of (Continued on Next Page)

ACTION PROGRAM

(Continued from preceding page)

Manufacturers wants another 1921 and demands the termination of all price controls. Hundreds of lobbyists swarm Capitol Hill for special privilege amendments on behalf of the National Real Estate Board, the Meat Packing Trust and other selfish interests.

We demand the continuance of the Price Control Act, without loopholes or amendments.

We oppose any policy of appeasement in the administration of OPA or the removal or relaxation of price ceilings. We urge vigorous enforcement and the elimination of the black market.

B. Minimum Wages

Sub-standard wages must be eliminated from American industry. The existing minimum is inadequate and obsolete, both for the human needs of the workers and for the economic needs of the nation.

We urge the immediate enactment of the 65-75 cent minimum wage amendments, including the extension of benefits to seamen, food processing workers and employees of large retail stores and chains. We denounce the maneuver of attaching the highly inflationary Pace amendment to this legislation in order to kill it.

C. White Collar and Professional Workers

Full employment and the achievement of CIO's Jobs for All program is the only assurance of security for the white collar worker. The wages and living standards of white collar workers must be improved along with those of industrial workers.

White collar workers must also be given the benefit of social security and health protection. Their budgets cannot stand the strain of long illness and hospitalization.

The future of the teacher and professional worker is dependent upon the wage of those he serves.

3. "The Right to a Decent Home"

America is three million homes short of immediate minimum requirements.

Veterans return from fox-holes to park benches. Workers are doubled and tripled up in cramped and crowded tenments.

Yet the Congress dallies while the real estate lobby plays the tune.

Further delay in housing the homeless is intolerable.

We demand immediate enactment of the Patman-Wyatt emergency housing bill including the essential provisions for 600 million dollars in subsidies and for ceiling prices on new and old homes.

America is fifteen million homes short of its basic needs. The satisfaction of those needs requires a long-range Federal housing program. Such a program has long been languishing in the Congress.

We ask the prompt enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill providing an integrated Federal program for slum clearance and low-cost housing.

4. "The Right to Adequate Medical Care"

The national health is not good. Over 40% of our selectees were found physically unfit for military duty.

More than 23 million Americans have chronic diseas.

Yet some 15 million people, living in 40% of our counties, are without full-time public health officers or general hospitals.

For other millions, adequate medical care is beyond their means.

The American Medical Association brands a minimum public health program as "socialism." And Congress fails to act.

We demand the immediate enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill to make adequate medical care and hospitalization available to the people.

We also urge the enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell proposals for more adequate old-age benefits and unemployment insurance.

5. Veterans

We owe the greatest obligation to our men and women who fought Fascism on all the war fronts of the world. By building an economy of plenty, we must assure them of jobs and security.

In addition, consideration must be accorded to their special need.

We ask that Congress amend the present G.I. bill of rights to provide more liberal allotments for education and easier terms for loans to purchase homes, businesses and farms. Congress should also provide for veteran priorities in the purchase of surplus properties and make provision for their sale in smaller units.

Special provisions are needed to expedite the placing of veterans in jobs for which they are qualified. Increased benefits should be granted to disabled veterans and their dependents. Federal unemployment insurance should be fixed at a minimum of $25 a week and paid as long as unemployment continues, coverage to commence four weeks after demobilization and continue for two years.

The CIO has and will fight for accumulated service seniority for all time spent in the services by veterans. We pledge to protect the job rights of our men and women who fought Fascism. We welcome their support in the fight for a prosperous America.

6. "The Right to a Good Education"

Of seventy-five million adult Americans, 36 million did not finish elementary school. Sixty per cent of all adult Americans did not finish first year high school. Our nation has six million illiterates; three million adults never attended school.

We must guarantee equality of educational opportunity to every American.

We propose that the Federal Government establish minimum educational standards, based on the principle that every boy and girl is entitled to free education through the high school level, with advanced study for those of demonstrated ability.

The average annual salary of all teachers, principals and supervisors in 1942 was $1,500; the average for rural teachers was about $900. We urge the establishment of an adequate minimum wage scale for teachers.

We urge federal grants in aid to assist in financing this program and to eliminate the existing inequalities between (1) rural and urban education and (2) between education for Negro and education for white children, without interference with private educational institutions or local control.

SIDNEY HILLMAN

Chairman of CIO-PAC

We also advocate a program of Federal aid to make hot meals available to every school child without cost.

In ten critical war centers in October 1943, even with federal assistance, there were facilities for day-care of only 12,000 children against a need of almost 200,000.

We urge adequate appropriations to support a Federal-State nursery school program which will assure every working mother proper day-time care of her preschool children.

7. "The Right of Every Farmer"

Five hundred million people will go hungry this year.

The world is 17 million tons short of weat; four million tons short of sugar; 3 billion pounds short of fats and oils; six million tons short of rice.

Millions will starve, even with every effort to meet their needs.

We need full farm production.

We advocate the continuance of price guarantees to farmers at levels which will encourage full production and assure them a fair return for their product.

We demand that Federal subsidies on meat and other foods be continued as essential to assure a fair price to the farmer and encourage production, without increasing the cost of living or contributing to inflation.

All agricultural programs and planning should be designed to push production, eliminate discrimination against rural areas and give farm people the same social and economic benefits enjoyed by city dwellers.

All farm programs, including the Farm Tenant Purchase Program, rehabilitation program and soil conservation program, should be directed toward the protection of the family owned and operated farm.

8. "The Right of Every Business Man"

Between 1900 and 1939, 16,000,000 businesses opened their doors. 14,000,000 of those businesses closed their doors Small business has been and is now being destroyed by monopoly.

Opportunity for small business to grow is essential to the attainment of full employment. We urge an adequate program of government credits to small business to finance its purchase of surplus government property and facilitate reconversion We favor the Department of Commerce program to give small businesses access to expert research, engineering and marketing services.

We urge vigorous action under the Anti-Trust laws against monopolies and international cartels which restrict production, stifle fair competition, hamper the full development of domestic and foreign trade and endanger world peace.

9. Taxation

We need a national fiscal policy based on progressive taxation of large incomes, with a reduction of taxes on low income groups and the exemption of all incomes below the level required for a minimum standard of decent living. Tax policy should be directed toward maintaining the national purchasing power at a maximum.

The flagrant manner in which corporations, swollen with war profits, have employed the carry-back and carry-forward provisions of the 1942 Revenue Act to avoid collective bargaining and restrict production dictates its repeal.

10. Freedom From Fear —Freedom of Religion

Fascism thrives on prejudice. Fascism organizes prejudice.

Fascist, subversive movements, destructive of the civil liberties of minority groups in American life, are flourishing openly. The Ku Klux Klan is being revived. Numerous anti-Semitic organizations are spreading their poison.

Attacks on Jews, Catholic, Negroes, Italian-Americans and other minorities have been made even on the floor of the Congress by a few members of the Tory coalition.

The outrageous action of the State militia in Columbia, Tennessee, against an entire Negro community must not become America's post-war pattern in race relations.

The hateful practice of discrimination because of race, religion or national origin must be stamped out. **Full economic, political and civil equality must be guaranteed to every American, regardless of his race, creed or national origin.**

1. We condemn the vicious filibuster against the FEPC in the Senate. We demand that Congress demonstrate that it is the Congress of all the American people by enacting a permament Fair Employment appropriations and enforcement powers.

2. We urge Congress to abolish the Wood-Rankin Committee, whose activities against freedom of the air, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom of association have brought the dignity of the Congress into disgrace and threaten to make its powers the instrument of Nazi-minded groups in American life.

3. The simple right to vote is still denied to whole sections of our population through poll tax and other voting restrictions. Full political democracy has not yet been won. We call upon the Senate of the United States to enact H.R. 7 to abolish the poll tax and grant full rights of Federal citizenship to ten million disfranchised Southerners.

4. The revival of the use of illegal injunctions and police violence to destroy the rights of labor are part and parcel of the same reactionary drive to divide and confuse the common people of America and to set at naught our long cherished and hard-won civil liberties.

Free, strong and responsible labor organizations are the bulwark of democracy. Their growth, and the extension of the process of collective bargaining throughout American industry must be encouraged as an objective of national policy. The right to join labor unions of their own choosing must be guaranteed and protected for all wage earners, including federal, state and local government employes. Legislation such as the Case Bill and Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, designed to destroy labor unions must be defeated.

11. "Hawaii"

We urge the Congress to grant statehood to the territory of Hawaii.

"ALL OF THESE RIGHTS SPELL SECURITY"

The program of Franklin Roosevelt embodies the hopes and aspirations of the common people of America. It was for this program that they voted in 1944.

The reactionary coalition in Congress defies the will of the people as they expressed it at the polls.

The 1946 elections must witness a tremendous reaffirmation of their will by the election of candidates committed, in word and deed, to the realization of this program.

To such a reaffirmation, the CIO dedicates itself. It calls upon all like-minded individuals and groups to join forces with it in the great endeavor to build a peaceful and a plentiful America.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

LET'S GO!

Children like to go exploring by themselves, with other children or with parents. One of the best ways to establish satisfying relationships is to go places and do things with children. They trail us so often that we should as frequently as possible go at their pace to places they especially enjoy. Given all of our attention, the simplest jaunts make them happy. Three year olds enjoy watching trains, buses, boats, a cement mixer, a visit to a florist. Four year olds enjoy an airport or a zoo almost as much as their fathers. For five year olds, a visit to a post office, Daddy's office, a bridge, a water tower or a shoemaker's is full of interest. Go their way at their pace whenever you can.

Lib. of Congress—Jack Delano for OWI

NEGRO CONGRESS MEET

The Natl. Negro Congress this week announced that five additional prominent individuals would be among the speakers at the 10th anniversary convention of the congress in Detroit, beginning Memorial Day, May 30. They are: Reps. DeLacy (D., Wash.) and Powell (ALP, N. Y.), New York Councilman Davis; Ken. Eckert, national chairman, die casting division, CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and Sec. Walter Frisbie of the Indiana IUC.

CALIF. KLAN RAIDED

Revival of the Ku Klux Klan in Southern California was dramatized recently at Big Bear when Klansmen ran seven Negroes out of the resort town. Raiding the former Klan headquarters in Los Angeles, Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny and investigators found an electrically-lighted cross, thousands of anti-Jewish pamphlets and evidence which they said linked the local Klan with Gerald L. K. Smith.

ONLY THIRD OF PEOPLE IN HEALTH PLANS

VOLUNTARY health programs such as are advocated by the American Medical Assn. would not protect so many people so well as would the National Health Bill (S. 1606), now being considered by the Senate Labor and Education Committee, declares the current CIO Economic Outlook, issued this week.

"Less than a third of our total population now have any kind of protection against medical or hospital cost under voluntary prepayment plans or through commercial insurance," states the Outlook. "Of the 40 million people who have some kind of medical or hospital insurance, about 22 million are members of the Blue Cross or other plans which provide only hospitalization.

"Many of the prepayment plans which provide physicians' services are very limited. For instance, most of the plans give you only surgical care in a hospital. If you have pneumonia, you have to bear the doctor's costs yourself."

The Outlook points out that under the National Health Bill, for a cent or a cent and a half out of every dollar earned by the worker, plus a like amount contributed by employers and appropriations by the government, virtually all of the population would receive complete medical care, including examinations, hospitalization and specialists' services.

CSC ASKS GREATER SHARE IN RED CROSS

The Natl. CIO Community Services Committee this week served notice that it would not renew its fund-raising agreement with the American Red Cross, scheduled to expire April 30, unless provision is made for labor's "democratic participation" in the volunteer work and services of the Red Cross on a nation-wide community level.

Pointing out that under the wartime arrangement CIO-CSC helped raise more than $50,000,000 in three Red Cross campaigns through thousands of volunteers in CIO ranks, Irving Abramson, CSC national chairman, notified Basil O'Connor, Red Cross chairman, that "during peacetime there can be no excuse for any agreement that is only of unilateral benefit to the Red Cross for fund-raising without any provision for full particpation in the work of your organization."

Abramson said that throughout the war the CIO group had vainly sought an opportunity to take part in Red Cross activities and services, adding that "our efforts to create a more wholesome understanding between Red Cross chapters and local labor groups were discouraged at every turn."

Specifically, he said the present agreement "does not provide for, nor does the Red Cross indicate any interest in, our efforts to promote volunteer participation in home nursing, first aid and other essential Red Cross volunteer work on a community basis."

ARE YOU LISTENING?

Labor - USA programs, sponsored by CIO, on timely issues of the day

Polltax, Atomic Energy, Minimum Wages

Keep An Ear Tuned For Coming Programs

- Housing
- Farm-Labor Relations
- The Nation's Health
- CIO in the South

You'll Hear—
Good Music, Fast-Moving Dramatic Sketches

LABOR-USA

Sponsored by CIO
ABC Network

EVERY SATURDAY
6:45 P.M., EST

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges · Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
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Manufacturers & Designers
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POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS · ADVERTISING · LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
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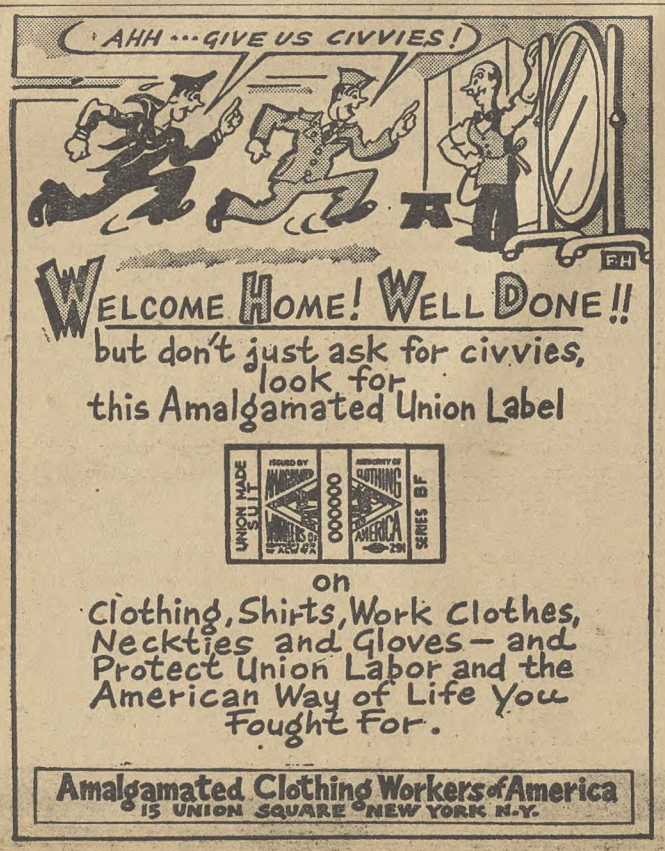
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815



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in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C. I. O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 4600 West Parker Ave., Chicago 39, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of
JIM BARRY
by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

FOLLOWING MICKEY TO STEVE DENTON'S HOUSE, JIM DISCOVERS THAT MICKEY HAD JOINED THE ANTI-UNION CLIQUE IN ORDER TO EXPOSE IT. WITH MICKEY HELD A PRISONER BY DENTON'S MEN — JIM CALLS IN HELP...

YOU MEAN THAT KID BROTHER OF YOURS IS **NOT** A RAT?

THAT'S RIGHT... DENTON'S MEN ARE HOLDING HIM PRISONER — AND PLAN TO KILL HIM!

I OVERHEARD DENTON'S PLOT, FRED. HE'S GOING TO KILL MICKEY TO SHUT HIM UP — AND AT THE SAME TIME START A FRAME-UP AGAINST THE UNION!

WOW! MICKEY IS THE LEADER OF THE ANTI-UNION MOVEMENT... HE'S KNOCKED OFF... LOGICAL SUSPECT — THE UNION!

TONIGHT AT THE UNION MEETING... DENTON IS GOING TO PULL SOMETHING... DON'T KNOW WHAT, BUT I'M SURE OF IT!

I'LL BET HE'S GOING TO SET THE STAGE... MAKE SOME KIND OF STATEMENT THAT WILL PREPARE FOR THE FRAME-UP...

WE GOTTA DO SOME-THING... BUT FAST!

RIGHT! WE'LL GET SOME OF THE BOYS FROM THE UNION AND RESCUE MICKEY!

LET'S GO...

LATER THAT EVENING...

UNION MEETING IS ABOUT STARTING... DENTON IS PROBABLY THERE... SO THE COAST IS CLEAR FOR US TO PAY HIS HOUSE A VISIT...

THE BOYS ARE ALL AROUND THE PLACE... JUST GIVE US THE SIGNAL.

THEY'LL SEE US FROM THE HOUSE...

I WANT THEM TO SEE US, FRED. WE'RE NOT BREAKING IN — JUST DROPPING IN FOR A VISIT...

YEAH... THIS IS THE DENTON HOUSE. WHADAYA WANT?

I'D LIKE TO SEE MR. DENTON... OR MICKEY BARRY...

MR. DENTON AIN'T HOME AND I NEVER HOID OF THIS PUNK BARRY — *HEY!* WHAT'S DA IDEA?

YOU'LL SEE IN A MINUTE, RAT!

OKAY, WISEGUYS! GET 'EM UP!

YOU ARE A WELCOME SIGHT... ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU *THREATEN PEACE-FUL CITIZENS WITH A GUN*... IN FACT I WAS HOPING FOR THIS!

NOW WE CAN GO TO TOWN — AND HAND YOU BOYS AN EDUCATIONAL LECTURE!

ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

MESKIN

WASHINGTON GUIDE

The Case Bill—A Threat to Labor

New proposals for curbing labor's rights are now before the Senate in the form of the Case bill (H. R. 4908). When it comes up for debate, various polltaxers and conservative Republicans are going to enjoy a Roman feast of union-baiting.

More important than oratory is the danger that passage of the bill in the Senate will clamp on new handcuffs on labor's freedom of action. The Case bill has already been passed in the House; the Senate remains the last place to fight it.

In reporting out the bill, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor amputated many of the worst provisions inserted by the House reactionary bloc. The committee recommended creation of a new U. S. Mediation Board to foster conciliation and arbitration—an agency which CIO feels unnecessary; and a provision for criminal penalties against those who use "violence, coercion, intimidation and extortion" in preventing the transportation of perishable farm products by farmers or their employes.

That latter clause is intended to apply to the AFL Teamsters Union—but any student of labor history knows that such laws have a tendency to be used by all sorts of union-busters.

The committee's version of the bill doesn't contain sufficient vinegar for Senate anti-union groups, which are already laying plans to insure a war against labor.

Spearheading this drive are three Senators: Joseph Ball of Minnesota, who blandly protests that he's a "liberal"; Robert Taft of Ohio, who's always in there pitching on any bill to curb the people's freedom, and H. A. Smith of New Jersey, a rank-and-file conservative.

Their six-point program will be backed with amendments to the Case bill and the voices and votes of many polltax and northern Republican Senators.

It calls for: (1) permitting employers to sue unions for alleged contract violations; (2) withdrawal of Wagner Act protection from workers accused of engaging in a "wildcat strike"; (3) a forced 60-day cooling off period; (4) prohibition of unionization of foremen or supervisors; (5) use of injunction against secondary boycotts; (6) elimination of "violence or threats" to prevent scabs from crossing picket lines.

You can figure out for yourself the wonderful time the country's corps of corporation lawyers are going to have with any such provisions.

To head them off, wire or write your Senator today to vote against any version of the Case bill.

Less Draft—A Better Army

CIO's position on the continuation of the draft (the House subsequently voted for a five-month "moratorium") was expressed by Legislative Director Nathan Cowan last week in a letter to Congressional leaders, shortly before the House approved a five-month "moratorium."

Highlights of his statement:

1. "We believe the U. S. should maintain sufficient forces to fulfill our occupation duties in former enemy territory, and to discharge our obligations under the charter of the United Nations."

2. **Sufficient men for this task can be obtained through enlistments—providing the Army removes such obstacles as the caste system; low pay of enlisted men and discrimination in the matter of privileges, terminal pay, etc.; and inefficiencies and personnel-padding at military posts.**

3. Indueted GIs who have been serving at home or abroad should be discharged as soon as possible.

4. "We oppose compulsory military service in peace time."

Let Them Hear From You!

The following Senators, members of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, are studying the Price Control Extension Bill (HR 6042). **Send them a deluge of wires urging removal of all crippling amendments, so that OPA can do a job of warding off inflation.**

Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.), chairman; Carter Glass (D., Va.); Alben Barkley (D., Ky.); John H. Bankhead (D., Ala.); George Radcliffe (D., Md.); Sheridan Downey (D., Calif.); Abe Murdock (D., Utah); James Scrugham (D., Nev.); Ernest McFarland (D., Ariz.); Glen Taylor (D., Ida.); J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark); Hugh Mitchell (D., Wash.); E. Carville (D., Nev.); Charles Tobey (R., N. H.); Robert Taft (R., O.); John Thomas (R., Ida.); Hugh Butler (R., Nebr.); Arthur Capper (R., Kans.); C. D. Buck (R., Del.); Eugene Millikin (R., Col.); Bourke Hickenlooper (R., Ia.); Homer Capehart (R., Ind.).

And—while you're about it—telegraph to your own Senator that you stand four-square against killing OPA and bringing on wild inflation.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June 1947.	Passed by House with flock of death-dealing amendments; Senate Banking Committee has opened hearings.	Wire your Senators and members of Banking Committee to pass bill without amendments. **Strong action is needed to save OPA and price control.**
Patman Housing Bill HR 4761	Provides basis for big housing program for vets.	In Senate-House Conference Committee. At issue: restoration of subsidies and govt. guarantee to buy prefabricated housing.	Wire conferees to re-insert subsidy, pre-fabricated housing purchases. Ask Senators to pass bill.
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee hearings to open soon.	Ask support of your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; now ready for House Labor Committee.	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill S 1606	Establishes national health program aimed at providing adequate low-cost medical service.	Hearings being conducted by Senate Labor Committee; CIO to testify in early May.	Write your Senator that you want bill passed.
Case Bill HR 4908	Would harass unions with many new restrictions and anti-labor devices.	Passed by House; Senate Labor Committee passed milder version, but Tories hope to load it with tough amendments.	Wire, write your Senators that you don't want the Case bill in any form.

YOUR CONGRESSMAN MAY BE HOME FOR EASTER—IF HE IS, PAY HIM A VISIT!

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

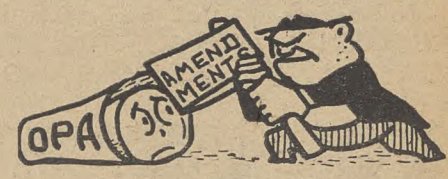
PRICE CONTROL: It's now or never, so far as price control is concerned.

The bill (H. R. 6042) to extend price control must have its crippling amendments removed. There are lots of them, some simple, some complicated.

You don't have to worry too much about what they say—they're all bad. They all represent the effort of one special group or another to pave the way for huge and sinister profit-making.

Taken singly, the amendments are bad. Added together, they spell one word—**INFLATION.**

What to do about it? First, wire



members of the Senate Banking Committee (see names in adjoining column) to approve a Senate version without amendments. Wire your Senators to do likewise. And if your Congressman comes home for Easter, pledge him to vote against amendments when the bill comes out of House-Senate conference committee.

If the bill passes Congress as it passed the House, we're in for trouble.

HOUSING: Patman Housing Bill (HR 4761) has been passed by House and Senate, is now in conference committee to square away the two versions. The bill aims at making possible construction of 2,500,000 homes in the next couple of years.

Two features must be retained in the final version: $600,000,000 subsidies on building materials, and a guarantee by the government to purchase all available prefabricated homes.

Get your wires on this subject to the following members of the conference committee today, for bill is now under consideration: Rep. Brent Spence (D., Ky); Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex); Rep. Paul Brown (D., Ga.); Rep. William Barry (D., N. Y.); Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.); Rep. Fred L. Crawford (R., Mich.); Rep. Ralph Gamble (R., N. Y.); Sen. Alben Barkley (D., Ky.); Sen. Abe Murdock (D., Utah); Sen. Hugh Mitchell (D., Wash); Sen. Clayton Buck (R., Del.); Sen. Homer Capehart (R., Ind.).

MISCELLANY: HR 4051, to provide terminal pay for discharged soldiers, is due for debate soon. Bill was bottled in committee, was forced on calendar by a discharge petition. . . . CIO asked Senate approval for Cooley bill, which provides assistance to small farmers.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GRASS ROOTS WARNING—SAVE OPA!

"God help us if they wreck OPA," the Senate heard this week from UE-CIO member John C. Saccocio and his wife. More teeth for price control, not less —jail instead of only fines— were recommended for ceiling violators. Full details on Page 3.

HEARST, WINCHELL PAY $19,000 LIBEL TO NMU

PRES. Joseph Curran of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union announced this week that a check for $10,000 has been received from the Hearst Corp., thus climaxing a six-year court fight by the union against Walter Winchell, the Hearst press and the Andrew Jergens Co. for statements defaming the NMU and its members.

The Hearst check brings the total damages won by the NMU in this libel action to $19,000. Its suit was the first ever filed and won by an American union against a broadcaster and columnist, and the $19,000 was the largest sum ever collected by an American union in a libel case.

The suit was filed following a broadcast by Winchell on June 9, 1940 and subsequent publication in the N. Y. Daily Mirror of baseless allegations that the NMU and its members were engaged in subversive fifth column activities and were actively conspiring and engaging in the sabotage of American vessels.

During the six years the case was being fought the union appeared in Supreme Court more than 15 times and before the Appellate Division three times.

The defendants were unsuccessful in their attempts to have the court dismiss the action. Justice Peter J. Schmuck of the New York Supreme Court ruled on September 20, 1940 that the union had a right to sue for libel in its own name. Attorneys for the defendents argued that at no time in the past had unions been permitted to bring libel suits in their own name. Twice the Appellate Court upheld the ruling by Justice Schmuck.

UAW MAY STRIKE CHRYSLER

ANGERED at the Chrysler Corporation's policy of firing workers who have become 65 years old, the CIO United Automobile Workers executive board this week authorized a strike unless an "adequate" retirement plan is established.

In a resolution adopted unanimously by the union's executive board, the union said Chrysler "has unilaterally and arbitrarily imposed a policy of discharging employes who have reached 65 years of age."

Such a policy would cause undue hardship and suffering for the men and their families because the "benefits under the present social security fund are grossly inadequate to insure a decent standard of living," the resolution stated.

The union called upon the corporation to negotiate for "an adequate and model retirement plan to meet this problem." The company, in previous negotiations had refused to consider the problem.

The union's executive board also authorized an intensive campaign to liberalize and broaden the present social security program "to insure a decent standard of living for old employes."

"I think I'm being followed . . ."

CRACKDOWN ON MEAT BLACK MARKET

EXPOSED as conspirators against the government and public by the CIO Packinghouse Workers, the giant meat packers this week scurried for cover when the government acted to end the packers' "sitdown strike."

An investigation of the meat packing industry was asked by Rep. Sabath (D., Ill.) in a resolution presented to the House. The resolution accused the meat packers of deliberately creating the meat shortage "to discredit" the OPA and government operation of the industry, and "perhaps to defeat the entire Administration program for fair and equal distribution of the world's food."

At the same time, Agricultural Secretary Clinton A. Anderson accepted a proposal offered by the CIO Packinghouse Workers and reinstated livestock quotas to curb the black market and improve meat distribution through legitimate channels.

OPA enforcement agents throughout the country, meanwhile, launched a drive against black market operators, and preliminary steps chased many undercover operators out of the market and enabled cattle to be sold at below ceiling prices in Chicago for the first time in two months.

In demands for a grand jury investigation in N. Y. City, packinghouse workers charged that big meat packers were channeling meat into the black market by refusing to buy livestock. They have created a meat shortage in order to smash OPA price controls, the union said.

By-products of meat slaughtered by black marketeers have been sold to the big packers, the union asserted, and have, in turn, been resold by the packers at a big profit.

Rep. Sabath's resolution called for a House Banking and Currency Committee investigation to determine whether the packers' refusal to buy is due to the protection against loss given them "through guaranty of refund of 1945 excess profits taxes covering any losses incurred in 1946."

The resolution also called for an investigation of the anti-OPA campaign carried on by the meat packers through their American Meat Institute, and the amount of money spent to spread its "misleading information."

Squads of OPA enforcement officers, bolstered by hundreds of packinghouse workers, consumers, police and market department inspectors, covered N. Y. City to dig out black market operators.

CAREY BROADCAST

"How Can We Channel More Food to War-Torn Countries" will be the subject of the America United Program over NBC stations at 1:15 p.m., EST, Sun., May 5, with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey participating. Broadcasting with him will be Delos James of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and Albert S. Goss, Master, the Natl. Grange.

CONGRESS MAIL HEAVY FOR 100% PRICE CONTROL

SENATORS and Congressmen this week were receiving stacks of mail urging continuance of OPA without crippling amendments, following appeals to CIO affiliates and the public by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Wires and letters should be sent in greater volume to members of Congress, particularly to the members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, to halt the drive against the OPA by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.

Carey joined this week with Jack Thornton, acting chairman of the CIO Cost of Living Committee, and Mrs. Elizabeth Rohr, Washington representative of Consumers Union, in an appeal to the public over the Mutual network.

A member of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Sen. Tobey (R., N. H.) this week declared that his mail favoring continuance of OPA uncrippled was "at least 50 to 1." Sen. Wagner (D., N. Y.) and a secretary to Sen. Glen Taylor (D., Ida.) also reported that mail favored passage of unadulterated price control bill by lopsided majorities.

Even Jack Martin, secretary to Sen. Taft (R., Ohio) declared that "almost everybody is for continuing OPA," but blamed it on a "propaganda campaign" organized by Stabilization Director Bowles.

In a widely distributed letter the Congressional Committee to Protect the Consumer this week declared:

"It is not at all to late to translate the will of 95% of the American people who are for price control into 51% of the Senate and the House.

"This committee calls on all the people to keep up the fight. There are two rounds yet to go—one in the Senate and one more in the House. Price control can still be salvaged. But only you, the people, can do it by continuing to make your will known to your Senators and Congressmen."

MURRAY AWARD FOR VET AID

The Natl. CIO Community Services Committee this week announced that the Philip Murray Award will be presented to the American making the most outstanding contribution to the welfare of the veteran. The rules are:

Any CIO member or unit may nominate any individual for the award. Nominations should be based upon the accomplishments of the individual in aiding the veteran to find his rightful place in the community, and in impressing the community with its responsibility to the veteran.

Nominations should be made in writing, listing the qualifications of the candidate. Nominations and statements should be mailed before July 4, 1946, to the Philip Murray Award, Natl. CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

IT'S 'PEEPER' RANKIN NOW

Shhhhh. Don't breath it to a soul! Did you know that the CIO Political Action Committee is "Getting instructions from behind the 'Iron Curtain'?"

Authority for this sensational revelation is none other than Rep. "The Mouth" Rankin (D., Miss.), who sounded off this week after being stung by remarks of Sec. of Commerce Henry A. Wallace. Wallace said Democrats who voted against President Truman's major proposals should not be entitled to Party support.

Polltaxer Rankin called for removal of Wallace, erroneously said the CIO-PAC "claims to have raised six million dollars from questionable sources to try to control elections," and asked for a Congressional investigation of the organization by the Committee on Un-American Activities.

The "Iron Curtain" statement was coupled with an announcement that "our investigators are checking up on them now."

In N. Y. City, PAC officials declined to dignify the attack with a reply.

REPRESENTATIVE RANKIN

'GOD HELP US IF THEY WRECK OPA'

By FRED d'AVILA

(See House Voting Record—Page 12)

CIO SEC.-TREAS. JAMES B. CAREY

"Some business organizations are willing to gamble with our economic welfare to gain additional profits at the expense of the whole nation."

BERNARD GORSICA

"All of the fellows I work with are 100% for the OPA."

"GOD help us if they wreck OPA.

"I plead with you, gentlemen. You are supposed to represent me, my wife, those gentlemen. I believe that if voting machines were set up over the country today, there would be an overwhelming vote to give OPA more power.

"Today, it's too easy. A merchant is caught selling goods over ceiling price. He's fined $5. It pays him to be caught once if he makes $500 or $1,000 profit.

"But if you put teeth in the act instead of weakening it, if you send him to jail instead of just fining him, he'll think twice about a violation."

Where would you get the jails?

"Build more of them!"

It was the people vs. the profiteers this week in the ornate hearing room of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee. The issue was renewal of the price control act without crippling amendments passed by the House.

Carrying the ball for the people were five rank and file CIO members like John C. Saccocio, whose testimony is quoted above, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

(Below) Grass roots testimony from Iowa interested Sen. Hickenlooper (R., Iowa). L. to r.: Lloyd Achenbach, CIO Packinghouse Worker from Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Saccocio, Richard, 2, and Fred Saccocio, 11, and Sen. Hickenlooper.

The rank and filers spoke from the belly, and the comments of some of them were so frank that the polished, well-fed Senators maintained a silence that could have been preserved in cans.

Saccocio, who's a member of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers from Schenectady, N. Y., swallowed with some suspicion a kindly statement by Senator Tobey (R., N. H.) about "how fine it was to have you people come down here."

"Well," said Saccocio, "I hope that's so. It happens that so many times a man runs for election and makes all sorts of promises and then forgets all about them when he gets elected."

The Senator was indignant. He said the country was "in a bad way" if the people have lost faith in their representatives.

"Well, gentlemen," said Saccocio, girding for battle, "since we're speaking frankly I might as well tell you about my Representative (Bernard W. Kearney, R., N. Y.), That man is vicious against labor. He voted for the Case bill. The only time he changed his mind was when thousands of others like myself sent him hundreds of petitions.

"Most of you do not represent the people," the grass roots lecturer continued to his substantial audience. "You represent the manufacturers. That's why the people lose faith in government.

"You people talk good about democracy. It sounds grand when you're making campaign speeches, but once you are elected, where is this democracy? It disappears."

The rank and file testimony included these points:

● "One item that a lot of Italian people in Schenectady buy is cotton seed oil," said Saccocio, who brought along his pretty wife and two young boys.

"The ceiling price is $2.50 a gallon. I walked into a store and asked for oil, and the man put a gallon on the counter. I laid down $2.50 and started to walk out.

" 'Where are you going'?," he asked.

" 'Look,' I said, 'I want that oil. The ceiling price is $2.50. Now either you call a cop or I'll call one'."

"I got the oil, but if it hadn't been for OPA, I wouldn't have got it for $10 a gallon!"

● Bernard Gorsica, member of CIO Steelworkers Local 1272, Pittsburgh, whipped out three pay envelopes, said his weekly take-home wages had dropped over $10 since before V-J Day.

"I've already begun to cash war bonds, one or two every pay day. I'm still buying them, but it's only taking money out of one hand and putting it into another.

"A sample take-home check was $50.20 a week last March. My wife's a pretty good manager. That's the only way we get by. And I'm one of the fortunate ones in the steel industry—75% of the workers are worse off."

Similar testimony was presented by:

● Mrs. Louise Grod, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Redbank, N. J., who said she has to work because her truck driver husband isn't making enough to support the family. "We're living with my folks. Unless OPA is made stronger, it may be a long time before we can live like an American family."

● Lloyd Achenbach, CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 3, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, said packers can still buy meat and sell for OPA ceiling prices. He cited an advertisement in a Kansas City, Mo., paper of a chain store, operating its own meat slaughtering plant, which sells at from 3-5c below OPA ceilings.

● John Prodoehl, CIO Auto Workers Local 918, Chester, Pa., sometimes works as few as three days a week, earns $27, has a weekly net budget "trimmed as close as possible" of $50.20 for his wife and five kids. "Without OPA, we'd be lost."

In contrast to the quiet acceptance by the Senators of the rank and file testimony, there was paragraph by paragraph heckling of Carey as he explained the official CIO position. It boiled down to this:

● Attempts to sabotage OPA and price control stem from certain greedy business interests willing to gamble with the national welfare to gain additional profits. They want either to hamstring or eliminate controls, or, failing that, to cause Congressional pressure on OPA to achieve the result by weakening of OPA's administration.

● Price control is not holding up production. More goods are being produced today than ever before in the nation's peacetime history—estimated at a record $150 billion worth a year.

● Most of the pressure against price control argues that rising wages force rising prices. But the wage increases granted since V-J Day amount to only ⅓ of 1% of the $150 billion annual production level. What then becomes of the theory that wage increases in this microscopic amount should be the basis for price increases that are forecast in many quarters at approximately 50%?

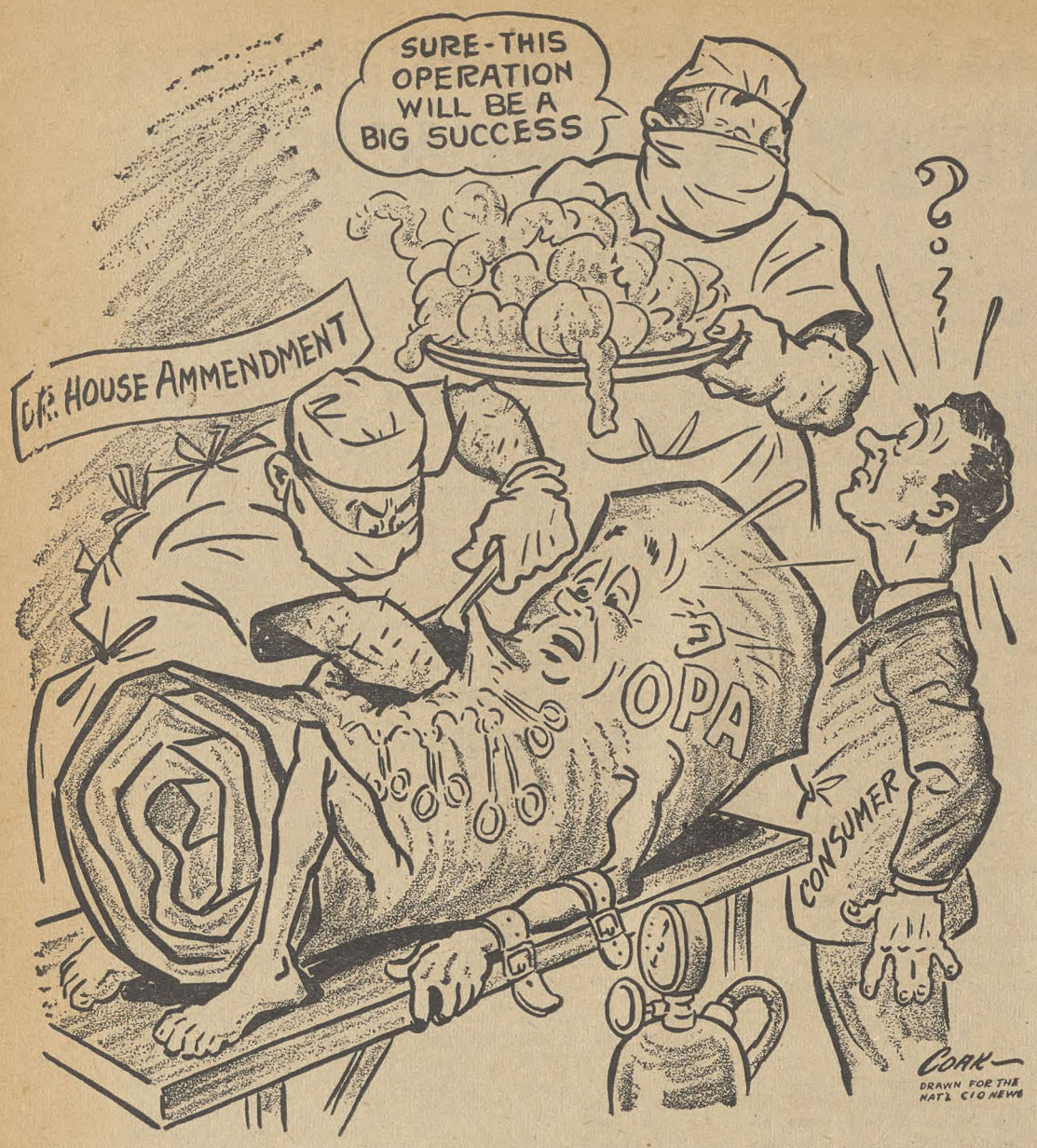
● Corporation profits have risen from $3.8 billion in 1936 to $9.3 billion in 1945. During six war years American corporations made profits after taxes of over $52 billion. $25.9 billion were paid to stockholders and $26.1 billion remained undistributed in corporation treasurers. For every dollar thus idle, a worker is cheated out of the chance of one hour's labor.

● With such profits and reserves, it is obvious that price controls need not be relaxed to insure industry a good return on money invested. OPA must be preserved without amendments, and also without hidden, weakening deals within the agency.

PRAISE CIO PUBLICITY

"I have made a study of CIO publicity," said Sen. Millikin (R., Col.) at the price control hearings, "and I understand that it is without parallel in skill and extent."

"I agree," said CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. "We do a better job per dollar spent than the NAM does, but we just don't have as many dollars to spend."



DISEMBOWELING PRICE CONTROL

Few actions of Congress have so shocked so many Americans as have the House amendments to the Price Control Act.

These amendments—to end food subsidies, to guarantee profits, to shorten OPA's life, and to lift prices in all directions—would reduce the Price Control Act to a lifeless shell.

In adopting them, the House voted in effect to end price control, to raise living costs and to invite inflation.

The public reacted immediately and flooded Congress with a record number of wires and letters, nearly all protesting against the House action and demanding real price control.

Faced with this and many other indications of public indignation, many Congressmen have taken refuge in the threadbare claim that they favor continuance of OPA and price control even though they voted for the amendments.

The matter is now before the Senate, which can refuse to accept the House amendments. Price control can still be saved if this is done, and if the House will accept rejection of these amendments in conference between the two houses.

It is therefore urgent that all Senators and Representatives be told by all citizens, in increasing volume, to save price control.

But don't let any of them kid you that price control can be saved, if price-raising amendments are passed. Ask them to vote for price-control extension WITHOUT AMENDMENTS.

FEED THE STARVING

America is a land of plenty in a hungry world. Hardly anywhere else is food so plentiful. In most other countries people must live on the barest of subsistence rations, and in many parts face literal starvation.

Who can be so inhuman as not to heed the cries of these hungry millions or to give some share of his food to the starving?

American working people, who have known hunger, in the midst of plenty, and seen at first-hand the dire effects of undernourishment, have always been the first and most generous in their response to humanitarian appeals.

The CIO and its members can be counted on to comply wholeheartedly with every proposal for reducing food consumption and avoiding waste to increase American relief shipments abroad.

But this is not enough.

America must realize that countless lives might have been saved and endless misery averted, if rationing and food controls had not been so prematurely scrapped after the war, and if adequate plans had been made in advance to relieve the approaching famine.

We cannot bring to life the dead or undo the misery that has been suffered. But we can take decisive steps now to end this tragedy of too little and too late.

That is why the CIO is demanding the immediate resumption of food rationing to make American food available to the starving of other lands. Voluntary plans are not enough. They can be sabotaged by selfish hoarders and profiteers. The burden should be fairly shared by all the American people.

Nor are food shipments enough for any more than temporary relief.

Besides demanding rationing, the CIO calls for unstinting support to UNRRA for the rehabilitation of war-devastated lands; and for prompt extension of loans to our needy allies, so they may buy the raw materials and equipment to supply their needs in the future.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE American people's battle against inflation has been called the Battle of the Bulge.

But after what the House has done to destroy price control, it's more reminiscent of the story of Algy:

"Algy met a bear. The bear was bulgy. The bulge was Algy."

★ ★ ★

Who's Algy? We hate to be personal, but we do mean you—and you—and everyone else who has to buy what he needs.

As to the bear, well, it could just as well be a tiger. If you think it'd be fun to ride on the tiger of inflation, remember what happened to the young lady who took a tiger-ride:

"They returned from that ride, with the lady inside, and a smile on the face of the tiger."

★ ★ ★

The propaganda against price control suggests another name—the Battle of the Bilge.

The bilge has been chiefly supplied by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, at a cost of $395,850—which they expect us consumers to repay them, plus several thousand percent interest, in higher prices.

★ ★ ★

The "line" of the NAM runs something like this:

"So you can't buy a shirt, or a car, or a radio? Know why? It's because of price control; because we-uns can't make enough profit out of selling to you-uns.

"The remedy? Abolish OPA and take the lid off prices.

"What will happen then? Well, of course, prices and living costs will go up. But don't worry, suckers. We-all will then make such big profits out of you-all that we'll want more and more—and eventually there will be so many goods on the market that prices will come down.

"So, in the long run, everything will be hunky-dory."

★ ★ ★

What's wrong with this NAM "line"?

Chiefly the hook at the end of it, for any poor fish who swallow it.

★ ★ ★

In the first place, we don't live in the long run, we've got to live in the short run.

And it's going to be a mighty short run for our money, if price control is destroyed.

If prices go up as they did after the first world war (without price control), we'll have to pay $1.34 for five pounds of sugar, now selling for 35c; a pound of bacon will jump from 41c to 58c, a dozen eggs from 50c to 92c, and a gallon of gas from 20c to 34c.

Without price control, a family now living on $2,500 a year will probably have to pay $250 more for food, $150 more for clothes, $250 more for rent, and $300 more for other goods and services, to maintain the same standard of living.

★ ★ ★

So, in the short run—if the NAM and the House have their way—increased living costs will cancel all wage increases and turn them into cuts in real wages.

Like Alice in Wonderland, we'll have to run as fast as we can—after higher wages—just to stay in the same place. And the value of our savings will be cut in half.

★ ★ ★

In the second place, even if we manage to survive the short run, the long run won't be any more rosy.

A hectic inflationary "boom" has always been followed by a deflationary "bust."

So, after higher prices have stolen our wages and savings, we won't have much left—if we have a job at all—to benefit from the lower prices of deflation, depression and unemployment.

★ ★ ★

In the third, fourth, fifth and all other places, the NAM "line" is as screwy as the hook at the end of it.

The lack of goods on the market is not due to lack of civilian production and profits, both of which are at record high levels.

Goods are being kept from the market, in a squeeze-play to end price control and to make a killing through higher prices.

If price control is abolished, corporations will still keep goods off the market waiting for higher and yet higher prices.

★ ★ ★

There's only one way to avoid being hooked on the NAM line. Urge the Senate to reject the inflationary amendments passed by the House, and Congress to renew the Price Control Act without any amendments.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran — John Green — Reid Robinson
L. S. Buckmaster — Allan S. Haywood — Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald — Emil Rieve — R. J. Thomas

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ASK TRUMAN ENTER LUMBER DISPUTE

PERSONAL intervention by President Truman in the snarled-up lumber industry was asked this week by J. E. Fadling, president of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers Union.

Fadling said in a letter to the President that lumber prices are too high, and that management is stalling on wage negotiations, knowing that profits are guaranteed under the carry-back, carry-forward provisions of the tax law even if the industry does not produce.

Calling on Truman to utilize his knowledge of the industry gained when he headed the Senate investigating committee bearing his name, Fadling said:

"Prices of lumber are completely out of line and have been increased far in excess of wage increases to the workers of the industry.

"Now in negotiations, the IWA is demanding a just share of the profits created by the workers' labor. Last fall we made it clear that we were seeking wage increases that could then be paid out of existing profits and refused to join the employers in pressuring the government for price increases."

"We believe," Fadling stated, "that while wage increases alone are not a panacea to the lumber problem, they are needed to help recruit and hold an adequate labor force throughout the industry, particularly in the low wage forest regions of the south central and southeastern states."

He pointed out that productivity on the west coast was high. It takes less than 16 man-hours to produce 1,000 board feet, from standing trees to finished lumber (figures from Washington State Planning Board). The average wholesale price of west coast lumber increased 80% from 1940 to November, 1945. During this period wages increased 37¼c or 56% in common labor, and smaller percentages in skilled brackets.

Fadling pointed out to President Truman that "it is our belief that the industry's incentive to produce is greatly reduced by the provisions of the carry-back-carry-forward tax law under which lumber operators can collect without producing and at the same time save their trees for the day when price ceilings will be lifted altogether or further modified."

"As evidence of the desire of a substantial sector of the industry not to produce," Fadling's letter stated, "we cite the obvious present maneuvers of douglas fir and western pine employers to provoke a strike." He stated the employers are "insisting on the elimination of virtually all contract provisions negotiated long before the war—provisions which 'have been' virtually standard for several years."

Fadling requested the President to study the IWA's recent analysis of a comprehensive production, which called for:

1. Government assistance—technical advice and economic aids—similar to the assistance provided farmers to be given to the millions of forest owners and the many thousands of small logging and sawmill operators.

2. Use of the government's police powers to protect forests from cut-out-and-get-out logging, to bring about sustained timber yields.

3. Government aids in the development of plants for conversion of waste wood into building materials to supplement ordinary lumber.

50 YEARS UNION EXPERIENCE WILL AID BITTNER IN ORGANIZING DRIVE

VAN A. BITTNER, director of the new CIO Organizing Committee, will draw upon 50 years of trade union organizing experience when he opens the CIO's drive in the South next month.

Fifty years ago, when he was 11 years old, Bittner went to work in the mines near his home in Bridgeport, Pa., and joined the United Mine Workers after getting his first pay envelope.

Five years later, at 16, he was president of his Mine Workers local. That was at the turn of the century when the mine operators kept their spies and company men busy trying to ferret out and fire unionists and the miners held their meetings in the hills and hollows near their homes.

Bittner turned his experience to advantage later when he became an organizer for the Mine Workers in the South and West, and when he directed two big CIO drives in the Mid-West and West 10 years ago.

His fire and vigor as a unionist was recognized by his fellow miners when he was 23 years old and he was elected a vice-president of UMW District 5, centering around Pittsburgh.

Three years later he was elevated to the presidency of the district, one of the largest coal mining areas in the nation.

VAN A. BITTNER
Heads Organizing Drive

Thirty years ago, when he was 31 years old, Bittner went South for the first time to organize. As an international representative of the Mine Workers he organized in Tennessee, Alabama and Kansas for eight years.

Then he moved to West Virginia and brought thousands of miners into the union.

The West Virginia miners selected Bittner as president of the state's District 17. He served from 1933 to 1942.

In between, during the CIO's first campaign to organize the nation's mass industries, Bittner became director of the CIO's drive in the Great Lakes-Western area.

Mass campaigns that carried the CIO's message of better wages and working conditions swept into the imagination and hopes of workers in the steel plants, farm equipment factories and meat packing houses in and around Chicago. They joined CIO in hundreds of thousands.

In 1942, Bittner was elected assistant to Pres. Philip Murray at the first constitutional convention of the CIO Steelworkers. As a representative of the steel workers, he became a member of the CIO Executive Board.

When war struck, Bittner was recommended by Murray to represent CIO on the Natl. War Labor Board and was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1942. He served until December, 1945.

Peace opened the way for the CIO's new organizing campaign which, Bittner says, will be carried on in the South just as it was carried on when the steel workers flocked into CIO.

"This campaign is a single-minded organizing drive," he explains. "We will organize the workers so that they can get the same good wages and working conditions that the CIO has secured for all of its members."

RALLY TO 'MAKE WESTINGHOUSE SETTLE'

TAKING its case to the people by means of "roving picket lines" in Washington, D. C., New York, Chicago, and other metropolitan centers, the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers this week marked the 100th day of its strike against the Westinghouse Electric Corp.

The demonstration in New York City featured eight busloads of children carrying empty milk bottles and signs saying I Need Shoes in a family picketline around the corporation's Wall Street offices.

Thousands of spectators from the financial district's bustling lunch hour crowds stopped to watch the colorful picketline, which was headed by two men made up as Hitler and Mussolini carrying signs: Me And Westinghouse Are Buddies.

The older children helped hand out leaflets, the younger ones held their mothers' hands and some of the fathers carried the ones too little to walk. Two-year-olds held on tight to babies' bottles with signs around their necks which said My Bottle Is Empty. Little boys wore signs saying: I'm Backing My Daddy and Me Too.

How is it after 100 days on strike? "Not too good," admitted Elizabeth Dronke, tall, spunky-looking blonde whose husband, Arthur, was a truck driver before the war and still hasn't been able to find a job since he left the army.

"There's no money coming in, it's all going out. The baby needs things." She looked down at Butch, 3½, who marched along beside her in soldierly style. "I'm picketing," he explained. "I wish they'd settle so we could go back," his mother said. "It's a darn shame. We worked all through the war, did everything we could. They made plenty. (Westinghouse wartime profits were $154 million.) All we're asking is 18½c like the other companies gave. You can't raise a family on what we're getting now."

The strike of 75,000 Westinghouse employes in 31 plants from Los Angeles, California, to Springfield, Mass., started on January 15. Since that date the strike has completely stopped production in all Westinghouse plants.

Negotiations are continuing in Pittsburgh, but no reports of progress have been issued. The Union is demanding an 18½c an hour increase. The company has offered a 9.7c increase with no wage increase for 10,000 Westinghouse lamp workers.

Westinghouse employes from Baltimore, aided by CIO members in Washington, D. C., picket corporation offices in the nation's capital in protest against the firm's refusal to settle for the 18½c an hour raise granted by other firms in the electrical and radio industry.

TO ARBITRATE PM DISMISSALS

Pres. Milton Murray of the CIO Newspaper Guild and two other PM staffers in the tabloid's Washington Bureau, scheduled for "economy" dismissal April 24, stayed on the payroll this week pending arbitration of the case.

PM management in N. Y. City refused to rescind firing notices given to Murray, John T. Moutoux and Elizabeth Donahue.

In the face of direct evidence that the "economy" firings were in violation of PM's contract with the N. Y. Guild, PM management refused to withdraw dismissal notices against the three. Instead, PM Editor Ralph Ingersoll proposed arbitration through the U. S. Conciliation Service, with the three kept on the payroll pending outcome of the binding arbitration proceedings.

RUN REGISTRATION ADS

Newspapers throughout Massachusetts are running "Register NOW" ads sponsored by the State CIO Council as part of a concerted drive to speed up PAC activity. PAC committees have been set up in all local unions, and a vigorous dollar contribution drive has been launched.

VETS' CARS 'MUST,' AMPUTEES SAY

By FRED ROSS

WAR amputees tell you in no uncertain terms that they need specially equipped cars to take their place in society. And a visit to Walter Reed Hospital and Forest Glen, where Walter Reed patients go to recuperate, should convince any impartial observer that Congress should pass the CIO-UAW-backed Rogers-Kelly Bill (HR 6114) which would require the Veterans Administration to provide them with specially equipped cars.

Let Pfc. Carl Kistel, Chicago, who lost both legs while fighting with the 86th Division in the Ruhr Pocket a year ago this month—and who had been a junior in Hyde Park High in Chicago—take over here:

"I have driven a car especially equipped for amputees. I have concluded that an amputee would be dependent on others to get him to his place of employment if he did not have such a car."

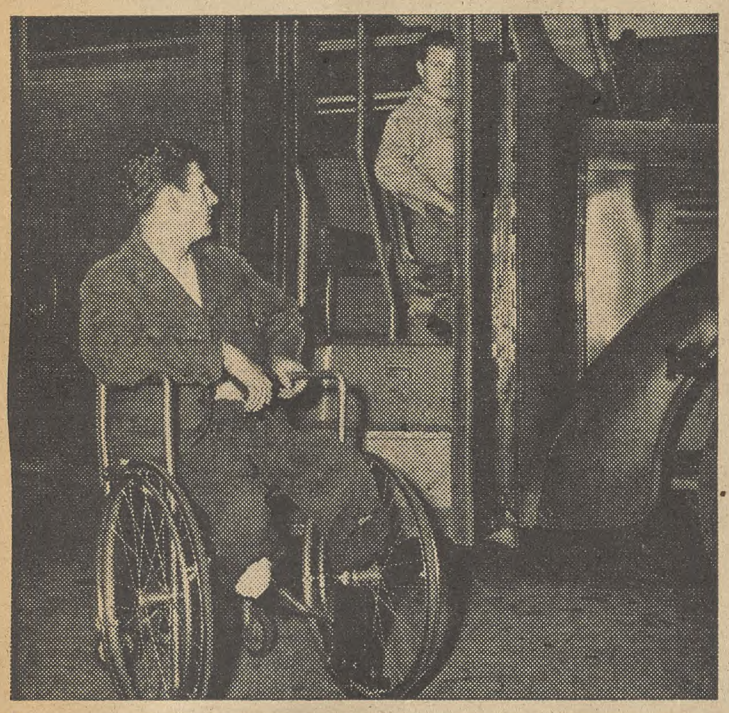
He is planning on joining the War Amputees Committee, which has been organized not only at Walter Reed but also at Percy Jones Army Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich., and Thomas England Army Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J.

Sgt. Milton Kornfeld, chairman of the committee at Walter Reed, spelled out Kistel's theme:

"We don't want charity. We want a fair chance to be on an equal basis with the able bodied and to take our place in society, and the only possible solution we see is the car with mechanical aids. Such cars are necessary since we lost our legs."

Kornfeld, who lost his left leg while fighting with Merrill's Marauders for the Burma Road—the life line for China—plans to go into business with the aid of relatives and a GI loan.

Want to see war amputees free of charity? Keep those letters pouring into the House World War Veterans Legislation Committee.



Pfc. Carl Kistel, Chicago, Ill., shows why CIO-UAW-backed Rogers-Kelley bill for specially equipped cars for war amputees should be enacted. Top, Kistel, waiting for strangers to carry him into bus. Below, Kistel, with friend, is at wheel of specially equipped car which could take him to work.

ALL WORKERS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE UNITED FOR HIGHER WAGES & SALARIES ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SECURITY

IT'S ONE BIG CIO UNION IN GOVERNMENT

A NEW union of public service workers, born of parents long skilled in protecting the rights of government employes, this week flexed its muscles and prepared to embark on a major organizing campaign.

The new union is the United Public Workers of America, CIO. It was formed during the course of a five-day convention in Atlantic City, N. J., of the CIO Federal Workers and the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers, both of which gave up their identity to found the new organization.

With a membership of close to 100,000, the new union directed an immediate campaign for tightening of the merged organization to pave the way for effective organizing in every corner of the country.

In a session filled with plans for the future of their new union, several hundred delegates had little time for Atlantic City sightseeing or for speeches from non-members.

The single exception was CIO President Philip Murray, who received a tumultous welcome from the delegates when he wished their new organization a bright future.

In his speech to the new government union CIO President Murray emphasized continually the point that public employes—like workers in private industry—will see many of their problems disappear when they have increased the size of their organization. The merger of UFWA and SCMWA is a step in the direction of creating 100% organization, he declared, "and will be a good thing for the public employes of the U. S."

"The answer to the problem of full collective bargaining rights," Murray continued, "is the organization of all the public employes. I have the idea that if all the public employes in New York State were organized, Tom Dewey would be glad to give you collective bargaining and social legislation."

Though public employes have some problems different from industrial workers, "the people employed by government are human beings and their hearts beat in unison" with the workers of private industry, Murray declared.

Turning to broad international questions, the CIO leader urged world-wide disarmament as a step to peace.

"If peace means anything to the peoples of the world," Murray asserted, "it means not only that the atom bomb must never again be used to kill human life, but that the production of all armaments for aggression shall be stopped. That would mean an end to all the armies that might threaten the peace of the world."

As one of its first actions, the convention of the new organization moved quickly to inform Congress of government workers' strong demands for continued price control and warned that the union would not sit back to watch its recent wage gains be nullified through higher prices.

Pointing out that rising prices are a particular burden on "the fixed income and low income groups, who are the vast majority of the American people," the convention's resolution attacked monopoly interests holding out for higher prices by creating an artificial scarcity of goods on the market.

In another strongly worded resolution, the convention declared that "friendship and cooperation between the U. S. and the Soviet Union is the essential basis for an enduring peace" and urged a four-point program to improve international relations.

Called for as a basis for peace and good will were: (1) the halting of present efforts to "isolate the Soviet Union in the UN world affairs"; (2) positive actions to re-establish friendly relations with the USSR; (3) withdrawal of American and British troops from all friendly countries; and (4) support of a policy for UN regulation and control "of all phases of atomic energy, including the immediate possession of all atomic energy in a civilian commission."

The officers' reports to the federal and local government workers' unions clearly indicated that during the past several years the nation's public agencies have been lagging behind, despite the increases won by the unions.

Federal workers' pay, which in 1937 was as low as $720 a year, has been pushed rapidly upwards through action of the CIO Federal Workers, the officers' report declared, and with the 1946 Pay Act the U. S. workers' minimum will be almost $1,800. Nevertheless, the report said, federal employees feel like "second class citizens" with regard to pay, security, civil and political rights and union status.

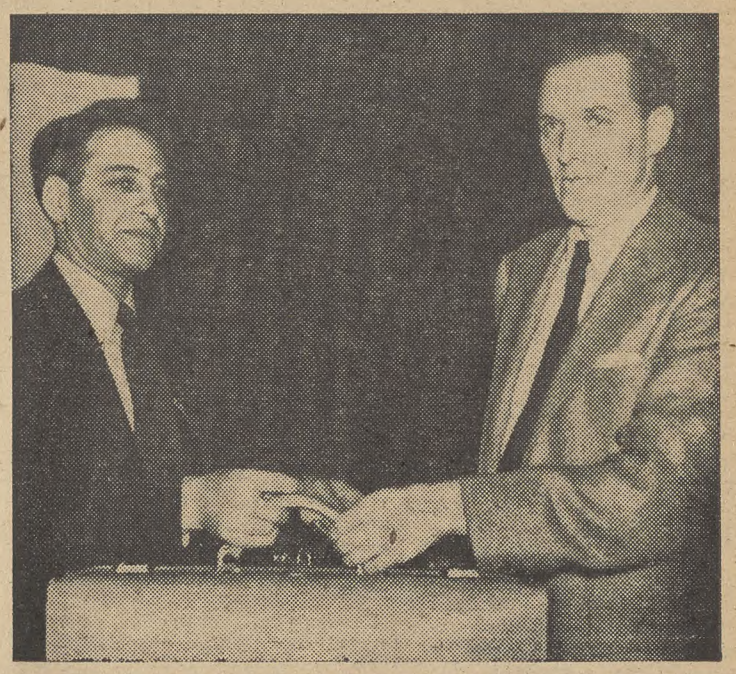
The UFWA officers reviewed their wartime cooperation with government agencies but noted with regret that there is a "wide gap" between the promises and performances of President Truman's pledge to carry out the Roosevelt policies.

Similar difficulties were noted in the report of President Flaxer and Secretary-Treasurer Robert Weinstein to the SCMWA convention. Rising living costs have bitten deeply into the $83,000,000 wage gains won by the union for members and non-members, and have made imperative an immediate drive for further increases.

Official figures show the strength of the newly-formed organization at approximately 74,000—26,000 from the UFWA and the balance from the SCMWA. Much of the convention discussion revolved around the question of how best to speed organizing plans, with a sizeable group in the SCMWA urging union financing of district councils. The officers' report suggested that such groups be financed on a voluntary basis in those areas in which the locals vote for their establishment.

In a series of resolutions, the UPWA voted confidence in Murray's leadership; urged government to set up a Wagner Act form of labor relations for its employes; endorsed the CIO organizing drive in the south and voiced support to organizations assisting the drive; and lashed out at all forms of racial and religious discrimination in government agencies.

Abram Flaxer of SCMWA was elected president of the new union. Eleanor Nelson, former head of the federal workers, was named secretary-treasurer. Robert Weinstein, former SCMWA secretary, was elected director of organization, while six persons—six from each of the merging unions, were elected to vice presidencies.



Good job, well done. Henry Wenning, former secretary-treasurer of the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers (right) retired from office for reasons of health. Not forgotten by the union, he was presented with traveling bags by President Flaxer.

500,000 ORGANIZING GOAL SET BY TEXTILE

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

AMERICA'S CIO textile workers, 400,000 strong, this week charted a militant course of political action and organizing plans to bring into their union a half-million unorganized workers.

"Organize the unorganized" was clearly the theme of the fourth biennial convention of the CIO Textile Workers Union, meeting in the tremendous Atlantic City, N. J., convention hall. Close to 1,300 delegates from the U. S. and Canada applauded every mention of the union's "new worlds to conquer" and voted enthusiastic backing for the CIO's organizing drive in the south and the activities of the CIO Political Action Committee.

With Pres. Emil Rieve presiding, the delegates heard a detailed report of progress in lifting wages and improving conditions throughout the war; heard CIO Pres. Philip Murray outline plans for unionization of southern industrial centers; and, as The CIO NEWS went to press, were awaiting a report on PAC by Pres. Sidney Hilmman of the Clothing Workers; on OPA by Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles; and on general labor conditions by Sec. of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach.

In a speech heard by the delegates in attentive silence which erupted into a cheering ovation at its conclusion, Murray called upon the TWUA to participate in an energetic crusade to extend union benefits and break the strangle-hold of reaction in Congress.

The CIO drive in the south, Murray predicted, "will be a simple, pure, unadulterated campaign of organizing unions. If, in the next few years, the by-product of that campaign is the elimination from Congress of Rankin and Bilbo, that's all to the good, isn't it?" he asked the delegates, a sizeable proportion of whom come from the poll tax south.

Murray scoffed at an AFL announcement that it, too, contemplates a southern campaign, and referred to their leaders as "rusty-bottomed and parrot like." He recalled with bitterness that at the Labor-Management Conference in Washington last September, leaders of the AFL had joined with conservative employers to prevent discussion of a national wage policy.

The CIO President, emphasizing the need of political action, recalled that since 1937—"for nine long years"—there has been no advance in legislation to help the common people.

"In the course of those nine years, while Congress was defeating the aims of the people for social security legislation, employers have succeeded in having passed many bills calculated to guarantee their monetary profits," Murray charged. "There is no danger under existing legislation of any employer going over the hill to that old poor house."

That legislation, he said, accounted for the length of many of the recent strikes, since corporations have been able to raise their liquid assets during the war years to 50 billion dollars .

Earlier, he had attacked the "unholy alliance" of southern Democrats and northern Republicans who had exhibited "diabolic conduct" in killing proposals for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission—a measure "aimed at ending race discrimination in America." Similarly he scored the bitter warfare of the tories against the polltax, minimum wages and veterans' housing.

Murray enumerated five major points of Pres. Roosevelt's economic bill of rights as goals for labor progress. He urged the allegiance of American workers to the "maintenance and sustenance and strengthening of the United Nations Organization" to help insure permanent world peace, and at the same time called upon the U. S. to take its place in the world family of nations without losing "faith in our own ethical attitudes" or permitting the country to slip into an "attitude of defeat . . . or moral laxity."

The convention was a cheerful one, proud of the improvements wrested by strikes and conference room negotiations with a traditionally low-pay industry.

Since 1943, the figures showed, the union has signed 436 new contracts for 101,976 workers and has expanded the total number of union-protected workers to 400,000 working in over 1,500 mills. The CIO-affiliated union is in a strong majority position in five major fields of its jurisdiction and hopes to make a clean sweep within the next 24 months.

And it was with genuine pride that Rieve, addressing the union's opening session, declared: "The TWUA is today the biggest, strongest, and the most respected union that textile workers ever have had, anywhere in the world."

Speaking at the opening session, Rieve traced in detail the union's struggles and accomplishments since the last convention in 1943.

Despite advances including 17½% increases for the entire industry since V-J day and raises that in some cases have lifted pay to 106% over 1937 levels—"working conditions in many mills are still medieval, and the employment practices of many textile manufacturers are still those of a half century ago," Rieve charged.

Gains made during the war through argument before government agencies and since V-J day by direct collective bargaining have brought 10 to 15c an hour improvement in wages.

"These gains are spreading rapidly into South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama and within a very short time minimum wages in the entire cotton industry, north and south, will be 65c an hour and average wages will be close to those in the North," Rieve announced with pride. Similar wage boosts are taking place in such varied sections of the union's jurisdiction as woolens, worsteds, synthetic yarns, carpets and rugs.

Between January 1937 and now, wages have been raised through constant union pressure in the following degrees:

Textiles—pay up 86%

Southern cotton—pay up 106%.

Northern cotton—pay up 91%.

Woolens and worsteds—pay up 91%.

Synthetic yarns—pay up 81%.

The strikes and wage struggles have given the textile union "a basic solidarity," Rieve said, but also proved that so long as 80% of southern textile workers remain unorganized, "we can have little security there."

"I have traveled through the South considerably in recent months," Rieve told the convention, "and I am convinced that textile workers there are eager for unionization. We must take advantage of these favorable signs of the times."

Giving full support to the CIO's forthcoming organizational campaign south of the Mason-Dixon line, Rieve predicted that "we have every reason to believe that out of this drive will come many thousands of new members of our union."

At the same time, Rieve warned that union organization without political action would be only 50% effective.

"Unless we purge the Congress of its labor-haters and labor-baiters", he declared, "its rank conservatives and enemies of the little people of our nation, we might as well pack up and go home, in the South and everywhere else."

He called for arousing the people "through PAC" to the "tragic, almost unbelievable story that is being enacted in Washington" and the need for organizing the voters to insure the nation a better Congress after 1946 elections.

Citing the reactionary campaigns for destruction of price controls, minium wage improvements and social welfare bills, Rieve reflected that "seldom in our generation have the pressure boys had such free rein or spent such fabulous sums in trying to put over a raw deal on the common people of our country."

Organization of security for unions and working people must be carried out on international scale, as well as at home, the TWUA president declared in a section of his speech reviewing the devlopment of CIO links with the World Federation of Trade Unions. He said that steps are now being taken for establishment of an Int. Textile Organization within the framework of the WFTU and indicated the TWUA will play a major part in its formation.

A concluding section of the speech dealt with the political affairs of the postwar world.

Rieve urged complete support of the United Nations as the only hope for building a permanent peace. He praised President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes for the "current course" upon which they have launched in treating world problems.

Declaring that American relations with the Soviet Union and Great Britain, as well as the other countries of the world, can be handled only in the light of what the United Nations can be made to do," Rieve warned that UN must develop into something more than a mere "big stick" against any one country or groups of countries.

He reviewed American relations with the Soviet Union, pointing out that the people of neither country want war, but that lack of mutual knowledge and understanding have produced a situation in which the USSR is "playing a game of international poker with the seeds of war."

Textile union policy, Rieve declared, is simply this: "We are against imperialism and balance of power politics whether they are practised by England or Russia or any other nation; we place our faith unreservedly in the United Nations as the only hope of world peace and international amity."

If UN is to work satisfactorily as a factor for world peace, every country must demonstrate its faith in the new global organization. "It seems to me," Rieve concluded, "that this might well involve a willingness on our part to place Pacific bases under UN trusteeship, to give UN responsibility for the atomic bomb, and let UN solve in its own way such economic rivalries as are presented by the various nations' need for natural resources."

Such a course, he indicated, would restrain the U. S. from acting as "balance of power" between the British empire and the Soviet Union, and would restrain the Russians in their dealings with Iran or the UN Security Council.

Convention resolutions during the first two days called for: Passage of the 65c wage bill without the Pace inflationary rider; strong support of the World Federation of Trade Unions and TWUA participation in the world organization's forthcoming convention of textile unions; civilian control of atomic energy with eventual lodging of such control in the UN; support of higher taxes on corporate profits; elimination of the use of injunctions in labor disputes; and support of the current food-sharing campaign to help the starving peoples of Europe and Asia.

EMIL RIEVE
Textile President As He Addressed Convention

'BIGGEST TEXTILE UNION IN ALL THE WORLD'

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, speaking on his organization's accomplishments during recent years:

- "The Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, is today the biggest, the strongest, and the most respected union that textile workers ever have had, anywhere in the world.
- "We are now the fourth largest union in the CIO, and we are winning Natl. Labor Relations Board elections at the rate of more than one every two and a half days.
- "We have raised the wages of American textile workers more than half a billion dollars since our 1943 convention.
- "We are now in the process of insuring that nowhere in the textile industry of this country will a worker be required to work for less than 65c an hour, or $26 a week.
- "Phenomenal gains have been made in spreading the principle of the union shop.
- "Nearly a quarter of a million textile workers today enjoy the benefits of free group insurance, paid for by the employer.
- "Never in the history of the industry has the textile worker been so amply protected against insecurity and discrimination."

Fairbanks-Morse strikers, members of the CIO Steelworkers, parade through Beloit, Wis., when streets are crowded with Saturday shoppers coming in from the farms. Lincoln camped in Beloit as a captain of militia during the Black Hawk War, and returned later while stumping for the presidency to reiterate his "hatred of the institution of slavery." F-M strikers recalled his words against slavery as they stumped through town to get their strike message before the people.

98 DAYS AND STILL SOLID!

Checking picket cards is pretty Rose Schumacher, picket committee member. The cards are important because they indicate workers morale.

Story By Alfred H. Hirsch
Photos By E. F. Miller

CHANCES are, if you have the money to buy the best, that your baby is weighed in a Fairbanks-Morse Co. scale. The somewhat sturdier one that you watch at the grocery store or butcher's, keeping an eye on that itching thumb behind the counter, is probably made by the same company. So, in most cases, are the huge shipside or railroad loading scales all over the country, and in spots covering the world.

They, together with Diesel engines for locomotives as well as countless other industrial products are made by this company whose main plant sprawls over a large section of Beloit, Wisconsin.

Since January 21, however, none of these goods have been coming out for that was the day close to 4,000 production workers, members of Local 1533, CIO United Steelworkers of America, walked out of the shop. They haven't been back since.

They tell a lot of stories around Beloit, Wis., a sort of leisurely town, industrial in itself but a farm center for miles around as well. (You ought to see it on a Saturday afternoon with the farmers and their families in to see what's what and to go shopping.)

But the strike's the story and today it's the largest steel plant in the national union whose employers have refused to go along on the 18½ cents across the board settlement.

THAT'S no particular surprise to the union. When the members voted to strike, Charles Symmonds, local 1533 president said, they voted, at the same time "their full determination to see the strike through."

They knew what they were up against. They'd seen the company cut the union down to a mere skeleton in 1940 and 1941, seen it resist the union as it grew to full strength in 1942 and 1943. They'd watched while the company piled up grievance on grievance (with 300 prestrike ones awaiting settlement right now). Finally, they'd seen the company ignore, appeal or stall off the War Labor Board decisions since 1944.

But the union did more than watch. And taking a look at its strike organization today, you get an inkling of why it stood up, and of why it's standing up so staunchly right now, after 13 weeks on the line, starting when the snow was deep on the Wisconsin ground, and the Rock River, over which union headquarters hang, was frozen solid.

You turn off Grand Avenue, directly at the end of the bridge, and walk up one flight of outside stairs, watching the water flow slowly by. There's a porch running along the whole floor, protruding over the Rock and it's a nice sight, quiet, restful. You turn left into what, years back, was a second story apartment. But now it's union headquarters, where there are girls at the typewriters, one a union employe, the others, strikers.

BACK of the first room is the office of the Picket Committee, headed jointly by H. O. Van Vleck and E. F. Miller, Army veteran of World War II whose father is the mayor of Freeport, Illinois, not far away. Serving with them are Schumacher and Al Lovgas. team, each one of them is at quarters or touring the lines a 16 to 18 hours a day.

In front of them sit five filled with cards bearing the of all the strikers, the shift th on during the strike, their d And, though it may sound str keeping the information on cards up to par is the big j the strike because the inform reflected on the cards shows things are up to snuff.

The cards show that 40 per of the strikers have perfect re 78% close to it, and only a ha no records at all.

Picket duty is six hours a day days a week, from Mon thr Saturday, 4 shifts a day means those gates are covered minute.

SAY a man or woman miss shift. Within two days the card at the house informing striker of a $2 fine. At the time the notice says that the may be appealed by appearing fore the Excuse Committee. committee, headed by H Haughton and made up of strikers for whom picketing be a hardship, act as both and jury. They have the righ suspend or remit the fine an the excuse is good, that's just they do.

Working out of the picket mittee office too is the visiting mittee, chaired by Leo and Tabor. "A thankless job," both it, but necessary, just the They visit those who miss tw more tricks, to find out the re why, get them down to the ha explain.

Sharing the work are left to right: Elbert Stevens, cook; Al Boyd, chef; and Della Behling, doughnut maker. Ray Bunnell, chairman of the food procurement committee, brings in new supplies. (Below) Gene Turman and Eleanora Hass serve pickets in the union hall. Most of the food obtained for the pickets is donated by townspeople or brought in by farmers.

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picketing would
as both judge
e the right to
he fine and, if
that's just what

he picket com-
he visiting com-
Leo and Roy
job," both call
just the same.
no miss two or
out the reason
to the hall to

STEPPING into the hall, you smell cooking. And, right across. is the kitchen. Maybe it's cheese sandwiches, chili and coffee today. Maybe there's 25 pounds of beef in that pressure cooker donated by its manufacturer up-state in Eau Claire or perhaps it's soup, sandwiches, and crullers or cake. Sometimes it's a bit of everything, with not enough of any one dish to go around.

For, so Gene Turman, in charge of the kitchen, and grievance man for many years in the foundry, says, "we feed about 250 a day right here, not to mention as many more with light stuff out on the lines."

He's in general charge. With him works Eleanora Haase, who is in charge of the cooks.

The union's meeting room has been transformed. Borrowed tables were moved in, set around the hall. They fill up, three or four times a day for meals. Over in the corner there's usually a card game.

There aren't too many smiles around here. Faces look a bit strained, bored, hard. It's been a long time.

But to feed the pickets takes money and food. And there are active committees on both.

"If we go to a shopkeeper to ask for cigarettes and he gives us money, why, we take it," says Ray E. Bunnell, chairman of the Procurement Committee.

"If we ask a man for money and he give us doughnuts, we take it," says Pete Allen of the Finance Committee.

"I don't want to give you total figures." Pete says, "for a lot of reasons. But we're managing to stretch the funds and food so far. And we expect to continue."

Over 350 "Thank You" cards, mimeographed for that purpose, have gone out.

YET, in spite of what the union does, in spite of the fact that many of the strikers are now working elsewhere though they cover their regular picket duties just the same after 13 weeks there's bound to be hardship.

That's the job of the combined Community Services and Public Relations Committee, headed by Mervin Nelson. In a few limited cases the union has made emergency loans. In a good many others it has presented problems to the county relief on behalf of the strikers in both Rock and neighboring Winnebago. "We've gotten them to cooperate too," Nelson says. "They've raised the rent allowance from $20 to $30 at our insistence."

But this is only part of the job. Dozens of landlords and real estate offices have been prevailed upon, by the union, to declare "moratoriums" on rent, for a month or for the duration of the strike. There hasn't been a single eviction yet. Up to April 13 a total of 184 cases had been handled to the satisfaction of the strikers.

PUBLIC relations work included the holding of an open membership meeting, to which the public was invited and for which it turned out to see three reels of pictures of the strike and to hear reports

That's the story. It gives the laugh to rumors of "back to work" movements the company keeps circulating, in between slow, laborious negotiation sessions.

The company has been taking all it can out of the hides of the workers ever since the original plant site was donated to the firm in 1887.

It's bitten off too much this trip.

GM SALES DROP—BUT NOT THOSE PROFITS

NOTWITHSTANDING the reconversion shutdowns and the strike in the closing months of last year, General Motors Corp. made more profits in 1945 than in wartime 1944, as the company's annual report shows.

And, as CIO United Auto Workers members with a flair for figures observe, the U. S. treasury contributed $34,000,000 to the corporation which came in handy to offset strike losses.

Commenting on GM Chairman Alfred P. Sloan's message to stockholders, the UAW research department said:

"For American workers the year 1945 was a year of reconversion headaches and slashed take-home pay. For the duPonts and Sloans of GM there were no such ordeals. According to Mr. Sloan profits for the corporation in 1945 were actually higher than in 1944.

The profits were $170,995,865 in 1944 and $188,268,115 in 1945.

Profits mounted for GM although sales between 1944 and 1945 dropped by over one billion dollars. This neat trick of making more money for selling less products was not done with mirrors but with the tax laws passed by Congress. Here, according to the UAW, is how it was done:

"1. GM added $34,415,000 to profits out of the U. S. treasury through application of the notorious carryback provisions of the excess profit law.

"2. GM cut its income taxes by $17,664,600 as compensation to itself for war plants in addition to the 20% annual amortization already allowed on these properties. Altogether the government paid $85,000,000 for these plants—but GM owns them.

"3. GM sold its holdings in the Natl. Bank of Detroit at a profit to itself of $13,957,800."

Auto workers also figure out that GM made more profit in 1945 while paying its employes a lower average weekly rate than in 1944. The average weekly rate in '45 was $55.90 including overtime. In 1944 it was $56.70, according to Mr. Sloan.

OTHER ALLIS STRIKES LOOM

FAILURE of U. S. Conciliators, after 28 days of negotiations, to resolve major issues in dispute between the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. and Local 248, CIO United Auto Workers, has thrown the case into the laps of Washington labor department officials in the hope that an eleventh-hour settlement can be reached.

Unless government action can bring about an agreement before April 29, the deadline set by the union, the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Wisconsin's largest manufacturing plant, currently employing 11,400 production workers, will be struck.

If forced to strike, the West Allis works will be the fifth Allis-Chalmers plant to join a national walkout of that company. Other struck plants are located at Pittsburgh, Pa., La Porte, Ind., Springfield and Norwood, Ohio. The La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass., plants are expected to join the strike, barring agreement.

CIO UNION CONVENTION LIST

Forthcoming conventions of CIO international unions and state industrial union councils are:

April 30—Pennsylvania CIO Council, Pittsburgh.

May 6—Maritime Conference of several CIO Maritime unions, San Francisco, Cal.

May 6—Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 14—United Steelworkers of America, Atlantic City.

May 14—United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes, Akron, Ohio.

May 19—International Fur & Leather Workers, Atlantic City.

May 22—Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers, Atlantic City.

June 3 — United Packinghouse Workers, Montreal, Que.

June 3 — United Furniture Workers, Detroit.

June 4—United Transport Service Workers, Chicago.

June 10—Michgian CIO Council, Detroit.

June 17—American Newspaper Guild, Scranton, Pa.

July 15—Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers, Buffalo.

July 20—Tennessee CIO Council, Chattanooga.

August 12—Oil Workers International Union, Fort Worth, Tex.

Sept. 9—Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Milwaukee.

THE BOSSES HAVE NO TROUBLE AT ALL

Wage increases of 40 to 60% were won by three officials of the American Rolling Mill Co. after negotiations with themselves.

For Mill Pres. Charles R. Hook, ex-president of the National Association of Manufacturers, the wage increase of 40% amounted to $47,493.

For vice-president Calvin Verity a 55% increase meant $42,614 more in the sock; and for another vice-president W. W. Sebald, a 60% boost added $32,993 to the family bank account.

The American Rolling Mills, a few months ago, bitterly fought the steelworkers demand for an 18c increase. They didn't have the heart to fight themselves, however.

VETS HIKE—TO ORGANIZE

A 30-mile hike in the night by two veterans this week brought a Southfields, N. Y. plant into the CIO.

The two veterans, Hampton Elwood and William Brown, workers at the Frank Hall & Sons plant, walked 30 miles to a CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers union meeting to ask that the CIO organize in their plant.

The CIO did, and last week the workers voted 43 to 6 for the CIO. Now an agreement is being negotiated.

WEBER HEADS VA. PAC

Charles Weber, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has been named director of the Virginia state PAC and the State CIO Council.

ARE YOU UNFAIR to the Union Label?

PLAIN OR TIPPED

Union people who do not boost union label goods are unfair to their union and unfair to themselves . . . *because union-made means well-made!*

Raleigh Cigarettes are the most widely distributed union label product in the world . . . every time you say "A pack of Raleighs" you boost *your* union label!

Be fair to your label...be fair to yourself...

SMOKE Raleigh

THROAT PROTECTION ★ BETTER TASTE ★ LASTING FRESHNESS

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Baltimore, Md., reports: Kauffman Manufacturing & Supply Co., Hagerstown, Md., UAW-CIO 16, against 0. CIO Field Rep. Robert Brylke was in charge.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, advises: Rheem Mfg. Co., Birmingham, USA-CIO 4, no union 2. USA Director R. E. Farr was in charge. Krestex Corporation, Haleyville, Ala., CIO Textile Workers 238, no union 55. TWUA State Director Edmund F. Ryan was in charge, assisted by TWUA Rep. Lloyd Davis and a splendid organizing committee composed of workers in the Haleyville plant and members of the TWUA local at Russellville.

CIO Reg. Dir. Geo. Craig, of Philadelphia, reports: Link-Belt Co., Philadelphia, USA-CIO 878, against 91.

G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, announces: Roseville Pottery Co., Zanesville, Ohio, CIO Glass Workers 193, against 77. Rep. Everett Kanatzer was in charge; Invincible Sweeper Co., Dover, Ohio, employes voted 100% for the USA-CIO. Rep. Bill Neal was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter H. Harris, Chicago, reports: The Whitcomb Locomotive Co., Rochelle, Ill. (production and maintenance employes), USA-CIO 95, against 45.

Paul R. Christopher, CIO National Representative, reports: CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland, Memphis, announces: International Cellucotton, Memphis, CIO Textile Workers 123, against 2; TWUA Rep. Grant Williams was in charge; Moss Devoy Brick, Memphis, CIO 51, no union 0. CIO Rep. Henry White handled this one.

Carey Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, announces: Saratoga-Victory Co., Albertville, Ala., CIO Textile Workers 219, no union 109. TWUA State Director Edmund F. Ryan informs that TWUA Reps. W. H. Price and Houston Troupe were in charge of the campaign. This marks the establishment of the first CIO local in Marshall County, home county of former Congressman Joe Starnes.

Wm. Mayo, CIO Reg. Dir., South Bend, Ind., reports: Hind & Dauch, Detroit, CIO Paperworkers 85, no union 7. UPA Rep. Neil Chesebro was in charge.

G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, reports: Hinde & Dache, Sandusky, Ohio, CIO Paperworkers 193, against 77. UPA Rep. Elzy Bush was in charge.

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CIO Reg. Dir. Hugh Thompson, Buffalo, advises: Enzinger Union Corp., Angola, N. Y., CIO 30, IAM 16; Ranburn Co., Inc., Tonawanda, N. Y., CIO Paperworkers 16, no union 10. CIO Rep. Jos. J. Lovas was in charge of both of these drives.

E. B. Pugh, CIO Reg. Dir., Richmond, Va., reports: Double Envelope Corp., Roanoke, Va., CIO 33, against 23. UPA Rep. Thomas Linn was in charge, assisted by CIO Rep. Lloyd P. Vaughan.

Ewald Sandner, CIO Reg. Dir., Newark, reports: Mutual Sunset Co., Trenton, N. J., CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Wkrs. 70, AFL 36. PJNW Rep. Morris Riger was in charge; Cities Service Oil Co., Linden, N. J., CIO Oil Wkrs. 16, no union 0. OWIU Rep. Paul Eaton was in charge.

Thomas E. Andert, Chairman, Optical & Instrument Workers Org. Comm., advises: American Optical Co., Evansville, Ind., CIO 11, no union 0. O&IW Rep. Arthur Alberstein was in charge; Buhl Optical Co., CIO 46, against 19. CIO Rep. Geo. Knezevich was in charge of the organizational work.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. Org. IUM&SWA-CIO, reports: Frank A. Hall & Sons, CIO 43, no union 6.

★ ★ ★

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, Denver, Colorado, reports: Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., Hayes, Kansas, URWDSEA-CIO 25, against 11; Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., Claflin, Kansas, URWDSEA-CIO 30, against 2. Intl. Rep. Marion C. Frazier was in charge. Successful negotiations with Gates Rubber Co. and the CIO Rubber Workers resulted in a contract being concluded and accepted on a basis of 18½c increase across the board.

CIO Reg. Dir. Jos. D. Cannon, Louisville, Ky., reports: Midwest Industries, Louisville, signed a contract with the URWDSEA-CIO providing union shop, check-off and wage increases up to 2½c for highest paid workers and up to 30c per hour for lesser and lower paid workers, plus many other benefits.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, advises: Meadow Gold Creamery Co., Huntsville, Ala., recognized URWDSEA-CIO without resorting to NLRB. Involves approximately 35 people. Credit for this should go to URDWSEA Reg. Dir. John Schulter, State Dir. Frank Parker and Field Rep. Harvey Mayo as well as a splendid committee from the Huntsville IUC.

James Ritchie, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Louis, reports: John Arthur Shoe Co., St. Louis, CIO Shoe Workers 53, no union 26.

★ ★ ★

USWA Reg. Dir. Harry Jones, Endicott, N. Y., advises that negotiations have been completed for a wage increase in the Paracord and the Rubber plant of the Endicott-Johnson Corp. and according to the company they intend to pay the same wage increases to all employes of the Endicott-Johnson Corp. which will amount to better than $5,500,000 a year increase. The pay increase for Endicott-Johnson Corp. workers in Greater Endicott and the rest of the Triple Cities area will come to about 15c an hour for each worker. Agreement was negotiated by Harry E. Jones, Reg. Dir., CIO Shoe Workers, and the local committee of John McGivern, pres., Harry Barton, vice pres., and Roger Clouse, chief steward. These negotiations have been carried out without any work stoppage or strikes.

CIO Reg. Dir. I. L. DeShetler, Kansas City, reports: Midwest Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo., CIO Packinghouse Workers 19, against 6. Intl. Rep. Frank Brown was in charge.

In front rank of Pratt & Whitney picketline in Hartford, Conn., ex-GI's spearhead the drive of Local 251, CIO Electrical Workers, for an 18½c wage boost. Local manufacturers seek to establish a 10c raise as standard.

PLAN JOINT MARITIME ACTION

JOINT strike action by seven maritime unions will be recommended to the May 6 Maritime Unity Convention unless the "deadlock in negotiations between all of the maritime unions and the shipping industry is broken."

The recommendation was announced last week after a conference by officials of five of the seven unions.

If industry heads continue their "sitdown" on wage demands, a strike of the seven unions would involve 200,000 workers and 85% of the maritime industry, the union officials estimated.

Two proposals will be laid before the May 6 convention. They are:

1. "That the maritime unions will join together in support of wage increases and other improvements demanded by each of the participating unions;

2. "That any strike action against the shipping industry shall be joint strike action, with all maritime unions concerned starting the strike together and at the same time, and continuing to remain on strike until the demands of all the respective unions are met."

The unions involved are the National Maritime Union; the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Marine Cooks & Stewards; American Communications Assn.; Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.; Inland Boatman's Union, all CIO affiliates, and the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers, unaffiliated.

All of the unions have taken, or are now in the process of completing, strike referendums.

NLRB UPHOLDS FTA

THE CIO Food & Tobacco Workers position in its California cannery dispute with the AFL Teamsters was twice upheld last week by two Natl. Labor Relations Board examiners.

The two examiners, in a review of FTA charges against the AFL and two cannery plants, said the closed shop agreements reached between the Teamsters and cannery plants were "clearly illegal."

Recommendations that the NLRB withdraw recognition of the Teamsters and set aside the closed shop contracts were contained in the report which said that the companies "unlawfully assisted the AFL and interfered with FTA-CIO."

The two companies, the Lincoln Packing Co. and Flotill Products Co., had signed backdoor agreements with the Teamsters even though they knew that the NLRB had directed the firms not to enter into any exclusive agreements until a new election was held.

The recommendations were expected to set the pattern for further NLRB action against the California Processors & Growers Assn., which has signed contracts with the Teamsters.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

WORKERS in the Alaska canned salmon industry voted overwhelmingly to strike for their demands after owners of seven plants refused to negotiate. Minimum wage in the canneries is $144 a month for the two-month season, the CIO Food, Tobacco Workers, representing the workers, said.

The biggest organizing drive ever undertaken in New York's wholesale and warehouse industry is being planned by Local 65, CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers. An appropriation of $250,000 and a staff of 100 organizers has been voted.

Maintenance workers of the Detroit News, in addition to a $3 a week raise, will get 10% premium for all work done after midnight under a new contract gained by the Detroit Newspaper Guild.

CIO Fur and Leather Workers in two luggage plants in the Detroit area won 15 and 17½c hourly pay increases, and other contract gains. In Muskegon, Mich., the fur workers won a 18½c boost at the Muskegon Tannery Co. after a four-day strike.

CIO Steelworkers gained a 19c pay boost for workers in the Texarkana, Ark., Water Co. Wage adjustments were calculated on the basis of maintaining weekly take-home pay after a cut-back in the work week.

Two CIO Rubber Workers locals in Philadelphia and Trenton, N. J., negotiated 18½c increases for 800 workers in the Sloane Blabon Linoleum Corp.

Reid Robinson, pres. Intl. Union Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, reports: Settlements of 18½c per hour with retroactive pay of 9¼c back some six months has been made with the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. for all of its Montana properties covering 8,000 workers. Similar settlements have been made with the Miami Copper Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., and the Intl. Smelting & Refining Co., at Miami and Globe, Ariz. The back pay has been based on 18½c for a three-month period. The Triumph Mining Co., Hailey, Idaho, and 20 brass manufacturing plants have also settled on the basis of 18½c per hour. The brass plants are located in Connecticut, New Jersey and New York. Only one major brass company, the American Brass Co., remains unsettled with 8,000 workers on strike.

HOUSE VOTE TO KILL OPA

HERE is how the House of Representatives voted to destroy OPA and raise prices. There were seven crippling amendments which would make the price control act not worth the paper it is written on.

The amendment on which the vote is here recorded is the worst of the lot because it guarantees profits. Many of those who voted for these amendments are apostles of free enterprise, but apparently they think nothing is wrong with Government intervention as long as it underwrites profits already swollen by the war.

Remember these men who voted wrong (W)—for the amendment. They are enemies of the working people. The symbol (R) for right means a vote against the amendment. NV means not voting and includes paired votes.

ALABAMA

Boykin (D) ..... W
Grant (D) ..... W
Andrews (D) ..... W
Hobbs (D) ..... W
Rains (D) ..... NV
Jarman (D) ..... NV
Manasco (D) ..... W
Sparkman (D) ..... R
Patrick (D) ..... NV

ARIZONA

Harless (D) ..... W
Murdock (D) ..... R

ARKANSAS

Gathings (D) ..... W
Mills (D) ..... W
Trimble (D) ..... R
Cravens (D) ..... W
Hays (D) ..... R
Norrell (D) ..... W
Harris, Oren (D) ..... W

CALIFORNIA

Lea (D) ..... W
Engle (D) ..... W
Johnson, Leroy (R) ..... W
Havenner (D) ..... R
Welch (R) ..... R
Miller (D) ..... NV
Tolan (D) ..... R
Anderson (R) ..... W
Gearhart (R) ..... W
Elliott (D) ..... W
Outland (D) ..... R
Voorhis (D) ..... R
Healy (D) ..... R
Douglas (D) ..... R
McDonough (R) ..... W
Patterson (D) ..... R
King (D) ..... R
Doyle (D) ..... R
Holifield (D) ..... R
Hinshaw (R) ..... W
Sheppard (D) ..... NV
Phillips (R) ..... W
Izac (D) ..... NV

COLORADO

Gillespie (R) ..... W
Hill (R) ..... W
Chenoweth (R) ..... W
Rockwell (R) ..... W

CONNECTICUT

Ryter (D) ..... R
Kopplemann (D) ..... R
Woodhouse (D) ..... R
Geelan (D) ..... R
Luce (R) ..... NV
Talbot (R) ..... W

DELAWARE

Traynor (D) ..... R

FLORIDA

Peterson, J. Hardin (D) ..... NV
Price (D) ..... W
Sikes (D) ..... W
Cannon, Pat (D) ..... R
Hendricks (D) ..... W
Rogers (D) ..... W

GEORGIA

Peterson, Hugh (D) ..... W
Cox (D) ..... W
Pace (D) ..... W
Camp (D) ..... W
Vinson (D) ..... W
Tarver (D) ..... W
Gibson (D) ..... NV
Wood (D) ..... W
Brown (D) ..... W
Mankin (D) ..... R

IDAHO

White (D) ..... NV
Dworshak (R) ..... W

ILLINOIS

Douglas (D) ..... R
Dawson (D) ..... R
Rowan (D) ..... NV
Kelly (D) ..... W
Gorski (D) ..... R
Sabath (D) ..... NV
O'Brien (D) ..... R
Link (D) ..... R
Gordon (D) ..... R
Resa (D) ..... R
Church (R) ..... W
Reed, Chauncey W. (R) ..... W
Mason (R) ..... W
Allen (R) ..... W
Johnson, Anton J. (R) ..... W
Chiperfield (R) ..... W
Dirksen (R) ..... W
Arends (R) ..... W
Sumner (R) ..... W
McMillen (R) ..... NV
Simpson, Sid (R) ..... W
Howell (R) ..... W

(ILLINOIS—Continued)

Price (D) ..... R
Vursell (D) ..... W
Clippinger (R) ..... W
Bishop (R) ..... W

INDIANA

Madden (D) ..... R
Halleck (R) ..... W
Grant (R) ..... W
Gillie (R) ..... W
Harness (R) ..... W
Johnson, Noble J. (R) ..... W
Landis (R) ..... W
LaFollette (R) ..... R
Wilson (R) ..... NV
Springer (R) ..... W
Ludlow (D) ..... R

IOWA

Martin, Thomas E. (R) ..... W
Talle (R) ..... W
Gwynne (R) ..... W
LeCompte (R) ..... W
Cunningham (R) ..... W
Dolliver (R) ..... W
Jensen (R) ..... W
Hoeven (R) ..... W

KANSAS

Cole (R) ..... W
Scrivner (R) ..... W
Winter (R) ..... W
Rees (R) ..... W
Hope (R) ..... W
Carlson (R) ..... W

KENTUCKY

Gregory (D) ..... R
Clements (D) ..... W
O'Neal (D) ..... NV
Chelf (D) ..... W
Spence (D) ..... R
Chapman (D) ..... R
May (D) ..... R
Bates (D) ..... R
Robsion (R) ..... W

LOUISIANA

Hebert (D) ..... W
Maloney (D) ..... W
Domengeaux (D) ..... W
Brooks (D) ..... W
McKenzie (D) ..... W
Morrison (D) ..... R
Larcade (D) ..... W
Allen (D) ..... W

MAINE

Hale (R) ..... W
Smith, Margaret Chase (R) ..... R
Fellows (R) ..... W

MARYLAND

Roe (D) ..... W
Baldwin (D) ..... W
D'Alesandro (D) ..... R
Fallon (D) ..... R
Sasscer (D) ..... R
Beall (R) ..... W

MASSACHUSETTS

Heselton (R) ..... W
Clason (R) ..... W
Philbin (D) ..... W
Holmes, Pehr G. (R) ..... W
Rogers, Edith Nourse (R) ..... W
Bates (R) ..... W
Lane (D) ..... R
Goodwin (R) ..... W
Gifford (R) ..... W
Herter (R) ..... W
Curley (D) ..... NV
McCormack (D) ..... R
Wigglesworth (R) ..... W
Martin, Joseph W. (R) ..... W

MICHIGAN

Sadowski (D) ..... R
Michener (R) ..... W
Shafer (R) ..... R
Hoffman (R) ..... W
Jonkman (R) ..... W
Blackney (R) ..... W
Wolcott (R) ..... W
Crawford (R) ..... W
Engel (R) ..... W
Woodruff (R) ..... W
Hook (D) ..... R
O'Brien (D) ..... R
Rabaut (D) ..... R
Dingell (D) ..... R
Lesinski (D) ..... R
Dondero (R) ..... W

MINNESOTA

Andresen, August H. (R) ..... W
O'Hara (R) ..... W
Gallagher (D) ..... R
Starkey (D) ..... R
Judd (R) ..... W
Knutsen (R) ..... W
Andersen (R) ..... W
Pittenger (R) ..... W
Hagen (R) ..... W

MISSISSIPPI

Rankin (D) ..... W
Whitten (D) ..... W
Whittington (D) ..... W
Abernethy (D) ..... W
Winstead (D) ..... W
Colmer (D) ..... NV
McGehee (D) ..... W

MISSOURI

Arnold (R) ..... W
Schwabe (R) ..... W
Cole, William C. (R) ..... W
Bell (D) ..... W
Slaughter (D) ..... W
Bennett (R) ..... W
Short (R) ..... W
Carnahan (D) ..... R
Cannon, Clarence (D) ..... R
Zimmerman (D) ..... R
Sullivan (D) ..... R
Ploeser (R) ..... W
Cochran (D) ..... NV

MONTANA

Mansfield, Mike (D) ..... R
D'Ewart (R) ..... W

NEBRASKA

Curtis (R) ..... W
Buffett (R) ..... W
Stefan (R) ..... W
Miller, A. L. (R) ..... W

NEVADA

Bunker (D) ..... NV

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Merrow (R) ..... W
Adams (R) ..... W

NEW JERSEY

Wolverton (R) ..... R
Hand (R) ..... W
Auchincloss (R) ..... W
Mathews (R) ..... W
Eaton (R) ..... W
Case (R) ..... W
Thomas, J. Parnell (R) ..... W
Canfield (R) ..... R
Towe (R) ..... W
Hartley (R) ..... W
Sudstrom (R) ..... W
Kean (R) ..... R
Norton (D) ..... NV
Hart (D) ..... R

NEW MEXICO

Fernandez (D) ..... W

Philip Murray, James B. Carey and Allan S. Haywood, president, secretary-treasurer and vice-president respectively of the CIO, receive Treasury Dept. medals for their help in promoting War Bond sales. Shown here, l. to r., are: Haywood; G. Warren Morgan, associate chief, Labor Section, Treasury Saving Bonds Division; Murray, Carey, and Joe Swire, also of the Labor Section, Savings Bonds Division.

NEW YORK

Sharp (R) ..... NV
Hall, Edwin (R) ..... W
Latham (R) ..... W
Barry (D) ..... R
Roe (D) ..... NV
Delaney, James (D) ..... R
Delaney. John (D) ..... R
Pfeifer (D) ..... R
Keogh (D) ..... R
Somers (D) ..... R
Heffernan (D) ..... R
Rooney (D) ..... R
O'Toole (D) ..... R
Rayfiel (D) ..... R
Celler (D) ..... R
Buck (R) ..... W
Baldwin (R) ..... R
Marcantonio (ALP) ..... R
Bloom (D) ..... R
Torrens (D) ..... R
Powell (D) ..... R
Lynch (D) ..... R
Rabin (D) ..... R
Buckley (D) ..... R
Quinn (D) ..... R
Gwinn (R) ..... W
Gamble (R) ..... W
Bennet (D) ..... W
LeFevre (R) ..... W
Kearney (R) ..... W
Byrne (D) ..... R
Taylor (R) ..... W
Kilburn (R) ..... W
Fuller (R) ..... W
Hancock (R) ..... NV
Hall, Leonard (R) ..... W
Taber (R) ..... W
Cole, W. Sterling (R) ..... W
Rogers (D) ..... R
Wadsworth (R) ..... W
Andrews (R) ..... NV
Elsaesser (R) ..... W
Butler (R) ..... W
Reed, Daniel A. (R) ..... W
Klein (D) ..... R

NORTH CAROLINA

Bonner (D) ..... W
Kerr (D) ..... W
Barden (D) ..... W
Cooley (D) ..... W
Folger (D) ..... R
Durham (D) ..... W
Clark (D) ..... R
Doughton (D) ..... W
Ervin (D) ..... W
Bulwinkle (D) ..... R
Weaver (D) ..... NV

NORTH DAKOTA

Lemke (R) ..... W
Robertson (R) ..... W

OHIO

Bender (R) ..... W
Elston (R) ..... W
Hess (R) ..... W
Gardner (D) ..... W
Jones (R) ..... NV
Clevenger (R) ..... W
McCowen (R) ..... W
Brown (R) ..... W
Smith, Frederick (R) ..... W
Ramey (R) ..... W
Jenkins (R) ..... W
Brehm (R) ..... W
Vorys (R) ..... W
Weichel (R) ..... W
Huber (D) ..... R
Griffiths (R) ..... W
Thom (D) ..... R
McGregor (R) ..... W
Lewis (R) ..... W
Kirwin (D) ..... R
Feighan (D) ..... R
Crosser (D) ..... R
Bolton (R) ..... W

OKLAHOMA

Schwabe (R) ..... W
Stigler (D) ..... W
Stewart (D) ..... W
Boren (D) ..... W
Monroney (D) ..... R
Johnson (D) ..... W
Wickersham (D) ..... W
Rizley (R) ..... W

OREGON

Norblad (R) ..... W
Stockman (R) ..... W
Angell (R) ..... W
Ellsworth (R) ..... W

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett (D) ..... R
Granahan (D) ..... R
Bradley (D) ..... R

(Continued on Page 13)

Book Review

'Storm' Against Franco

"THE wind is rising," pretty, young Eulalia slowly said.

They were sitting—she and her young husband fresh from a Spanish political prison, and Abel Plenn of the staff of the American Embassy — on a stately olive grove near a pleasant Spanish village, watching starved kids grab for breadcrusts with the frenzy that comes with near-starvation.

"All over Spain, the wind was rising," Plenn wrote in his penetrating study of the Franco regime, "Wind in the Olive Trees."* "For victors and vanquished alike, the civil war had never ended. There had been no armistice; and the unconditional surrender which Franco had finally choked out of gasping, prostrate Madrid on that April Fool's Day in 1939 with his false promise of leniency, had quickly come to mean nothing more than a truce between an armed minority of reactionaries and fascists who supported the Generalissimo, and the Republic's wall of men."

Veterans of the Loyalist army, teachers, taxi drivers and waiters —even priests—who express "disloyalty" by word or deed face prison dungeons and death in the regime of Francisco Franco, who now proclaims to the world that he has always been a democrat. But Abel Plenn, who was in Spain when the tide of Axis power was at its crest, knows better; Franco's groveling before the German Fuehrer and the Italian Duce, the anxiety with which Franco sought to cater to the big-shot fascists of Europe, don't spell democracy in any human vocabulary.

German technicians, German business men, Gestapo agents flourished in "neutral" Spain. "Volunteer" troops, most of them drafted, were sent by "neutral" Franco to fight the Russians. "Volunteer" groups of workers, dragooned by the uniformed, ruthless Falange into labor gangs, were sent to help the Nazis. And precious tungsten and wolfram moved by the ton out of Spain into the German war machine.

"Fascist Spain," concludes author Plenn, "is a sword . . . guided by Franco's fellow travelers in this country . . . pointed straight at the heart of America." It's time we did something about it.

With just a little help from us, the proud, brave Spanish people can substitute a government of the common man for the tin-hat dictator who flouts all the rules of human decency and who threatens our peace. H. F.

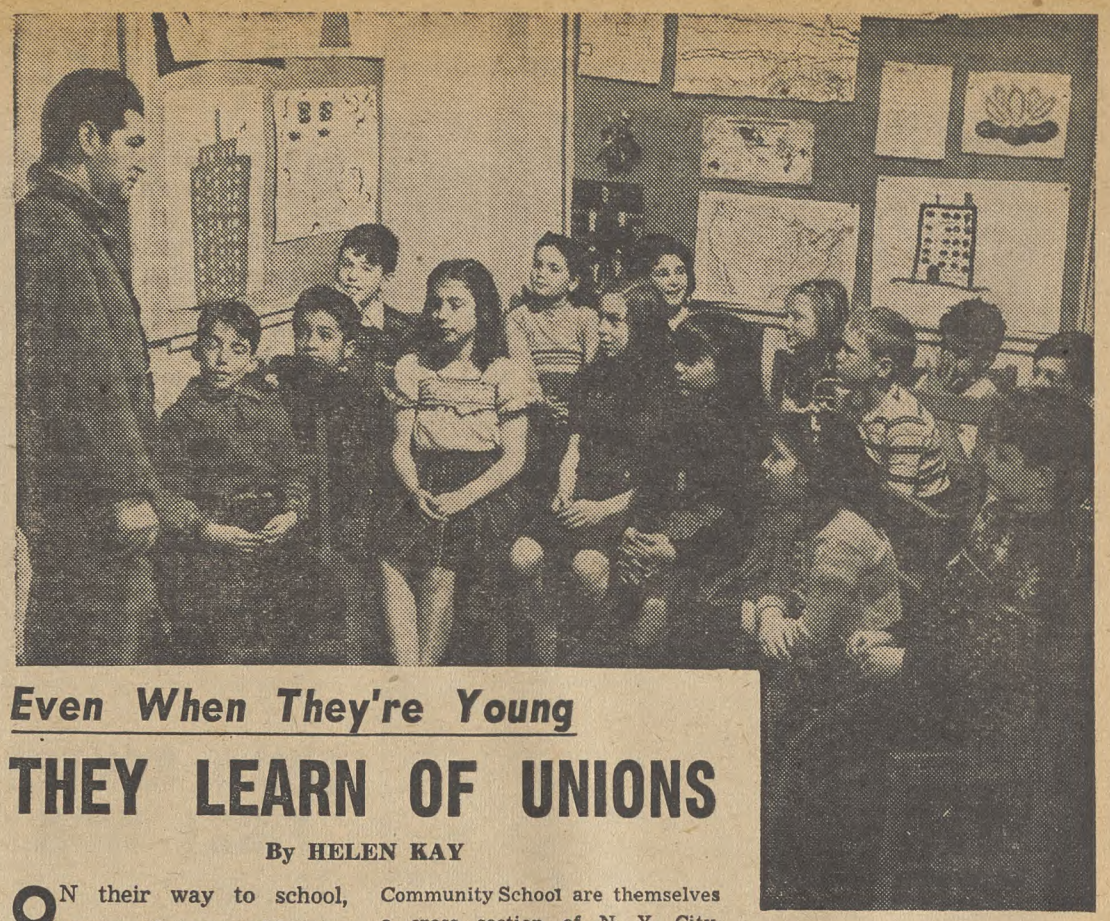
*** Wind in the Olive Trees, by Abel Plenn. 350 pp. Boni & Gaer, N. Y. $3.00.**

HOUSE VOTE TO KILL PRICE CONTROL

(Continued from Page 12)

(PENN.—Continued)	
Sheridan (D)	NV
Green (D)	R
McGlinchey (D)	R
Wolfenden (R)	W
Gerlach (R)	W
Kinzer (R)	W
Murphy (D)	R
Flood (D)	R
Fenton (R)	W
Hoch (D)	R
Gillette (R)	W
Rich (R)	W
McConnell (R)	W
Simpson, Richard M. (R)	W
Kunkel (R)	R
Gavin (R)	W
Walter (D)	R
Gross (R)	W
Brumbaugh (R)	W
Morgan (D)	R
Graham (R)	NV
Tibbott (R)	W
Kelley (D)	R
Rodgers (R)	NV
Campbell (R)	W
Corbett (R)	W
Fulton (R)	R
Eberharter (D)	R
RHODE ISLAND	
Forand (D)	R
Fogarty (D)	R
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Rivers (D)	W
Riley (D)	W
Hare (D)	W
Bryson (D)	W
Richards (D)	W
McMillan (D)	W
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Mundt (R)	W
Case (R)	W
TENNESSEE	
Reece (R)	NV
Jennings (R)	W
Kefauver (D)	R
Gore (D)	R
Earthman (D)	W
Priest (D)	R
Courtney (D)	R
Murray (D)	W
Cooper (D)	R
Davis (D)	NV
TEXAS	
Patman (D)	R
Combs (D)	R
Beckworth (D)	R
Rayburn (D)	SPKR.
Sumners (D)	W

(TEXAS—Continued)	
Johnson, Luther (D)	R
Pickett (D)	W
Thomas, Albert (D)	W
Mansfield, Joseph J. (D)	NV
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	R
Poage (D)	W
Lanham (D)	W
Gossett (D)	W
Lyle (D)	R
West (D)	W
Thomason (D)	R
Russell (D)	W
Worley (D)	W
Mahon (D)	W
Kilday (D)	W
Fisher (D)	NV
UTAH	
Granger (D)	R
Robinson (D)	R
VERMONT	
Plumley (R)	W
VIRGINIA	
Bland (D)	R
Daughton (D)	W
Gary (D)	W
Drewry (D)	R
Burch (D)	W
Almond (D)	W
Robertson (D)	R
Smith, Howard (D)	W
Flannagan (D)	W
WASHINGTON	
DeLacey (D)	R
Jackson (D)	R
Savage (D)	R
Holmes, Hal (R)	W
Horan (R)	W
Coffee (D)	R
WEST VIRGINIA	
Neely (D)	R
Randolph (D)	W
Bailey (D)	R
Ellis (R)	R
Kee (D)	R
Hedrick (D)	W
WISCONSIN	
Smith, Lawrence (R)	W
Henry (R)	NV
Stevenson (R)	W
Wasieleswki (D)	R
Biemiller (D)	R
Keefe (R)	W
Murray (R)	W
Byrnes (R)	W
Hull (Prog)	R
O'Konski (R)	W
WYOMING	
Barrett (R)	W



Even When They're Young

THEY LEARN OF UNIONS

By HELEN KAY

ON their way to school, some nine-year-olds saw picket lines, and that started questions, and the Downtown Community School, in N. Y. city, being the kind it is, set out to find out "why men strike," and "what are unions."

The kids talked about it amongst themselves, and they wrote about it. Then they suggested it for the next assembly subject.

And being a school "that faces life head-on" as the school director, Mrs. Ellen Reece, explained, they asked their nearest labor neighbors, the workers in the school itself, organized 100% into various CIO unions, to send shop stewards of each union to help them learn about unions.

Joe Gallardo, member of the CIO Maintenance & Building Service Union Local 670, Lillian Forman of the Teachers Union and Lillian Ryckoff of the Office Workers came. And they were amazed. These children from eight to eleven asked the whole gamut of questions involving the rights of unions, the fight for higher pay, even "will wage increases raise prices?" and about scabs and pickets.

The children had no personal experience with strikes. But the simple logic and their sense of fair play made them see things clearly.

Lillian Ryckoff, the office worker, remembered best the nine-year-old boy who kept pressing his point: "I can't see how a strike can succeed, if while workers are busy striking, other workers take their jobs."

Joe Gallardo, a marine worker during the war, was asked: "Why do you join a union? What does the union do for you?"

He said: "It took me quite a while to answer them because they caught me off guard. I didn't expect that kind of question from little kids. But I told them plain: 'I joined to get a better standard of living and that's what the union has done for me.' "

Children in the Downtown Community School are themselves a cross section of N. Y. City. Business men, working mothers, radio operators, publicity writers, artists, psychiatrists, social workers — these are the parents of children in school at 233 E. 11th St. These parents wanted a school where their children could learn about their own city and the give and take of community living . . . about democracy.

The charter of the school specifies that the school must reflect the multi-national population of their community, with representatives from as many cultures, nationalities, religons and races as possible. Forty per cent of the student body must be part scholarship. This insures a cross section of the community, as well as representatives of the many cultures.

The school believes firmly in educating not only the children, but the parents. For this reason, there's an adult workshop. Recognizing that the trouble with kids begins with their parents, the adult workshop launched a community education program. Some of their subjects are trade unions and the fight against discrimination; trade unions and progressive legislation, etc. The adult workshop has distributed quantities of CIO material on discrimination. The comic book on race relations was given out to neighborhood children, while the parents took many of the "Know Your Neighbor" pamplets.

Learning about the strikes and their reasons, the children set out to do something. They raised funds. Paula Lawrence, whose father is a mannequin decorator, explained: "And I even collected five pounds of sugar."

Peter Ryder, whose father is an Army medical officer at O'Halloran Hospital, declared: "The steel workers were not disloyal for striking, but were in fact loyal. Didn't they produce steel all through the war, and they waited to settle their personal question of more money for their families only when peace came."

That's kids, for you.

Joe Gallardo, shop steward for the CIO Building & Maintenance Workers at the Downtown Community School in N. Y. City, explains that he joined a union to better his working conditions, and that's just what the union did. The children decided to do something for CIO strikers.

FOOD FILMS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is offering the use of either of two 16mm. sound films to educational, religious and civic groups cooperating in the national program for food conservation.

Both films, "Freedom and Famine" and "Suffer Little Children," show the urgent need for raising, saving, sharing, and shipping more food from the United States to help starving people overseas. Either of the films may be obtained from any one of 200 film libraries located throughout the United States, or State agricultural departments.

"Food—Secret of the Peace," a new film, and its discussion trailer, "Getting the Most Out of a Film," produced by the National Film Board of Canada and recently released in 16mm. by Brandon Films, 1600 Broadway, N. Y. C., approach the subject of food from the point of view of its economic and political significance in the world today.

UNION IN SOUTH TRAINS LEADERS

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers has laid groundwork for cooperating with the CIO organizing drive by sending several active members from unorganized mills to the AFHW Leadership Training Institute held at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Workers from Dalton and Lafayette, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., attended the third weekend institute held by the Hosiery Workers in the South under the direction of AFHW Education Director William L. Rafsky.

Steps in an arbitration case were outlined by Andy Janaskie, AFHW representative from Chattanooga. Classes in union building techniques — parliamentary law, public speaking, how to get new union members to be active and how to handle grievances—rounded out the program.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

ALWAYS IMPORTANT
ESPECIALLY IF THERE'S A NEW BABY

Doing things together like playing games, reading, going to the store will help your child feel secure and happy in all his relationships. If he knows that sometime each day (maybe only 20 minutes) is his—just his and yours together—he is more apt to be contented, less likely to be jealous and demanding.

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LOW-PAY CIGARETTE INDUSTRY GRANTED OPA PRICE 'RELIEF'

DESPITE the protest of Pres. Donald Henderson of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers, OPA this week boosted the retail price of cigarettes five cents a carton to grant alleged necessary price relief to the manufacturers.

Henderson wrote OPA Administrator Paul Porter that the proposed increase "cannot be defended on the grounds of hardship or necessity" since the cigarette industry "is one of the most profitable in the nation" and also "one of the lowest paid."

The reported increase, plus tax relief already given, will hand the cigarette companies over $100 million in extra profits, Henderson's letter said.

The OPA order said that the increase may be passed on to the consumer in two-package and carton sales, but not on one package sales, and that there shall be no price increase on over-the-counter sales unless the retailer has a letter from the manufacturer stating that the cigarettes were bought under the new price schedule.

Henderson's letter also asserted:

"According to OPA's Division of Research, six of the largest tobacco firms making cigarettes are now returning 19.7% of their net worth in profits. Sales of the "big five" (American Tobacco, R. J. Reynolds, Liggett and Myers, P. Lorillard, Philip Morris) are up 83% over 1939. There is every indication that sales will increase substantially in 1946, and further indications are that new machinery will greatly cut production costs.

"As another example of huge profits in the cigarette industry, average 1936-39 profits before taxes were $100,000,000, and in 1944 $130,568,000 — an increase of 30.6%.

"The 'big five' will in addition receive tax relief this year of $21,500,000 through repeal of the excess profits tax, and another $2,000,000 in the 5% cut in income taxes, making a total of more than $23,000,000.

"An increase of one-half cent per package will, on a 1945 production of 330,000,000,000 packages (all manufacturers), provide around $82,500,000 of additional profit," FTA said.

"It is thus clear that cigarette manufacturers will receive more than $100,000,000 in additional profits through the combined operation of tax relief and price increases.

"Cigarette manufacturers cannot claim that wages are a factor of any importance in their costs of production, since they amount to only 2.5% of the total and are below standards in other industries.

"The reported increase in the price of cigarettes to the consumer cannot be defended on grounds of 'hardship' or necessity. It does not seem to us either reasonable or fair that such an industry, one of the most notoriously low paid in the nation, should be rewarded with an additional $100,000,000 in profits at this time."

OFFER SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships for a summer school for office workers, to be held in Lake Forest, Ill., from July 13 to 27, are available. Applications may be obtained from George Guernsey, assistant director, CIO Research and Education Dept., or from Summer School for Office Workers, 437 West 59th St., N. Y. C. 19.

BODY NEEDS LUNCH WITH PUNCH

Prepared by Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

DO you get mid-afternoon sag? Here's a way to help prevent it! For better performance, make your mid-shift meal a high grade meal.

Your body is like an automobile engine. It needs fuel to make it "go," material for upkeep of muscle, blood, bone and organs, and regulators to protect body parts and keep them running smoothly. The right foods in three health-building meals each day will do this three-way job for you.

The husky man loading a truck or swinging a sledge hammer needs more energy building foods than the not-so-active guy or gal sitting at a desk or counter. The amount of food a person needs differs according to the type of work he does, but all workers need the same foods to keep strong, healthy and alert. Each of your three meals must carry its full quota of nourishing health building materials.

Because lunch comes in the middle of the working day when your body is using up the largest amount of energy, it is a very important meal. A hurriedly eaten sandwich and a cup of coffee or soft drink isn't enough for upkeep. So whether you are served in a lunchroom, or select your own from cafeteria, commissary or food truck or carry it home-packed style, the makings of a "good performance" lunch are the same.

It may be light for the desk-sitter or heavy for the muscle-mover, it may be hot or cold, but it must be nourishing—that is, supply at least one-third of your day's quota of minerals, vitamins, energy and muscle building foods. It ought to stick to the ribs and it should be appetizing.

A lunch with punch includes a substantial food for building such as meat, fish, cheese, eggs or dried beans and peas; milk, to drink or in soups, cocoa and desserts, or as cheese; a fruit and a vegetable, for minerals and vitamins.

Fruit can be fresh, canned or dried such as apple, orange, fruit cup or prunes, and the vegetable can be raw or cooked. A bread with a spread is needed for energy. If you're cutting down on wheat to help the starving world, use rye or corn bread, oatmeal muffins or substitute a potato for bread.

Use these foods first, then top off with any other foods you like to satisfy your appetite.

CHILD CENTER FIGHT WON

The persistent struggle of the organized working mothers of Washington, D. C., bore fruit this week when the D. C. Commissioners announced that the child care centers would be reopened in public school buildings April 29.

The centers were ousted from the schools after Lanham Act appropriations stopped Feb. 28, throwing the whole responsibility for the continuance of the centers on the mothers, who had to work to earn a livelihood for themselves and their children. The centers meanwhile were continued on the mothers' initiative in make-shift quarters in churches and homes.

The mothers incorporated as the Child Day Care Centers of D. C. to conduct a public campaign for funds to assure the D. C. Board of Education that they would bear the cost of the project, and also hiked the fees that they had been paying to cover more than 40% of the expenses. The women effectively used a feature story in the March 19 issue of The CIO NEWS to show D. C. Superintendent of Schools Corning the need for returning the centers to the schools.

PEOPLE'S SONGS, INC.

has been organized to "create, promote and distribute songs of labor and the American people."

Members receive monthly Bulletin of new songs, special discounts on books, records, concerts, etc.

For free literature about People's Songs send this ad and a 3c stamp to People's Songs, Inc., 130 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO. QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

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in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C. I. O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 4600 West Parker Ave., Chicago 39, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

MICKEY BARRY— JIM'S KID BROTHER— JOINED UP WITH STEVE DENTON'S ANTI-UNION GROUP IN ORDER TO EXPOSE IT. BUT WHEN DENTON DISCOVERS THE PLAN, HE ORDERS MICKEY KILLED AND THE UNION FRAMED FOR IT! WHILE A UNION MEETING IS TAKING PLACE... JIM AND SOME UNION MEMBERS VISIT DENTON'S HOUSE ...

I WAS HOPING YOU RATS WOULD START SHOOTING—

YEH... SHOOTING AT PEACEFUL CITIZENS!

WE GOTTA GET MICKEY DOWN TO THE UNION MEETING — FAST!

LOOK OUT, JIM. I DIDN'T MEAN THAT FAST!

JIM! I KNEW YOU'D GET HERE IN TIME!

I'LL HAVE YOU FREE IN A SECOND...

THAT'S NOT FAST ENOUGH TO SUIT ME, JIM. I'VE GOT A COUPLE OF SCORES TO SETTLE WITH THESE RATS!

HEY! YOU DIDN'T LEAVE ANY FOR ME!

SORRY MICKEY— WE HAD A COUPLE OF SCORES TO SETTLE WITH THIS BUNCH, TOO...

THESE ARE ONLY THE PUNKS... THE SMALL-FRY. WE'VE GOT THE BIG BOY TO DEAL WITH YET... AND HE'S DOWN AT THE UNION MEETING SETTING UP THE FRAME-UP!

WELL, WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR? LET'S GET AFTER THE RAT.

STEVE DENTON IS SPEAKING... YOU GUYS WAIT OUT HERE UNTIL I GIVE YOU THE SIGNAL... YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO AFTER THAT.

PRESENTLY...

YOU BET, JIM.

UNION HALL

ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

JIM! OH, JIM— I'M GLAD YOU'RE HERE... HAVE YOU HEARD—

SUE! WHAT'S THE MATTER?

MESKIN

IT... IT'S ABOUT MICKEY! STEVE IS SAYING THAT... THAT... SOMEBODY HERE IS GOING TO... TO... HURT MICKEY. OH, JIM — YOU'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT...

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Housing Bill In Rough Water

Four of the country's most powerful special interests are moving in to knife the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill (S. 1592). It's time for labor and veterans organizations to protect the legislation, or hopes for better housing may go by the board.

The Bill was passed by the Senate in mid-April. In addition to providing a five-year low-rent homes program, it contains a number of provisions vital to the success of Housing Expediter Wyatt's emergency job of building low-cost homes for vets.

If the real estate interests prevail, homes aren't going to be built in the tremendous numbers necessary, or at prices that the people who need those homes can possibly afford.

This week Chairman R. J. Thomas of the CIO Committee on Housing and Community Development called for immediate action by CIO unions to counter the threat to the bill being planned by the real estate lobby and "their monopoly minded friends."

"The Natl. Assn. of Home Builders, the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, the Producers Council and the U. S. Savings and Loan League are armed with large sums of money and a large skilled staff of lobbyists to descend on the members of Congress to defeat this bill," Thomas declared.

"They were relatively quiet during the Senate discussion because they felt their chances for success in the Senate were slim. They therefore plan to make an all-out last-ditch attempt to stop passage of this vital piece of legislaiton when hearings start in the House after Easter."

The bill is now ready for consideration by the House Banking & Currency Committee.

The CIO Housing Committee urges all unions to get this message to every Congressman—and especially to members of the House Banking & Currency Committee:

1. Pass S 1592 as it was voted by the Senate, but with these three amendments to strengthen it:

a. An amendment to restore the lapsed payment provisions — gives from a year to three years' moratorium on mortgage payments in the event of unemployment, illness, etc.

b. An amendment to restore the warranty provision—gives each homeowner a one-year FHA guarantee against bad workmanship or faulty materials.

c. An amendment to restore preference in new housing to former slum occupants.

Rankin Rantin' Lays an Egg

When Rep. Rankin goes off on an oratorical splurge, there may be some government employes who believe what he says. If so, they're not in the newly-formed United Public Workers of America, CIO.

Last week Rankin attacked Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce and one of the outstanding leaders of American liberalism.

The UPWA, meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., quickly sent Sec. Wallace a wire. It said:

"Our delegates congratulate you upon having won the enmity of Rankin, and we welcome you to the list of great Americans who have been red-baited, Jew-baited or Negro-baited by Rankin and his pro-fascist henchmen.

"Rankin's attack upon you will win you millions of new friends among the millions of Americans who respect decency, democracy and the principles upon which our nation was founded."

Let Them Hear From You!

The following Senators, members of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, are studying the Price Control Extension Bill (HR 6042). **Send them a deluge of wires urging removal of all crippling amendments, so that OPA can do a job of warding off inflation.**

Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.), chairman; Carter Glass (D., Va.); Alben Barkley (D., Ky.); John H. Bankhead (D., Ala.); George Radcliffe (D., Md.); Sheridan Downey (D., Calif.); Abe Murdock (D., Utah); James Scrugham (D., Nev.); Ernest McFarland (D., Ariz.); Glen Taylor (D., Ida.); J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.); Hugh Mitchell (D., Wash.); E. Carville (D., Nev.); Charles Tobey (R., N. H.); Robert Taft (R., O.); John Thomas (R., Ida.); Hugh Butler (R., Nebr.); Arthur Capper (R., Kans.); C. D. Buck (R., Del.); Eugene Millikin (R., Col.); Bourke Hickenlooper (R., Ia.); Homer Capehart (R., Ind.)

And—while you're about it—telegraph to your own Senator that you stand four-square against killing OPA and bringing on wild inflation.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June 1947.	Passed by House with flock of death-dealing amendments; Senate Banking Committee has opened hearings.	Wire your Senators and members of Banking Committee to pass bill without amendments. **Strong action is needed to save OPA and price control.**
Patman Housing Bill HR 4761	Provides basis for big housing program for vets.	In Senate-House Conference Committee. At issue: restoration of subsidies and govt. guarantee to buy prefabricated housing.	Wire conferees to re-insert subsidy, pre-fabricated housing purchases. Ask Senators to pass bill.
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee hearings to open soon.	Ask support of your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; now ready for House Labor Committee.	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill S 1606	Establishes national health program aimed at providing adequate low-cost medical service.	Hearings being conducted by Senate Labor Committee; CIO to testify in early May.	Write your Senator that you want bill passed.
Case Bill HR 4908	Would harass unions with many new restrictions and anti-labor devices.	Passed by House; Senate Labor Committee passed milder version, but Tories hope to load it with tough amendments.	Wire, write your Senators that you don't want the Case bill in any form.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

PRICE CONTROL: Mailmen and telegraph company messenger boys are getting a work-out on Capitol Hill. Greatest deluge of mail and wires in years is flooding Washington on the question of extended price control.

Messages reaching the Senate Banking & Currency Committee are running at the rate of 25-1 for extension of the lid on prices without crippling amendments.

Keep up the good work!

HOUSING: The Patman Housing Bill (HR 4761) is still in joint Senate-House Conference Committee. Foes of the government's plan to build 2½ million homes in the next couple of years are fighting a rear-guard action in the committee to whittle down the $600,000,000 subsidy for building materials and the government's guarantee to purchase all prefabricated homes placed on the market.

Both these sections are vitally important if the program is going to work.

There's still time to get your wires on this subject to members of the conference committee:

Representatives: Brent Spence (D., Ky.); Wright Patman (D., Tex.); Paul Brown (D., Ga.); William Barry (D., N. Y.); Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.); Fred Crawford (R., Mich.); Ralph Gamble (R., N. Y.). **Senators:** Alben Barkley (D., Ky.); Abe Murdock (D., Utah); Hugh Mitchell (D., Wash.); Clayton Buck (R., Del.); Homer Capehart (R., Ind.).

POLL TAX: Southern Senators may try to squeeze out any action on the poll tax before Congress adjourns for the election campaign, perhaps in midsummer. Bill (HR 7) awaits action by the Senate. Write your Senators today and get their pledge for cloture—a limit on debate—so that the filibuster crew will be unable to talk the poll tax bill to death when it reaches the Senate floor.

CIO Pres. Murray, addressing the textile workers convention last week, made it clear that the poll tax and the poll tax bloc of conservative Congressmen are largely responsible for the miserable failure of Congress to pass bills urgently needed by the American people.

Murray mentioned the FEPC, veterans housing, social security and the poll tax bill itself as prime examples of measures which have been sabotaged by the "unholy alliance" of poll-tax Democrats and reactionary northern Republicans.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

They Mean It, Too! Parade for extension of OPA, without crippling amendments, by CIO Textile Workers, in convention at Atlantic City. **See P. 3-4.**

BIRMINGHAM HOT FOR PAC ACTION

By ALAN REITMAN

IT'S already become trite to use the phrase "The South is on the march" ever since the CIO opened its full-scale organizing drive. But after a ten-day sojourn below the Mason-Dixon line, that phrase best fits the situation.

In Birmingham, anti-labor stronghold before the CIO cracked the bottleneck several years ago, the people are looking past the straight organizational phase to the ultimate political repercussions. Although the two are being kept entirely separate, this polltax belt of reaction, which to a visitor offers some pleasant and surprising liberal spokesmen, openly fears the power of CIO Political Action in cleansing both state and national offices of reactionary legislators.

Behind the polltax scene the cause of worried discussion is the powerful Negro vote which is being mobilized following the recent Supreme Court decision permitting Negroes to vote in Democratic Party parties. While Negro registration has been blocked somewhat, by and large the southerners' respect for law has caused them, perhaps grudgingly, to abide by the court ruling.

Politically the CIO faces a real challenge in the 1946 elections with the first check slated for the May 7 primary. This is no Presidential election year and all political eyes are on the PAC's ability to repeat its '44 turnout. Three contests have aroused the greatest interest.

One is a scramble for the Alabama governor's seat, where big Jim Folsom, PAC-endorsed and running on a strong labor platform, seems certain to place second in a five-man race. Lt. Governor Handy Ellis is running first. This will put Folsom against the candidate of the Alabama Power Co. and other large corporate interests in a runoff which Folsom could take.

One of the two Congressional races shows Rep. Luther Patrick, a Hugo Black-school progressive whose voting record is tops, facing corporation-backed Laurie C. Battle and Hugh Dubose, a fable rouser campaigning on a hate-PAC program. Patrick will certainly lead these two, although Battles' appeal as a veteran may keep Patrick from a majority and force a runoff on June 4.

Being made to cringe at his remark, "There isn't a worker in Alabama worth more than 40c an hour," former Dies Committeeman Joe Starnes will trail the man who whipped him in 1944, Rep. Albert Rains.

The governor's race is attracting extra importance because one of the requisites for a successful organizing drive will be a friendly governor, ready to withstand employer pressure to use state militia in times of strife. Folsom, a colorful 6-foot, 7-inch giant, who stumped the state with a Hillbilly Band, has pledged not to use the militia and has further called for repeal of the polltax and the Bradford Act, Alabama's Case Bill.

Here in Birmingham the PAC has a functioning organization which is learning fast its political lessons and is anxious to put them into practice. A ward and precinct organization has been established and squads of telephone girls are reaching the voters, urging them to turn out for Patrick and Folsom. It's in such grass roots activity that you see PAC at work.

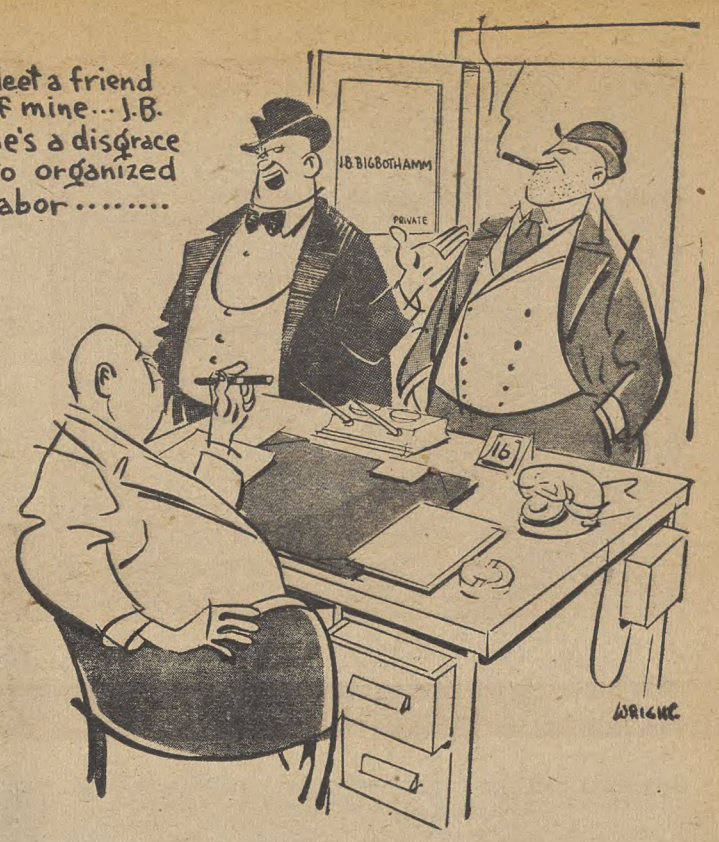
The question of time off from work for political action was a thorny one, with some workers sacrificing vacation periods to put in a solid week of PAC convassing.

The Political Action movement has taken such hold it extends past the workers to numerous merchants and store keepers contributing dollars to the PAC fund raising drive. "It's all part of the effort to keep purchasing power up," they tell PAC workers, in recognition that a strong PAC means strong unions, strong wages and good customers.

While the polltax continues to hamstring Negro voting—about 5,000 are registered in the state—Negro workers are heavy contributors to PAC. As PAC men put it, they feel they are deprived of the vote but they can aid the fight by contributing one dollar, thus strengthening PAC and hastening repeal of the polltax.

The same ground work is being laid in Georgia for the July primary. Abolition of the polltax and opening of Democratic primaries to Negro voters has spurred registration which Charles Gillman, state PAC chairman, predicts will top one million in the state—double the '44 figure. In Atlanta one week before the books closed, registration topped 100,000, a jump of 70%

The threat PAC poses to the entrenched political grouping is seen by the initial refusal of the Atlanta registrant to send registrators out to the plants. A joint CIO-AFL committee convinced the county registrar, and eight men were sent to the General Motors, Atlantic Steel, Cluett Peabody and Atlanta Woolen plants. The result? 80% of the 6,000 workers became eligible to vote. And 1,000 striking Textile Workers in Griffin signed up on the picket line!



SET UP CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP

A new national organization to defend civil liberties, with strong affiliates in various parts of the country, was set up at a two-day conference in Detroit last week under the name of Civil Rights Congress. Headquarters will be at 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y.

Chairman George Marshall of the Natl. Federation for Constitutional Liberties is board chairman of the new organization. Milton Kaufman, former executive vice-president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, is executive secretary. Honorary chairmen are Dr. Harry F. Ward and Pres. Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College.

The vice-chairmen and directors are representative of unions, churches, citizens' groups, nationality and minority groups in 23 states and the District of Columbia, including delegates from five AFL organizations and 14 from CIO. Civil rights organizations in 10 states sent delegations.

Principal target of speakers was the Wood-Rankin un-American committee of the House of Representatives. Congressman Hugh DeLacy of Washington termed Rep. Rankin "clever, unscrupulous, impudent, feared, facile in playing with the truth."

Reactionary bills in Congress like the Case anti-labor bill that has already passed the House were condemned in resolutions that also called for aggressive campaigns in the South and wherever the rights of workers, farmers and minorities are threatened or violated. Discrimination by unions was also opposed.

The program unanimously adopted by the 372 delegates calls on all members to "strive constantly to safeguard and extend all democratic rights, especially the rights of labor, and of racial, political, religious and national minorities; to combat all forms of discrimination against these groups; to defend and aid victims of the fight for these groups; to fight against domestic fascism and all of its forms—Jim Crow, anti-Semitism, redbaiting, discrimination against the foreign born."

"Did you sign a contract with the union too?"

Corporation Lesson In:

HOW TO TWIST FIGURES

THREE lessons in "How To Twist Figures and Influence People" were splashed over the financial pages of newspapers last week.

The lessons were attempted by three giant corporations, General Electric, General Motors and Chrysler Corp., when they reported on their quarterly earnings.

But no matter how much the corporations wailed about "losses," the lessons only showed that their "losses" through strikes were covered by government tax rebates.

General Electric got a $10,000,000 kickback; General Motors pocketed $52,864,000 in rebates, and Chrysler figured it was due $7,150,000 in returned taxes.

The three corporations did not operate their plants during the strikes against them, but the profits came in just the same, the figures reveal.

On top of the rebates, the corporations also saved more taxes by the mere shift of a few million from "post-war adjustments and contingencies reserve funds" to another bookkeeping column.

PUBLIC UNION IN BIG DRIVE

The CIO United Public Workers last week began developing its organizational plans.

Fresh from its convention which saw the merger of the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers and the United Federal Workers, the new union mapped a drive in the South to tie in with the CIO's organizing campaign in that area.

Hooked up with renewed organizing drives throughout the country, Thomas Richardson, one of six vice-presidents of the union, said, is a campaign for "a clean and wholesome merit system" in public employment.

"We favor a policy of fair employment practice in all sections of government through creation of a national FEPC," and similar bodies on a local scale, Richardson added.

"Decent wages, job security and adequate retirement laws are the positive issues by which we will rally public workers into the union," Richardson explained.

TEXTILE GOAL: 100% UNION

EMPHASIZING the deep need of organizing the South, the CIO Textile Workers Union wound up its biennial convention at Atlantic City, N. J., last week with pledges from its 1,200 delegtaes to finish the job of unionization of the nation's big textile industry.

George Baldanzi, vice-president of the TWUA and an assistant director of the CIO campaign south of the Mason & Dixon line, warned the delegates that the job will not be easy.

But CIO will progress in the south, the TWUA official predicted, "regardless of the obstacles."

Emil Rieve, TWUA president, reaffirmed the union's plan to work 100% with CIO in organizing all unorganized areas of the country.

The convention heard reports on organizing plans from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Clothing Workers, who heads PAC. Hillman urged election of candidates faithful to the principles of the late President Roosevelt, while Carey predicted that extension of CIO unionism in the south would encourage the forces of democracy and lead to the ultimate removal of racial prejudice and the polltax.

Rieve and Baldanzi were reelected to office, as was Sec.-Treas. William Pollock.

FORM BALTIMORE PAC

The Baltimore City CIO Political Action Committee was established this week at a conference of 100 delegates from local unions, held under the sponsorship of the National and State CIO-PAC and the Baltimore CIO Council.

The People Speak: Stacks of mail demanding extension of OPA without crippling amendments ring the desk of Rep. Aime Forand (D., R.I.). Forand and his assistant secretary, Miss Suzanne Kirwan, found that voters are 9-1 for strong price control.

Health Bill Urged

75% NEED CASH AID FOR MAJOR ILLNESS

IT WAS open season this week at the Senate Education & Labor Committee for heckling CIO representatives, as CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey presented CIO's viewpoint on national health bills for Pres. Philip Murray.

Two hours of intensive questioning of Carey and Robert K. Lamb, legislative director of the CIO Steelworkers, followed half an hour of testimony by Carey on the merits of S 1606, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to provide for a national health program. Financial plans include compulsory insurance to pay for medical and hospital care.

Sen. Forrest C. Donnell (R., Mo.), a corporation ferret grown round shouldered in defense of special interests, did most of the needling.

In an explosive bit of questioning and counter questioning, Carey told Donnell, "I think even you will agree with me that the American people want better medical care."

Carey told the committee, whose chairman is Senator Murray (D., Mont.), that 75% of American families need financial assistance to pay for serious illnesses.

The $4 billion paid yearly by the people for medical care, he pointed out, could be collected in equal amounts from employers and employes to set up a nationwide system which would provide care for everyone.

Features would include:

1. Choice of doctors, and specialists' care if needed.

2. Hospital care up to 60 days (120 days if funds permit).

3. Laboratory services.

4. Special appliances, including eyeglasses.

5. Dental and home nursing services (these may have to be limited at first because of shortage of dentists and nurses).

Carey pointed out that the program needs also the passage of other parts of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill (S 1050) to provide for hospital construction, cash disability benefits for families of sick or permanently disabled workers, and aid grants to states for maternal and child health service benefits.

"Under this legislation it is to be expected that U. S. death rates for mothers and babies would be the lowest in the world," Carey told the committee.

"We believe in a Federal system because under it our members and all working people can obtain for themselves and their families complete medical and hospital care by small, regular contributions, supplemented by employer contributions, and insofar as needed, by government. It will spread the risk, keep down the cost, and eliminate 'the financial barrier between the patient and doctor or hospital'."

Carey said the system also: will encourage preventive medicine, will raise the quality of medical care, will give people greater access to specialists and laboratories without excessive charges, and will make the medical profession more financially secure.

Carey pointed out that patients will be free to choose physicians and vice versa.

"Private medical practice and the doctor-patient relationship are carefully safeguarded," Carey declared. "Not only are doctors or groups of doctors free to choose whether or not they operate under the insurance system. They can freely choose their patients, and likewise choose how they shall be paid from the insurance fund, if they agree to operate under it.

"The bill specifically provides for public hearings and appeals if disputes arise."

TIDE STRONG FOR OPA

THE average person back home knows perfectly well that the country is headed for inflation if Congress breaks down price controls."

Rep. Aime Forand (D, RI) pushed a stack of papers and letters to one side of his desk, took a deep breath and warmed up to a subject about which he feels strongly.

"If price controls and OPA go out the window, people will wake up to the fact that prices are going sky-high," the Congressman said. Then, pointing his finger across the desk, he said slowly: "And the public will trace the cause directly to those people in Congress who voted for the bill to weaken price control."

Forand, chairman of the Congressional Committee to Protect the Consumer, spent several days in his home state of Rhode Island during the recent Congressional recess. Among the "average people" he spoke with, sentiment is practically unanimous for continued OPA operations.

And the mail shows the same strong support for price control.

PEOPLE RALLY TO SAVE OPA

THE American people, hit by House action against the OPA where it hurts the most—in the pocketbook—raised a national din last week that had Congressional OPA opponents ducking.

As plea after plea to "Save OPA" flooded Senatorial offices, opponents of OPA in the Senate Banking & Currency Committee now considering the bill began to dicker for terms with representatives of pro-price control groups.

While the first results of the spontaneous people's protest against inflationary measures had its effects in Congress, CIO leaders warned that the fight to save OPA must be intensified to insure adequate price control and a strong OPA.

In the full blown fight to save OPA, the people went into the halls of Congress, took to the air for speeches, held meetings and rallies all over the country and flooded Washington with letters, resolutions, postcards, and petitions.

All week long representatives of the CIO and its affiliates, with other organizations, appeared before members of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee at its hearing on the OPA bill.

Miss Caroline Ware, speaking for 23 organizations with a combined membership of 15 million, told the Senators that she would "be wary" of the House cost-plus-profit guarantee.

"I wouldn't want to buy production at the cost of price increases," she said.

Discussion over black marketing was highlighted by a call from Sen. Abe Murdock (D., Utah) for increased OPA enforcement personnel.

"If we would increase OPA personnel on the enforcement division," he said, "we might in some degree eliminate the black market. We should employ some of the veterans who are suffering from black market activities."

And veterans, led by the American Veterans Committee, scheduled "Save OPA Day," on May 4 and CIO and other labor organizations joined locally in the demonstrations.

Town Hall meetings, parades and rallies in Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and other cities were held to demonstrate the people's desire for an uncrippled OPA.

Women's auxiliaries throughout the country also took the lead in arousing public support of OPA and price control. In the State of Washington, the auxiliaries collected 12,000 signatures to petitions. In Washington, D. C., women's groups, led by delegates from the United Public Workers auxiliary, invaded Capitol Hill to speak to their Senators.

Even representatives of business organizations took up the fight to save OPA. Members of the Executive Council of American Business said, in a radio address, that:

"Business realizes, just as much as the consumer, that its prosperity depends on price control if it is to remain healthy."

IT'S LABOR 3-1

It's labor 3-1 over management when public relations jobs are added up. The opinion comes from Tide magazine's Leadership Survey. A panel queried about labor's and management's jobs in reaching the public voted 61% for labor as doing the better job, and 21% for business, with the rest voting for neither.

100% FOR STRONG OPA

Practically every tenant in the Greenway housing project, Washington, D. C., this week signed a petition bearing 800 names and urging extension of OPA, uncrippled. Signatures were collected by the CIO United Public Workers Auxiliary.

MIGHTY STRONG PULSE

It must have been a shaky week for the coalition in the House of Representatives—mostly Republicans and polltax Democrats—who voted to cripple OPA. The tear gas bomb that they threw at the American people was tossed right back again, with a few thousand brickbats for interest.

Never before in recent history has the public pulse reacted so strongly to a threat to its pocket book. Mail running as high as 50 to 1 for retention of the price control act without crippling amendments has swamped Congressional secretaries.

The fight against inflation is a people's fight. And the people are in there scrapping with both hands and feet. Keep up the work!

INSURING OUR HEALTH

Everybody favors good health, but not enough people do anything about it.

With all its wealth and medical resources, the United States suffers a condition to exist in which millions of its people become physically impaired through preventable or curable illness.

The high percentage of 4-F draft rejections during the war served sharp notice of the cost of this condition to the nation, not to mention the incalculable suffering for the individuals involved.

The chief reason for this condition is the inability of low-income families to pay for adequate medical care. Figures of the American Medical Assn. show that 75% of all American families need financial assistance to pay for any serious illness.

The remedy is as clear as the situation itself. It is to establish a comprehensive nationwide health insurance system, under which every American man, woman and child will be assured of proper medical care when he needs it.

The CIO is therefore wholeheartedly supporting the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for a real national health program.

This bill is now before the Senate Education and Labor Committee, whose members should be urged to report it out favorably without delay.

MAKE WESTINGHOUSE SETTLE

The Westinghouse Electric Corp., one of America's richest, is out of step with the national procession.

The major corporations in its own industry, as well as in steel, autos, rubber and elsewhere have accepted the general national pattern of 18½c wage increases, won by the CIO. Their workers are on the job, and production is in full swing.

But 75,000 Westinghouse workers, organized in the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, are still locked out of their jobs by this corporation's adamant and anti-social refusal to pay a reasonable wage. They are now in the fourth month of one of labor's longest struggles.

The union has public-spiritedly proposed an immediate return to work on the basis of an 18½c increase, leaving all other issues to negotiation and arbitration. But still Westinghouse says, "No."

"All America has a direct stake in the CIO campaign for a living wage," says Pres. Philip Murray, in calling for national support for the Westinghouse strikers.

These workers are fighting our battle against any breach in the line of decent wage standards. We must back them to the limit, with every means at our disposal.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

SPRING does things to people. Women come out with the craziest hats. Oldsters act like love-struck youths, while youngsters wax precocious in the same direction. Housecleaning turns everything topsy-turvy. And quite a few politicians go ga-ga.

One of the most curious current spectacles is that of an "old Father William" of reaction like GOP Chairman Brazilla Carroll Reece trying to stand on his head and give a "liberal" wolf-call.

From that inverted position, Brazil-Nuts Reece sees his mossbacks as "liberals" and the CIO-PAC as the "entrenched forces of reaction."

We can only quote Brazilla's namesake, Lewis Carroll: "You are old, Father William . . . and your hair has become very white; and yet you incessantly stand on your head. Do you think at your age it is right?"

★ ★ ★

As part of the same topsy-turvydom, Brazilla's nutty publicity is now picturing the wealthy workers (with $1 voluntary contributions) as trying to "buy" the elections away from the numerous $5,000-a-head DuPonts, the millionaire press and the other poverty-stricken denizens of Wall Street.

It's all very confusing.

★ ★ ★

Another confused claimant to the title of "liberal" is Senator Joe Ball of Minnesota, who imagines himself a knight in shining armor riding to rescue the young lady of freedom from the dragon of tyranny.

Unfortunately, the Senator has misplaced his sense of direction. He is now engaged in breaking his lance against the lady—in this case, the freedom of workers to organize and defend themselves—in a gallant effort to rescue the dragon of union-busting tyranny and low-wage exploitation.

★ ★ ★

Ball's anti-labor legislation is supposed to have been drafted by Donald Richberg—whom the Scripps-Howard papers delight in describing as a "liberal" and a "friend of labor" every time he shoots off against the unions.

It is true Corporation Counsel Richberg was once attorney for some labor organizations. But was not Judas Iscariot one of the Apostles?

★ ★ ★

If Brazilla Reece's tory Republicans are "liberals," then so are their political bedfellows, the polltax Democrats.

Together, these unwed but unfailing partners now express their "liberalism" by seeking to free the profiteers from the bonds of price control, and to relieve the rest of us of our wages and savings.

By blocking action for adequate housing, they have liberated veterans and others from the confines of a roof above their heads.

By opposing public health and social security programs, they have kept the needy free to be sick and hungry.

By blocking the 65c minimum wage, they have preserved for sweatshop employers the freedom to exploit; and by preventing real full employment legislation, they have assured freedom from work and from wages for millions of future unemployed.

If being liberal to the profiteer and stingy to the poor be "liberalism," they have certainly made the most of it.

★ ★ ★

But puerile and ridiculous as are the present attempts to smear "liberal" whitewash over tory reaction, they are nevertheless significant.

Even the hidebound tories recognize that most of the American people want a liberal and progressive program such as is advocated by the CIO.

They, therefore, try to plaster a "liberal" label on their own poison, hoping this will confuse the voters into swallowing it by mistake.

★ ★ ★

In spring the sap begins to flow and the voice of the cuckoo is heard in the land.

Bill Green has stirred from his hibernation. He has rooted out of his dusty files the same old red-baiting anti-CIO speeches with which he has greeted every CIO organizing drive in the past.

Union-busting employers also feel the sap flowing. Their dope-sheets are full of their customary predictions about splitting the CIO, with Bill's aid, and getting it to fight itself instead of them.

But spring is also the time when the young and strong feel renewed vigor.

After a winter of successful struggle, the CIO is launching its greatest organizing campaign and girding for intensive political activity to rout the entrenched forces of reaction.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson
L. S. Buckmaster, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
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COURT TOLD 'SUPER' PLAN IS DISRUPTIVE

APPLICATION of Selective Service's memorandum on super-seniority would seriously disrupt established industrial relationships and harm the veteran as well as the non-veteran, Lee Pressman, general counsel for the CIO, told the Supreme Court in a brief presented this week.

"The veteran is afforded an overwhelmingly larger amount of protection under union agreements than under any interpretation of the Selective Service and Training Act," Pressman declared. He listed protection against discharge and assurances of seniority rights, grievance committee and arbitration procedures and contract provisions for disabled veterans.

Super-seniority means that any veteran is entitled to his old job, even though his reinstatement would mean firing a worker with greater seniority.

The case in which Pressman appeared on behalf of the CIO and a score of affiliated unions arose when Abraham Fishgold, veteran, claimed that he was illegally laid off by the Sullivan Drydock & Repair Corp., Brooklyn, while a worker with greater seniority was allowed to stay on the job during a slack period.

A brief was also filed in the case this week by M. H. Goldstein, attorney for Local 13, CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, named defendant in the case along with the Sullivan Corp. The U. S. Court for the Eastern District of N. Y. ruled for Fishgold, but the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit found for the company and the union.

Pressman declared that under super-seniority "older workers carrying family responsibilities are thus threatened with displacement despite long years of service. The displaced older workers include veterans of World War I, wives or parents of World War II veterans, and indeed even veterans of World War II who have exhausted their one year of special protection.

"Established industrial relations are threatened with disruption and confusion by the dropping of the entire staffs, including trained workers, in favor of a completely new and young body of employes, many with skills not yet developed to the point necessary for carrying on the work effectively.

"Veteran is pitted against non-veteran in a scramble for jobs. Basic protections essential in the long run to veteran and non-veteran alike are being seriously undermined.

"It is no small wonder, therefore, that there has been such unanimity of opinion on the part of employers and employes alike, as well as on the part of many veterans' groups, in opposition to the position of the Director of Selective Service."

Among those opposed to super-seniority are the Law Committee of the Assn. of American Railroads, the American Short Line Railroad Assn., the Journal of Commerce, the National Legislative Representative and Rehabilitation Director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Veterans Committee and the American Veterans of World War II.

Goldstein argued that the contract between the Sullivan Corporation and the union had been made in accordance with the order of the Natl. Labor Relations Board providing that an employer enter into a written contract with the union designated as the exclusive bargaining agent by the employes. Fishgold was laid off under the contract which stipulated that lay-offs should occur in reverse order to the employe's seniority.

MURRAY OK'S LEGION CONTEST

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week endorsed the American Legion's "Jobs for All" essay contest which offers prizes ranging from $50 to $1000. Murray wrote the Legion:

"I am glad to learn that the American Legion is sponsoring an essay contest on the subject, 'Jobs for All.' This, of course, is a program in which the CIO is vitally interested. Your contest will serve to focus attention upon this continuing national need."

"There was a time, not many months ago, when certain elements in American economic life ridiculed the suggestion that jobs for all was a possibility. Now with the experience of the post-war period, these same people are changing their minds."

Anyone not employed by the Legion may submit one essay in the contest which will close May 31. Essays must tell how best to put into effect the Legion's programs for Maximum Employment and Veterans' Employment, which with the rules of the contest may be obtained from the Legion's Employment Division, 1608 K St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; Legion Natl. Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind., or any Legion post or State headquarters.

RULES ON VETS' RIGHTS IN STRIKES

A veteran need not scab to get his old job back if a strike is in progress during the 90-day period given him under the GI Bill to apply for his old job, Arbitrator Max Meyer ruled this week in N. Y. City.

Meyer ordered Western Union to reinstate Timothy Walsh, teleprint operator, with his full seniority of ten years. He reapplied for his old job the day after the CIO American Communication Assn. ended its strike against WU, but was hired as a new employe.

The arbitrator ruled that Walsh as a loyal member of the union could not return to work while the strike was in progress and concluded that "just as the strike had the effect of extending the time in which Walsh had to return to work, it had the effect of extending the time in which he had to notify the company of his intention to return to work."

Two members of Chicago CIO unions pitched a pup tent on the lawn of the Illinois Governor's Mansion at Springfield during demosntration by 400 vets to call attention to the housing crisis.

FEW BLOCK HOUSING — WAGNER

By SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER

IN January Wilson W. Wyatt became Natl. Housing Expediter. Shortly after that, he recommended an emergency housing program for veterans. This program required legislation.

Seldom has any program met with such widespread and enthusiactic popular acceptance. President Truman approved the veterans' emergency housing program, and recommended the necessary legislation to Congress.

But four long months have gone by since Mr. Wyatt became Housing Expeditor—and Congress has not yet approved the legislation which President Truman called the "very heart" of the veterans' housing program.

What are the reasons for this legislative delay?

The reason cannot be that the housing emergency has miraculously disappeared.

On the contrary, the emergency is becoming worse every day, as more and more veterans return to civilian life. And everybody knows that it is becoming worse every day.

The reason for legislative delay cannot be that the American people have reneged on their solemn obligation to be fair and square with those who fought and won our greatest war. The American people never reneg. Every public opinion poll shows that the people overwhelmingly support the veterans' emergency housing program.

The months of legislative delay have not occurred by accident. The delay has occurred by design. The delay has occurred through the deliberate efforts of those who do not want a veterans' emergency housing program. They do not want it for reasons that are selfish beyond description. They do not want it because some people and groups are profiting by the scarcity.

In the final analysis, the responsibility for this delay now rests with a relatively few members of the Congress.

These few persons, because of their strategic position on certain Congressional committees, have been able to wield an influence out of all proportion to the number of people whom they represent.

The only thing that has enabled these few obstructionists to persist in their course, is that it has been a concealed course. Through manipulation and subterfuge, the House of Representatives as a whole did not have a full opportunity, when the bill was before it, to study the facts carefully and come to a just conclusion. For this, most of the members of the House were not at fault.

Then the bill came up in the Senate, and the vital provisions for premium payments and guaranteed markets were inserted. Without these provisions to speed up production, the program cannot succeed. In this satisfactory form, the bill passed the Senate.

The situation now is that the veterans' housing bill is in conference between the Senate and the House. This means that representatives of both bodies have been designated, to decide between the inadequate bill passed by the House and the satisfactory bill passed by the Senate.

The life or death of the veterans' emergency housing program rests largely in the hands of the seven men, appointed by the House to represent them in conference.

But there are one or two of these seven House conferees—and they are a matter of public record—who did all they could to prevent the House from passing a satisfactory veterans' housing bill.

In this, they succeeded. The critical issue now is whether these same obstructionists can succeed again in conference this week—or whether public opinion and the righteousness of the veterans' cause can make them change their minds and alter their course.

The veterans and the people of this country, who want and need the veterans' emergency housing program, have just one first job to do. It is easy for them to find out who is standing in their way. It should not be difficult for them to take these obstructionists to task.

The bill about which I have been speaking is essential to expedite the production of materials and houses for veterans. But the veteran already knows that houses alone are not enough. There must be the kind of houses which can be bought or rented at a price the veteran can afford to pay.

The Senate recently passed another housing bill, sponsored by myself and two other senators. It is known as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill. This bill is just as essential to the veterans' emergency housing program, as premium payments and guaranteed markets. For without the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, there is every indication that most of the houses which get built will be far beyond the veterans' financial reach.

It is a matter of common sense that, if the housing bill now in conference is defeated, it will be just that much harder to enact the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill.

My message to every veteran and to every fair-minded American is that you should watch what is happening this week in Congress—and particularly what is happening in the conference on the veterans' housing bill.

By this kind of watching, you will be able to penetrate the secret of why the veterans emergency housing program has been delayed for so many months. By taking action, when your watching reveals the need for action, you will be able to assure satisfactory housing legislation. This alone will keep faith with the veterans of World War II who are looking for homes in which to live and rear their families.

What to Do About Housing Bills

Sen. Wagner in this article for The CIO NEWS expresses faith that the American people can get decent housing if they put their minds to it.

He declares that the record shows what members of the Senate-House Conference Committee on the Patman Housing Bill (HR 4761) have opposed the measure. The record shows Reps. Jesse Wolcott (R., Mich.), Fred Crawford (R., Mich.) and Paul Brown (D., Ga.) fighting the bill, and Rep. Ralph Gamble (R., N. Y.) an off-again-on-again supporter of the measure. Wire or write them that you want the bill passed including the $600 million subsidy for building materials and the government's guarantee to buy all prefabricated houses put on the market.

Latest word from the House Banking and Currency Committee is that the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill (S 1592), which Sen. Wagner says is also vital to the housing program, will not be considered until the British loan is disposed of. However, the British loan was being debated in the Senate, and to prevent the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill from being sidetracked indefinitely, the committee should be urged to begin hearings on the measure.

AT WORK: CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Chicago at their sewing machines produce clothing for the people of Europe's war-torn countries. Besides contributing their time and labor, ACWA members also donated over a million dollars to war relief, charitable and civic causes.

15th Convention May 6

CLOTHING UNION AT PEAK

THE CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, meeting in Atlantic City on May 6 for their 15th biennial convention, have rung up new high marks in membership, organizing, wage and health benefits, political activity, and in establishing firmer friendship with workers throughout the world.

A report by the clothing union's executive board, meeting before the convention which is expected to draw 1,100 delegates, showed that more than 25,000 workers had been organized into the union since 1944. The union's membership is now 350,000, fifth largest in the CIO.

In the political field, ACWA local organizations have been in the forefront in the CIO Political Action Committee's activities, the board said and "the program of political activity developed in 1943 and 1944 remains at a high level.

Wage increases, ranging from 15 to 31% for the entire membership, were also reported. Direct pay increases were augmented by paid vacations, paid holidays and insurance benefits, including life, maternity and retirement.

The establishment of the World Federation of Trade Unions in which ACWA Pres. Sidney Hillman played a leading role, was extoled by the executive board.

The creation of the WFTU has welded together more than 60,000,000 organized workers from 59 union groupings in 35 countries concerned with elevating the wage and working standards of toilers everywhere and with effective participation in the peace, the executive board said.

PAC SUPPORT

The board urged continued and more extensive support of CIO-PAC to defeat reactionary Congressmen in 1946 and to elect liberals and progressives.

The board charged reactionary forces in Congress have blocked labor and other legislation essential to the "national prosperity."

"Congress has been quick to respond to the demands of big business for a repeal of the excess profits tax," the board continued. "Labor has been required to wage a vigorous defensive battle in order to prevent the enactment of a whole series of union-smashing proposals."

The work of the Dies Committee, "despite the people's repudiation," has been continued by the Wood-Rankin Committee in Congress, the board charged.

Congress, the Amalgamated board pointed out, has either scuttled or mangled measures which are essential to full employment, greater security and full democracy for the American people.

In the two years between conventions, the union chartered 55 new locals, bringing the organization's totals to 493 locals in 264 cities in 37 states. Local unions were established for the first time in Kansas, Alabama and Oklahoma.

Announcement of full ACW participation in the CIO's new organizing drive was made by the executive board. Two hundred thousand dollars toward the CIO campaign was voted earlier.

AT PLAY: Clothing Workers in N. Y. City get in a swim after work hours through a union-sponsored recreation program. A high school gymnasium was taken over for one night a week by the union. Other health programs extend to the shops under ACWA contract.

In Upper Michigan

'NEXT DEPRESSION' HERE; UNITY AIDS JOB FIGHT

THE "next depression" has already come to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan—and CIO and AFL workers are already fighting it!

Faced with thousands of unemployed and only hundreds of jobs, the workers have organized the Upper Peninsula Rehabilitation and Economic Council.

Wartime employment is gone. Idleness and hardship are left. But instead of waiting until their cash is gone and they are in breadlines, the workers, represented by the Dickinson County CIO Council, asked immediate action by all local labor organizations.

Result was a conference last week attended by 103 delegates representing 10,000 workers from more than a dozen unions, at Kingsford, Mich.

The Council they formed is demanding government work projects, but it is not another Workers Alliance. Instead it is a regional planning body determined to do a job—of reforestation, of utilization of low grade ores, of aid to marginal farmers, and of development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

To make certain that plans get action, the Council also set up a Political Action Committee. It is limited, however, to endorsement of legislation, because some AFL unions affiliated with the Council do not engage in "political activity."

The Council plans to spread this unity to include the whole community. At its next meeting, farmers, veterans and fraternal organization will be invited to participate.

Officers of the Council include: Ivan Brown, UAW-CIO, president; William Johnson, USA-CIO, vice-president; Harold Arnold, IWA-CIO, recording secretary, and Lawrence Bjorkquist, SCMW-AFL, financial secretary.

With unity and aggressiveness, they hope to lick their depression.

Pressman vs. Ball

COOL-OFF CLUB AGAINST LABOR

"ANTI-UNION employers should not be handed the cooling-off period before strikes for use as another club against organized labor," Lee Pressman, general counsel for CIO, declared in a debate this week with Sen. Ball (R. Minn.) before the American Veterans of World War II in Washington.

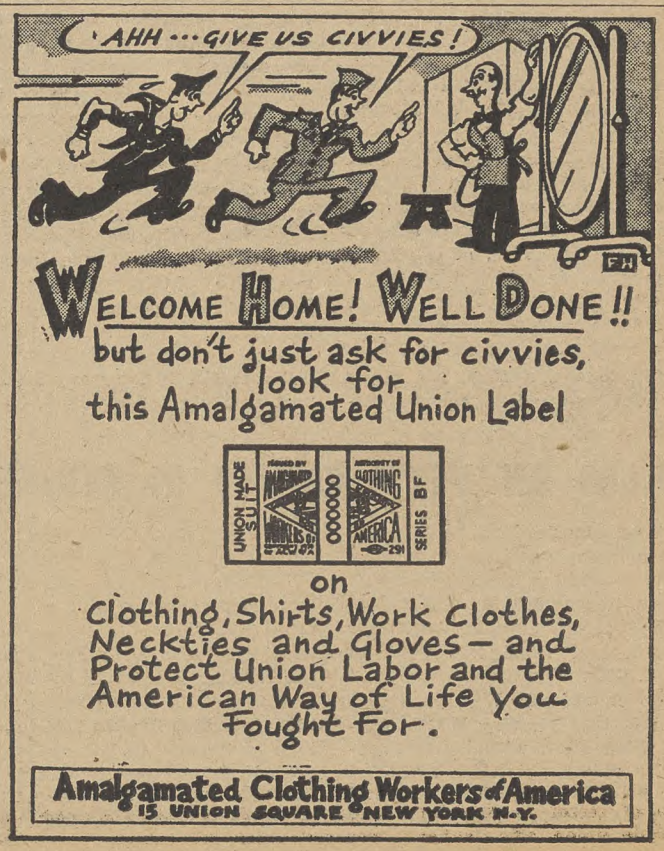
Ball, who was one of the authors of the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, first of the crop of anti-labor bills in this session of Congress, joined with a minority in the Senate Education & Labor Committee in calling for passage of the Case bill with provisions not only for cooling-off periods, but for authorizing suits against unions and for repeal of the Norris-La Guardia anti-injunction law.

Pressman declared that suits against unions for alleged contract violations "would be giving another club to anti-union employers to enable them to deplete union treasuries. Unions may now be sued in State courts if they break contracts.

"You were very zealous for the protection of States' rights when you voted against the federal ballot for servicemen, but in this instance you have lost your enthusiasm for that principle," he told Ball.

Pressman also declared that repeal of the Norris-LaGuardia Act would remove all judicial restraints now placed on the federal courts in labor disputes. Before the Norris-LaGuardia Bill became law in 1932, federal courts issued injunctions in wholesale lots to employers, Pressman pointed out.

Ball's only retort was that something should be done to halt strikes.



Aid to Unionism

LATIN-AMERICA MARCHES AHEAD

"WE'VE helped extend the principles of the Wagner Act to all the Americas."

That was the comment of Michael Ross, director of the Intl. Affairs Dept. of CIO, on the recent meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization in Mexico City. The "we" refers in large part to himself and to Pres. Willard Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employes, the two CIO advisors on the American delegation. As part of a 15-man U. S. delegation to the inter-continent meeting during the first three weeks in April, they pressed forward the viewpoint of progressive American labor.

Out of it came a policy statement on collective bargaining which, if adopted by the member countries, will help spread unions through the industrial and semi-industrial sections of Latin and South America.

Of equal importance was the decision of the meeting to call for increasing industrialization on the part of all the nations of the western hemisphere. Many of the employer representatives, both from the U. S. and from south of the Rio Grande, wanted to block any such move. The CTAL, to which almost every important labor group in Latin-America is affiliated and with which CIO maintains close fraternal relations, has long maintained that only the growth of home industries will lift the Latin-American standard of living.

The ILO, originally created by the Peace Conference in 1919, has as its goal the establishment of improved labor, safety and health standards among the countries of the world. The inter-American meeting is held every three years. On each delegation are government, industry and labor representatives, together with advisors.

During recent years CIO has been fighting for equal status with the AFL in ILO circles, and it is possible that within the next few months CIO will reach that objective. Meanwhile, CIO officials serve only as "advisors" to the labor delegation. George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, was the official representative of American labor at Mexico City—but, regardless of their title as "advisors," Townsend and Ross demonstrated to the labor representatives of all Latin-America that CIO is fighting for their interests.

Townsend, the first Negro member of the U. S. ILO delegation, took the floor during the discussion of industrialization of the backward countries to speak on the CIO position.

"During my visit in Mexico," he said, "I have seen quite sufficient evidence to lead me to express here a deep feeling of sympathy for the desire of the Latin-American people to industrialize themselves. There is certainly a great lack of the necessary articles for comfortable living.

"The history of foreign trade of the U. S. shows that we need have no fear of other countries industrializing themselves. We do much more business with industrialized countries than with the so-called backward countries. In fact, our self-interest should lead us to aid in the process.

"But—and this is important—there is no need for the industrialization to be chaotic and unplanned as it was in the past. There is no reason why the industrial growth of Latin-America should not be co-ordinated with the productive potentialities of the rest of the world."

Ross spoke vigorously on labor's rights at the full session of the conference, where certain Latin-American employers — like their northern brothers—tried to hedge the ILO collective bargaining resolution with sniping amendments.

The U. S. labor delegation worked in close harmony with the CTAL—the federation of most bona fide unions in Latin-America—and with the various workers' delegations from the various countries to exclude the representatives of the fascist Argentine government from the workers' sessions. As a result the representatives of President Peron's phony unions were not allowed to attend the labor meetings, but they did participate in the general sessions of the conference.

LABOR'S WORLD

Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, is due to arrive in the U. S. on May 10 as a guest of the CIO. He will be accompanied by his wife and three members of the TUC staff.

The British labor leader, who is chairman of the executive committee of the World Federation of Trades Unions, will come to Washington immediately after reaching American shores. He will proceed to Atlantic City, N. J., with CIO Pres. Philip Murray to attend sessions of the convention of the CIO Steelworkers, which opens on May 14.

Part of Citrine's mission will be to arrange for an exchange of fraternal delegates between CIO and British unions.

★ ★ ★

A reign of terror in Ecuador against trade union officials has brought strong protest from the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee. Jacob Potofsky, clothing union official who heads the committee, called for an immediate restoration of labor's rights in the South American country, and reminded the Ecuadorean government that it has frequently approved international agreements protecting labor rights.

★ ★ ★

Adolf Staal, well known to labor officials throughout the world, has retired as chief of the workers' organization service of the Intl. Labor Office, a post which he has held for the past 17 years. He has been succeeded by Jan Schuil, a former official of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions and later connected with the wood workers' union in Europe.

U. N. Votes Compromise Probe of Franco Spain: With Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko abstaining because he wanted an immediate crackdown on Franco, 10 United Nations Security Council members this week voted for a compromise resolution setting up a sub-committee of five to investigate charges against the Franco government.

UNITED NATION'S vs FRANCO

By LOUIS FALSTEIN

AMONG the 45 lucky ones to be admitted as visitors to the day's session of the Security Council were two CIO unionists, a shipyard worker and a merchant seaman. They had stood in line since early dawn at the gates of Hunter College, in N. Y. City, for a look at the big show. The shipyard worker was happy and excited: "It's worth it, just to see Franco get hell."

A first glance at the impressively draped and deep-carpeted Council Chamber always awes the visitor. He stares at the 11 men at the semi-circular table, and their batteries of experts and advisors. There is the feeling of being in on history in the making. Even newspapermen grown cynical over U. N. still retain that feeling of hope that today, perhaps, the Council will abandon bickering and "power politics" and will act like the United Nations.

AMBASSADOR LANGE, the delegate from Poland, seemed a little nervous when he started reading his speech in a soft, gentle voice. "I wish to draw the attention of the Security Council to a situation which is causing international friction and which presents a serious danger to peace and security. This situation arises out of the existence and activities of the fascist Franco regime in Spain. . . ." Dr. Lange quoted facts and figures; he offered documents and maps showing Franco's military preparations on the French border. . . .

Former Spanish Ambassador to the U. S., Fernandos De Los Rios, nodded approvingly as the Polish delegate built his pyramid of indictments.

"Under the Franco regime, Spain served and serves as a center of Nazi propaganda and activities in Latin America," Dr. Lange continued. "A special council of HISPANIDAD was established for this purpose. Most of this activity was directed against the U. S. . . . at a moment when American soldiers were giving their lives for the preservation of the freedom of their country. . . . "

Lange spoke of German financial and physical penetration into Spanish industry, banking insurance, mining, electrical equipment; of German scientists and engineers who were doing research in "devising new means of warfare." Tens of thousands of Nazis, among them "many prominent war criminals and political leaders," were carrying on in that country, unmolested.

The little, soft-spoken man who had been a professor at the University of Chicago before becoming Polish Ambassador to the U. S., talked for an hour. In the end he asked the Security Council to call upon all members of the United Nations who maintain diplomatic relations with the Franco Government to sever such relations immediately . . ."

Louis Falstein writes for the New Republic. Before the war he was a member of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers. He flew as a tail gunner with the 15th Air Force, and was decorated with the Purple Heart.

Then debate started. No acrimony; no name-calling. Each delegate vied with his "esteemed colleague" in denouncing Franco as a fascist who was on the side of our enemies and deserved to be kicked out.

"This question of Spain seems to be a very disturbing one," said Eeclo Van Kleffens of the Netherlands. He advised the body that although "it arouses considerable passion . . . we must judge the question . . . coolly and dispassionately . . . Let me say, by way of introduction, that I have no sympathy whatever" . . . for Franco. However, he urged the Council "to be very careful not to be instrumental in unleashing another civil war . . ."

Fernandos De Los Rios, the former Spanish Ambassador, moved uncomfortably in his chair while the high-domed, fleshless delegate from the Netherlands concluded by saying he was opposed to any action because of lack of "evidence."

From the first day of debate on Spain, words like "evidence" and "facts" have been bandied around in the Council Chamber. Australia's delegation, dubbed as "middle of the road," proposed the formation of a committee to gather more facts and evidence. Britain, which insisted that the Council could not "presume" Franco's guilt as a menace to the world, went along. Stettinius liked the idea, too, with slight modifications, and so did China, Egypt, the Netherlands and Brazil. Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union said there was sufficient evidence to act now; delay would only aid Franco.

The final resolution is a compromise. It empowers a subcommittee of five "to make further studies in order to determine whether the situation in Spain has led to international friction and does endanger international peace and security, and if it so finds then to determine what practical measures the United Nations may take."

It is not clear how the subcommittee proposes to gather new facts. Nor is it clear how many more additional "facts" are necessary before the Council takes action.

The WFTU has spoken out against Franco, so has the CIO. "Maybe if we speak out louder," a trade unionist said, "some people will be convinced that action is needed—soon."

PAMPHLET READY

The Report of the CIO Delegation to the Soviet Union—latest CIO pamphlet—is off the press. The Report, which gained wide publicity when it was submitted to the CIO Executive Board in March by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, has a smart three-color cover, an introduction by President Murray, and numerous photographs.

With CIO playing an increasingly important role in world labor affairs, the Report should be on every union bookshelf.

Prices: 15c a copy; 100 for $10; 500 for $40. Send your orders to CIO Publicity Dept. 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS **By Rose H. Alschuler**

HE'S A DETERMINED LITTLE CUSS

Good for this Johnny! He knows what he wants—and he's going to see that he gets it. Every child feels the need to be independent, to grow up and to achieve something. Our job as parents is to strengthen and not break our children's ego and spirit. Our love and understanding of their needs and rights will help them to grow to their own full stature. It's better to have them cast their own shadows than walk in ours.

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CWA HEAD CALLS FOR CHILD HEALTH DAY EVERY DAY

Faye Stephenson, president of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, this week suggested that if the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill (S 1606) becomes law every day will be Child Health Day and urged Auxiliary members to write their Senators to vote for the measure. President Truman set aside May 1 as Child Health Day.

Mrs. Stephenson also called on CWA members to find out during May the answer to such questions as: Can mothers who cannot pay get medical and hospital care during pregnancy and childbirth? Such care would be assured all mothers by the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill.

She also urged auxiliaries to plan to achieve at least one improvement in the health services offered by the community during the year and pointed out:

Maternal and infant mortality rates are still too high.

Three-fourths of all our school children have dental defects.

A startlingly large number of children go through life with physical handicaps, many of them remediable.

Large numbers suffer from deficiency diseases and general malnutrition.

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Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

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YOU MUST REGISTER TO VOTE

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

From the South! Here are some samples of what can be done even before the drive gets underway. Look for many more of these from now on!

One for Mississippi! George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: Message General Box Company, Natchez, Mississippi, IWA-CIO 240; no union 20. IWA Representative Doyle Dorsey was in charge.

C. H. Gillman Reg. Dir., Atlanta, Ga., reports: Rittenbaum Brothers Co., Atlanta, Ga., CIO 56; no union 37. This work was under the direction of URWDSEA representative James R. Cochran.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, Ala., reports: Saratoga-Victory Co., Guntersville, Ala., TWUA-CIO, 231; no union 100. TWUA Representative W. H. Price and Houston Troupe, along with Louis Hathcock and James Wilson of the Gadsden Joint Board of the Textile Workers are due the credit for this splendid job. That was the second TWUA victory in Marshall County in two days.

★ ★ ★

Morris Muster, President, United Furniture Workers of America, reports: Marsh Furniture Co., High Point, N. C., UFWA-CIO 76; no union 49 Representatives Helms and Hiatt were in charge. J. L. Anderson Veneer Co., Cheraw, S. C., UFWA-CIO 98; no union 30. Representative Woodall conducted the campaign.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Missouri National Co., USA-CIO 20; no union 6. International Representative James Baker was in charge of the campaign. Nice work!

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. of Orgn., UGCCWA, reports: Reilly Whiteman Walton Co., Conshohocken, Pa., UGCCWA-CIO 19; no union 8. Representative Joe Wright was in charge.

The United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO announced the signing of two collective bargaining agreements in its Technical and Scientific Division. The agreements cover technical employes at the Midvale Co. in Philadelphia and Radio Corporation of America (RCA) in Camden, N. J. Both agreements were negotiated and signed by Martin M. Cooper.

★ ★ ★

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, Ind., reports: Thomas Skinner, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA-CIO 82; against 31. Enock Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, United Furniture Workers of America 32; against 5. Both plants struck to gain recognition. Hethington Burner, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA-CIO 31; AFL 19,Representative Pete Markunas was in charge of all three victories. Inland Container, Evansville, Indiana, CIO 67; AFL 49.

Walter Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: Eclipse Fuel Engineering Co., Rockford, Illinois (production and maintenance employes), UERMWA-CIO 26; Appliance Industries Union 19; no union 1. Consolidated Paper Co., Aurora, Illinois, UPA-CIO 87; Independent Union 60; neither 3.

Morris Muster, President, UFWA-CIO, further reports: Kay Line Industries, South Bend, Indiana, UFWA-CIO 59; no union 28. Representative Fulford was in charge. Jasper Desk Company, Jasper, Indiana, UFWA-CIO 59; no union 39. Representatives Douthitt, Jerger and Marks handled the campaign. L. Berman Co. Evansville, Indiana, UFWA-CIO 24; no union 8. Representative Douthitt was in charge.

G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: Chase Foundry, Columbus, Ohio, USA-CIO 47; against 11. USA Representative Archie Casanto was in charge under the direction of USA District Director Howard Porter.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

For the first time in the history of the American labor movement, strikers were awarded back pay for time spent on the picket line. Three days pay out of five days on strike were won by 20 drivers in CIO Auto Workers Local 867, Austin, Minn.

A "block-by-block" campaign to organize N. Y. City's food stores, concentrating principally on the giant A&P chain, was voted by 400 delegates to the 5th annual conference of Local 338, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Chain Store Food Employes Union.

The conference also urged a break in diplomatic and trade ties with Spain and the expulsion of Argentina from the UNO. Guaranteed annual wage, backing of emergency famine relief, labor unity, and renewed support for FEPC and against all discrimination were also resolved in the meeting.

The CIO turned movie producer last week and started work on a 12-minute short telling the story of the guaranteed annual wage. A new technique of mingling entertainment with information will be used to show how the yearly earning plan works.

Eight thousand CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers on strike at four American Brass Co. plants in New York and Connecticut stood firm at the end of their 12-week fight for better wages. The union charged that the company "stands convicted of the most reckless and irresponsible conduct toward its workers." The company is holding out for more than twice the amount of price relief already granted it, while other brass companies which have granted the 18½c increase to their workers have not made reference to OPA, the union said.

An unprecedented protest against N. Y. City's budget by CIO city workers last week forced an $8 million increase for wage raises. Five thousand CIO city workers a day went to budget hearings and demanded a pay boost from a contemplated 5% increase to 15%.

LITHOGRAPHERS JOIN CIO

THE Amalgamated Lithographers of America this week became the 41st affiliate of the CIO.

The union, with a membership of close to 20,000 workers in the U. S. and Canada, broke away from the AFL six months ago after long jurisdictional disputes with other AFL unions.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, in announcing the CIO's acceptance of the union's application, said:

"The affiliation of the Amalgamated Lithographers will add substantially to the strength of the CIO, and we are sure that the Lithographers for their part will benefit from the assistance they will recive from our national labor movement."

The union has 55 locals in the U. S. and seven in Canada. All major lithographic plants in the country are under contract with ALA.

Membership in ALA jumped from 6,000 in 1934 to its present 20,000. Recently the Chicago local signed a contract with R. R. Donnelley & Sons and became the first union since 1906 to enter into a contract with the company.

ALA's largest local of 6,000 members in New York recently completed a city-wide agreement for a 36¼-hour week, two weeks' vacation after one year, 10 paid holidays without work and the highest wage scale in its history.

The ALA will be represented on the CIO's national executive board by a member to be designated by the union.

Founded in 1882 as the Lithographers Intl. Protective and Beneficial Assn., the union became affiliated with the AFL in 1906. In 1915 and 1916 it amalgamated with four other craft lithographic unions to form the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, and in 1943 the last small remaining craft union was absorbed, resulting in one industrial union within the lithographic process in the U. S. and Canada.

The international offices of the Amalgamated Lithographers are located at 450 7th Ave., N. Y. 1, N. Y., and 1737 Howard St., Chicago 26, Ill.

Its principal officers are William J. Riehl, New York, president; Robert Bruck, Chicago, vice-president and secretary-treasurer; Fred W. Rose, St. Louis, Mo., second vice-president; Arthur W. Brown, Toronto, Canada, third vice-president; Francis P. Slater, San Francisco, fourth vice-president.

William J. Riehl, left, is president, and Robert Bruck, right, is vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the CIO's newest affiliate, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

20,000 OUT AT ALLIS

Workers in seven out of eight Allis-Chalmers plants throughout the nation were out on strike this week after company officials refused to meet with federal conciliators.

Strikes were called at A-C plants in West Allis, and La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass. April 30 to join A-C workers already on strike in Springfield, Ill., La Porte, Ind., Norwood, Ohio, and Pittsburgh.

Close to 20,000 workers were involved in the strike in which three CIO unions figure. The CIO Farm Equipment Workers, United Electrical Workers and United Auto Workers all have Allis-Chalmers locals. They met jointly with Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach to attempt a last-minute settlement.

PENN. IUC PRESIDENT RETIRES

HARRY Boyer was elected president of the Pennsylvania IUC at its ninth annual convention in Pittsburgh this week, suceceding John A. Phillips, who held the position since the inception of the council and who has been identified with the labor movement in the Keystone state for half a century.

The convention instructed the incoming executive board to provide an ample retirement remuneration for Phillips, who has sought to retire for some time, and had announced he would not be a candidate for re-election. Befor the formation of the IUC, Phillips was president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor from 1930 to 1938.

Boyer, CIO Steelworkers staff representative, has been secretary-treasurer of the IUC and is secretary-treasurer of the Reading IUC. Harry Block, president of the Philadelphia IUC and a CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers representative, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Mayor David L. Lawrence, who welcomed the delegates to Pittsburgh, stressed the necessity of electing men to Congress who will support President Truman.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization, declared that the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers will win its strike against the Westinghouse Electric Co., and John Brophy, director of CIO IUCs, said that the CIO organizing campaign in the South would eliminate the differentials between the North and the South and in the South itself.

UAW NAMES DIVISION HEADS

DIRECTORS of important CIO United Auto Workers Union divisions were appointed by the union's international executive board last week.

Walter Reuther, newly elected president, retained directorship of the General Motors division, and also became head of the aircraft division. Reuther is also in charge of the full employment, veterans and time-study divisions and is co-chairman of the combined women's and employment practices division.

R. J. Thomas, ex-president and now vice-president, became director of the competitive shops division and airline mechanics division, in addition to retaining his post as chairman of the housing committee. With Joseph Mattson, Thomas will also handle the union's farm equipment workers' problems.

George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the union, retained his position as director of the Bendix division and chairman of the health and accident committee.

Richard Leonard, UAW vice-president, was reappointed director of the Ford division and also became Political Action Committee chairman.

Other appointments were:

Eaton Mfg. and the truck council, Richard Reisinger; Auto-Lite, Richard Gosser; Nash-Kelvinator and John Deere Corp., Joseph Mattson; Warner, Arnold Atwood; Mack Truck, Martin Gerber; Thompson Products, Paul Miley; McQuay-Norris, John W. Livingston.

Unemployment compensation, Clayton Johnson; legal, Maurice Sugar; skilled trades, Melvin Bishop; research, James Wishart; recreation, Melvin West; education, Victor Reuther; publications and publicity, Frank Winn.

LUMBERJACKS VOTE ON STRIKE

AFTER rejecting 33 employer proposals designed to set the clock back ten years for lumber workers, the CIO International Woodworkers negotiating committee this week called for a strike referendum among its members.

"A united stand must be taken against attempts of employers to take away those things that lumber workers have fought so hard to attain since they first began organizing ten years ago," IWA Pres. James Fadling urged.

Deadline for the strike vote was set for May 15 and coincides with the strike ballots now being taken by maritime unions. IWA officials plan to time strike action to enable joint action among workers in the northwest's largest industries.

EDUCATION—HOW IT WORKS

EDUCATION, delegates to the CIO Southwestern Educational Conference discovered last week, is learning by doing.

And they learned by participating in discussions that dug into the problems of building unionism from the ground up in locals, and then expanded into political and community action.

The educational conference, held in Fort Worth, Tex. brought delegates from oil, auto, agriculture, clothing and public worker's unions.

Divided into four sessions, the conference discussed grievance procedure, education committees and community political action.

Noble Combs, CIO Auto Workers regional educational director, in a discussion of union education said:

"The commonest complaint I hear is that union meetings aren't well attended.

"The answer is not to preach to the members, "Come to meetings," he said. "The answer is to make the meetings interesting so that the members will want to come without being preached at.

"Are your meetings dull? The executive board ought to call a meeting just to find out why they don't interest people. Outline the problem. Get every member to tell why he doesn't come.

"That's No. 1 in education. Get the facts. The second thing to do is analyze the facts. The third thing is to outline a program to meet the facts and solve the problem," he concluded.

Education is more than merely informing union members, Myrna Siegendorf, union counselor for the Chicago CIO Council, said. Education means getting at the heart of problems within each union and problems almost of every union member.

She told of a safety program set up by the packinghouse workers after a study of the accident rate at a packinghouse. She told of a counselling service established for union women after a study into the inactivity of a woman in the union.

The conference, sponsored by the CIO Research & Education Dept. was the first of two Southern education meetings called by the CIO. The second is to be held in Chapel Hill, N.C. on May 3-4 for workers in eight states.

Kermit Eby, director, and George Guernsey, assistant director, of the CIO department, led the discussions.

Singing as a method of drawing better attendance at union meetings was explained and demonstrated at the Southwestern CIO Education Conference. Here four union songbirds demonstrate (l. to r.): Myrna Siegendorf, union counsellor for the Chicago CIO Coucil; Rita Hinojas, Amalgamated Clothing Workers representative, El Paso, Tex.; Latane Lambert, ACW regional director, Texas; and Jessie Lloyd O'Connor, labor song composer.

Political action to insure pay raises won by CIO in negotiations was discussed for an afternoon at the education conference. And when three CIO men got together the PAC talk continued. L. to r.: Carl A. McPeak, Cushing, Okla. oil workers and CIO-PAC Southwest regional director; Joe Dernoncourt, Oklahoma-Arkansas CIO regional director; and Palmer Weber, CIO-PAC research director.

NEW PLAY FOR EQUALITY

A new play on race relationships, "On Whitman Avenue," opens in N. Y. City May 8 with the blessing of hundreds of Detroit and Buffalo workers who attended try-outs in both cities.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray called "On Whitman Avenue" a "deeply provocative play that must be seen by every American sincerely concerned with the preservation of democracy.

"The issue on racial tolerance must be of paramount importance to all thoughtful citizens," Murray said. "This play, in a most dramatic and eloquent fashion, presents the problem with remarkable clarity and compels a recognition that there can be but one answer—full and complete equality of economic opportunity and political freedom for all Americans."

The play develops the disintegration of a family when its members find that they must either risk something to maintain their ideals of decency and kindness to their fellow-man, or abandon those ideals forever.

Canada Lee and Will Geer star in the play written by Maxine Wood.

Canada Lee, noted Broadway actor, stars in "On Whitman Avenue," a new play dealing with race relationships. The play opens May 8 at the Cort Theatre, N. Y. City.

EVEN CHURCHES

You don't ordinarily think of CIO organizing churches. But that, in a way, is what happened in Port Neches, Tex.,

Three churches have been organized in CIO Oil Workers Local 288's hall, reported L. L. Crane, oil worker delegate to the Southwestern CIO Education Conference last week.

As one church grew in size and finally erected their own building, another new group would come along, using the union hall on Sundays.

"The minister of the third group," Crane said, "saw a CIO-PAC receipt book lying on the desk.

"Say, I need one of those receipts." said the minister. "Here's my buck for PAC."

"That's how church and labor can cooperate," Crane added.

TWU ASKS TRUMAN FIGHT FOR FDR POLICIES

Warning that the danger of a third world war stems from the greed of "big business monopolists whose profits swell to highest peaks through low wages and war," the CIO Transport Workers Union called on Pres. Truman to support "with vigorous deeds and not mere words" the policies of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt on peace and workers' living standards.

The TWU executive board asked Truman to work for peace "through continuation of the alliance that assured victory in the war" and urged him to oppose "the economic royalists who are attacking the legitimate wage demands of labor."

The board praised the efforts of CIO Pres. Philip Murray in helping to create the new World Federation of Trade Unions, which it called "the highest achievement toward the unity and cooperation of labor on a world scale."

YEARLY WAGE GETS ATTENTION

GUARANTEED annual wages for workers in several major industries is a problem that soon may be a strong factor in collective bargaining agreements, 20 research directors of CIO unions said last week.

The meeting of research directors was called by Kermit Eby, Director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, and Katherine Pollak Ellickson, CIO assistant director of research.

"Even in industries where employment has been highly irregular in the past, unions and companies are giving thoughful consideration to methods of assuring labor a steady income throughout the year," Mrs. Ellickson reported. "The matter, while of general interest, has received special attention from CIO unions in the steel, automobile, packinhouse, shoe and paper industries.

Research directors of those unions expressed hope that a forthcoming study by the Presidential Sub-Committee of the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion will select their industries for study in a forthcoming survey of the question.

"Workers must eat and buy clothes and pay rent 52 weeks a year. If we are to secure a rising standard of living and a form of insurance against unemployment, instability and distress, we must immediately examine every phase of the guaranteed annual wage question with a view to the adoption of 52-week pay in those industries where it meets the needs of management and labor," Mrs. Ellickson declared.

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

JIM AND SEVERAL UNION MEMBERS RESCUE MICKEY BARRY WHO HAD BEEN KIDNAPPED BY STEVE DENTON'S THUGS WHEN HE THREATENED TO EXPOSE THE PLOT TO DESTROY THE UNION AT THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. NOT KNOWING THAT MICKEY IS NO LONGER HIS PRISONER, DENTON SPEAKS AT THE UNION MEETING...

JIM! WHA—WHAT DOES STEVE DENTON MEAN? HE SAYS SOMEBODY IS... IS GOING TO HURT MICKEY...

NOBODY IS GOING TO HURT MICKEY, SUE. DON'T WORRY.

HOW CAN YOU SAY THAT? STEVE DENTON HAS JUST ANNOUNCED THAT THEY... SOMEONE...KIDNAPPED MICKEY! HE MIGHT BE HURT... AND, JIM... YOU'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING!

JUST WAIT, SUE.

NOW AS A MAN WITH THE GOOD OF THE UNION IN MY HEART... I OBJECT TO THIS REPORT THAT MICKEY BARRY HAS BEEN KIDNAPPED BY CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THIS UNION...

...MICKEY BARRY IS A RAT AND AN ENEMY OF HONEST TRADE UNIONISM... BUT THAT'S NO REASON FOR MEMBERS OF OUR UNION TO TAKE THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS AND... ACCORDING TO CERTAIN RUMORS— *PLAN TO KILL MICKEY BARRY!*

UNLESS MICKEY BARRY IS FREED—UNHURT—I'M LEAVING THIS UNION... AND SO WILL EVERY HONEST MAN ——

JUST A MINUTE, DENTON!

YOU'VE SUGGESTED THAT CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE UNION PLAN TO VIOLATE THE LAW... COMMIT MURDER— *WHERE DID YOU GET THAT RUMOR?*

WHY... I'VE HEARD REPORTS AND RUMORS, THAT'S ALL.

REPORTS LIKE THAT ARE SPREAD BY ENEMIES OF TRADE UNIONS... AND BROUGHT UP AT THIS MEETING TO PREPARE A FRAME-UP...

ARE THEY?

WE CAN EASILY DISPROVE THESE REPORTS ABOUT *CERTAIN* MEMBERS OF OUR UNION BY ASKING MICKEY BARRY HIMSELF... BUT I TRIED TO REACH HIM AT HOME BUT HIS MOTHER TOLD ME HE HASN'T BEEN HOME FOR—

WHY NOT ASK HIM NOW? HE'S HERE!

MESKIN

Orbit Feature Service, Inc.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Don't Forget The 65c Wage

The Minimum Wage Bill (S. 1349) with the Pace inflationary rider tied around its throat, is up for study by the House Labor Committee.

There are two easy alternatives for the Committee and for the House. Either it can pass a good bill that will bring increased protection and pay to millions of low income workers; or it can leave the inflation rider attached to the bill and insure a promised veto from the White House.

The Pace rider which has about as much connection with minimum wages as an Eskimo has with a hula hula costume, would lift the nation's food bill by four or five billion dollars a year, largely for the profit of speculators. The intention of the polltaxers and labor haters in inserting the rider was to kill any increase in the present legal 40c-an-hour wage rate.

Unless the bill can be improved in the House over the version passed by the Senate, there won't be any minimum wage legislation written on the books at this session of Congress.

The minimum wage bill doesn't concern only the low-paid workers, or those in certain industries. Its protection will be felt by every industrial worker in the country, since higher minimum pay rates for more people spell added protection for those in the upper wage brackets too.

Now, while the bill is in the House Labor Committee, is the best time to write your own Congressman.

Don't just ask him to support the 65c bill.

Get a definite written pledge from him to support this three-point program:

1. To restore to the bill the plan for lifting the minimum wage over a two-year period 65c to 75c.

2. To insure wage-hour protection to retail and wholesale employes, to telegraph company employes, and to seamen.

3. Most important of all, to vote against the Pace rider.

When you've gotten such a pledge from your Representative, pass the word along to your international union and to your union's Washington legislative representative.

You can help to get a minimum pay bill passed by Congress this year!

Organized Impatience

If you were a polltax Congressman, you'd be feeling these days that the people are making a pest of themselves.

Last week, for instance, several hundred women from a dozen civic and consumers organizations, came to Washington to tell Congress what they think about its progress—or lack of progress—on important needs of the people.

The name of the meeting was a tip-off on the rating Congress has earned; it was a "Conference on Unfinished Business in Social Legislation."

And as Helen Hall, prominent director of the Henry St. Settlement in N. Y. expressed it: "You might call our project a demonstration of organized impatience."

The agenda of the unfinished business conference was a roll call of the critically-needed bills upon which action hasn't yet been completed. That list touches practically every need of the American people in this first year of peace: housing, price control, extended social security coverage, health, minimum wage and FEPC.

"We seem to have won a war abroad but are losing one at home," Miss Hall commented. "Out of the whole social program staked out by President Truman eight months ago to provide for the human side of reconversion, only the GI bill of rights and the much amended Employment bill have been passed."

It's interesting to note, incidentally, that the program of the women's civic organization parallels that of CIO, particularly since stories have always liked to claim that unions don't speak for all the people.

But the Conference on Unfinished Business embraces a dozen organizations of varied membership: the national board of YWCA, American Assn. of Social Workers, Natl. Consumers League, Natl. Council of Negro Women and half a dozen others.

And, like CIO, the women's groups are thinking in terms of the elections.

"If Congress doesn't act on these measures," says Miss Hall, "we'll remember in November!"

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June 1947.	Passed by House with flock of death-dealing amendments; Senate Banking Committee now conducting hearings.	Wire your Senators and members of Banking Committee to pass bill without amendments. **Strong action is needed to save OPA and price control.**
Patman Housing Bill HR 4761	Provides basis for big housing program for vets.	In Senate-House Conference Committee. At issue: restoration of subsidies and govt. guarantee to buy prefabricated housing.	Wire conferees to re-insert subsidy, pre-fabricated housing purchases. Ask Senators to pass bill.
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee hearings to open soon.	Ask support of your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; now ready for House Labor Committee.	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill S 1606	Establishes national health program aimed at providing adequate low-cost medical service.	Hearings being conducted by Senate Labor Committee.	Write your Senator that you want bill passed.
Case Bill HR 4908	Would harass unions with many new restrictions and anti-labor devices.	Passed by House; Senate Labor Committee passed milder version, but Tories hope to load it with tough amendments.	Wire, write your Senators that you don't want the Case bill in any form.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

TALK FEST: A filibuster, junior grade, is being staged in the Senate. For nearly a month, Senators have been talking about the $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain. As yet, they haven't voted on the subject.

Sen. Barkley has tried to speed the debate in hope of getting a decision in the next few days. But conservative Senators growl that America shouldn't be giving any aid to a labor government—and they keep saying it in a variety of ways.

CIO has endorsed the loan as necessary to help stabilize world economy; and the CIO-PAC platform calls for loans to our allies without political strings.

A wire to your Senator asking an immediate favorable vote on the loan will have a double result: to give our wartime ally badly needed assistance, and to pave the way for discussion of other important bills now gathering dust on the Senate calendar.

ANOTHER ONE: The polltax bloc has come up with a new anti-labor bill.

The latest is one offered in the House by Rep. A. W. Robertson (D. Va.), whose proposal (HR 6259) would ban any union from collecting any regular contributions from employers for any purpose. Only exception is for union dues.

What Polltaxer Robertson has in mind is to prevent free collective bargaining agreements in which unions might work out, in conjunction with their employers, methods of financing health or welfare programs based on contribution from employes in relation to the products they make.

Robertson is mad at the coal strike, and the bill is his way of showing it. But like the anti-Petrillo bill passed last month by Congress, HR 6259 may affect every union in the country.

The Virginia Congressman probably got his cue from Sen. Harry Byrd (D, Va), who is admitted boss of the Democratic machine in the polltax-dominated Old Dominion.

With his usual disregard of the facts, Byrd told the U. S. Chamber of Commerce convention this week that unions are irresponsible and have developed into "big business."

This is as good a time as any to write your Congressmen and Senators to tell them you're against Rep. Robertson's HR 6259!

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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SQUARE DEAL SOUGHT IN SOUTH

(See Page 3)

Compulsory rationing will be necessary to solve the hunger of this little Greek boy and millions of other people throughout the world, FTA-CIO Pres. Donald Henderson told President Truman this week. (See details on Page 2.)

FTA Tells Truman:

RATIONING VITAL TO FAMINE FIGHT

"Death and disease now looming on a massive scale unknown in human history" can be halted by planned production, just distribution and controlled consumption of world food through a World Food Board, Pres. Donald Henderson of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers told President Truman.

In a letter to the President May 13, Henderson asked restoration of rationing of essential foods and said "we need to shift the emphasis from appeals to consumers to a program involving radical changes in the food policies of all the surplus countries, starting with our own."

Asserting that the food problem is of world scope and "will be one of many years duration," the FTA president maintained that "world food needs cannot be met without world cooperation."

Charging that the policies of the Combined Food Board, "dominated by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada . . . show that they regard world food supplies as a monopoly they can use for exploiting political advantages," Henderson also asserted that advocates of the voluntary food control program now admit the program's "utter failure."

The union president proposed:

1. Abolition of the Combined Food Board and establishment of a World Food Board with representation for the Soviet Union and other democratic and friendly countries now excluded.

2. Establishment of production and supply goals by the World Food Board for countries now capable of producing a surplus beyond their own needs.

3. Supervision of distribution, without political, racial or national discrimination by the World Food Board, including distribution to colonial or dependent countries or areas.

4. Membership in policy making and supervisory positions on the World Food Board by representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

On the domestic front, Henderson said farmers and food processors must be provided the same opportunities and incentives to produce that were provided for the manufacture of weapons of war from 1941 to V-J day.

"We must reconvert and add to existing facilities for food as we did for war," he wrote President Truman. Subsidies, production bonuses and other necessary aids must be used to involve "family-size farms in an all-out drive for top farm output."

The policy of encouraging big corporation farms while failing to extend aid to family farms must be corrected, the union president said. Expansion of existing farm agencies is also necessary to increase farm output, he added.

Immediate reinstatement of rationing of essential foods, particularly cereals, fats and oils, was urged by Henderson. Price control must be carried on without amendments, he told Truman.

To aid in assuring greater food production, Henderson wrote the President that food workers "must be secure in the normal rights of other American workers."

"Hundreds of thousands of food and agricultural workers receive sub-standard wages and live in sub-standard conditions," he explained. "It is well known that workers on a sub-standard scale of living cannot produce at top levels."

Though the union's program will go a long way to meet the present world crises, Henderson said, a longer term program requires a still deeper change in policies of this country and other food surplus nations.

Required are "a recognition of the right of liberated countries to carry out their own social and economic programs without interference from outside sources," and "the right of all countries to carry out land reforms" by a breakup of European and Asiatic feudal systems.

"We need to recognize the fact that food policy is a basic part of foreign policy, and to face the need for changes in both," the FTA president wrote.

"We must put an end to present policies of disunity and provocation pursued by the U. S., Britain and their satellites in the United Nations Organization and bring about a renewal of 'Big Three' unity as advocated by the late President Roosevelt," Henderson maintained.

He renewed his request to recall Herbert Hoover from the Famine Emergency Committee. "Mr. Hoover's hasty and luxurious airplane flights add nothing to the knowledge of the facts of the situation," he said.

In China, a child carries his mother, too starved and emaciated to walk.

CONCLAVE VOTES SEA UNIONS' UNION

A SINGLE, nation-wide federation of maritime workers was approved by 300 cheering delegates to the National Convention of Maritime Unions this week.

Singing and shouting union songs, the delegates broke into their third demonstration after unanimously voting a merger of six CIO unions and one independent.

Two other demonstrations were held in the San Francisco meeting hall a day earlier after the delegates had voted joint strike action for June 15.

The proposed amalgamation and strike are recommendations which will be submitted to union membership in all seven unions for ratification.

Plans proposed the preservation of autonomy of each of the seven unions. A committee was selected to work out the details.

Joseph Curran, CIO National Maritime Union president, who presented the strike proposal for the 33-man joint policy committee, said "the shipowners have been in the forefront of enslaving unions, in the forefront of war-making, of starving millions of people."

The convention instructed its national strike committee to notify the World Federation of Trade Unions of the impending strike and to "work out details for obtaining support from trade unions throughout the world." More than 75,000,000 trade unionists are affiliated with the WFTU.

The strike would bring out an estimated 300,000 waterfront and sea-going workers on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts.

Three of the unions already have voted overwhelmingly to strike and a fourth, the Natl. Maritime Union, is now conducting a strike vote.

Troop ships will be exempted, as will relief ships if satisfactory agreements are obtained, the delegates noted.

Strike action and negotiations will be carried on jointly, the delegates resolved in adopting their policy statement.

The maritime unions have been in the front ranks of progressive forces in this country, the statement said. "The shipowners have always been among the leaders of reaction."

Participating in the unity convention are the NMU, Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, American Communications Assn., Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., Marine Cooks and Stewards, the Inland Boatman's Union, all CIO affiliates, and the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers, an independent union.

Defeats Westinghouse

UE WINS 18c PAY BOOST

ENDING the biggest current CIO strike, the CIO United Electrical Workers late this week reached an agreement with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. providing increases of 18c an hour.

The 115-day strike of 75,000 workers in 23 plants and 11 states ended May 9 but picketing continued until the settlement was ratified by local unions. Scores of spontaneous but orderly celebrations were held throughout the country.

A flat increase of 18c an hour was made to all UE members, and an additional cent was set aside in a fund "to be used towards narrowing differentials between men's and women's wage and salary rates."

Union representatives and company officials announced the strike settlement in a joint statement. The union and company agreed to make no further statements until local union ratification meetings were held.

The statement reported that day workers' bonuses will be guaranteed and fixed to represent between 42 and 75% of the bonus paid in December, 1945, and will be included in base rates.

"Equitable standards" and the general wage increase were gained for lamp division workers with changes in the division's incentive system, the statement added.

Maintenance of membership, and the payment of union stewards on a 50-50 basis were also in the agreement.

The settlement brought an end to one of the most bitter strikes in UE's history. UE members fought on picket lines, in the courts, and dramatized their struggle in a "Make Westinghouse Settle" week that brought their case before the public over the radio, in street demonstrations, motorcades, rallies and visits to Congressmen.

Support for the strike rolled in from every corner of the labor movement especially after Pennsylvania state police were turned on pickets at the Westinghouse plant in Pittsburgh.

The joint statement said in part:

"Some of the major points of the strike settlement agreement and the new contract are presented in this statement with a brief explanation of them. No additional statements on the strike settlement will be made by either the union or the company until local union ratification meetings are held.

"Wage increase. The company will make an increase of 18 cents an hour in the wages and salaries paid to employes represented by the union, with the following variations:

"A. The company, in accordance with its original proposal, will establish a fund consisting of one cent per hour per employe. This fund is to be used towards narrowing differentials between men's and women's wage and salary rates.

"B. In the place of fluctuating day workers' bonus, day workers will receive a guaranteed fixed amount of the bonus, to be included in their base rates. This fixed amount will represent between 42 and 75 per cent of the day workers' bonus which was paid in December, 1945.

"C. Changes in the incentive system of the lamp division were agreed to which will provide equitable standards for lamp division workers and at the same time enable the company to apply the general wage increase to employes of the lamp division.

"D. A number of procedures and adjustments have been worked out to insure the efficient operation of the incentive system in line with peacetime conditions and to safeguard standards of the incentive workers."

Conferring during a recess at the National Convention of Maritime Unions are Harry Bridges, CIO Longshoreman's Union president; Joseph Curran, CIO National Maritime Union president; Eugene Burke, CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards Union president, and Joseph Selly, CIO American Communications Assn. president.

SQUARE DEAL FOR WORKERS
CIO'S ONLY AIM IN SOUTH

Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO southern organizing drive tells a press conference in Atlanta that workers will be recruited "regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO's "holy crusade" to organize a million southern workers moved off to a flying start May 3 in Atlanta, Ga.

To a group of more than 50 key CIO officials from a dozen states, Van A. Bittner, director of the organizing campaign outlined plans to bring "economic justice" to workers and to build the strength of southern labor as a force for good in the community.

The meeting was held at CIO regional headquarters at 75 Ivy Street, N. E. Bittner announced that the neat two-story building is being taken over by the drive as its headquarters, with numerous unions now occupying the site moving to other locations in the city.

Attending the meeting were principal officials of the organizing campaign, as well as CIO regional directors from as far west as Texas.

To them, Bittner outlined in an impassioned speech the necessity of concentrating on the job of bringing workers into the union.

"We have one objective—just one," he said, "and that is to organize all the unorganized men and women of the south into unions of the CIO for collective bargaining for higher wages and better working conditions."

That organization drive, he said, will seek to bring the benefits of unionism to workers "regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."

"There's only one class of Americans," Bittner reminded the CIO officials, "and that class is double A. We are going to see that every southern worker is in that class."

Throughout his speech, the CIO leader stressed the fact that the big organizing drive is no "invasion" of the southern states. There are at present some 400,000 CIO union members in the region, and there'll be a million more before the campaign is over.

"The CIO is coming to the south with nothing mysterious, but dedicated to the sole purpose of bringing improved working conditions and economic liberty for the people in this part of the country," he said. "We're not organizing to free India, or to influence what's happening in Europe."

CIO's first major meeting of the southern drive was held in the hall of the regional office, just around the corner from the heart of downtown Atlanta. The conference had attracted wide attention in Atlanta and the South.

Both union officials and newspapermen predicted that the campaign would find a vast, receptive audience among southern workers who do not now enjoy the benefits of unionism.

During the next couple of weeks numerous appointments will be made to staff organizing positions, and the headquarters building will be renovated and adapted to suit the new functions of the drive. A number of veteran organizers have been named by Bittner to key staff positions, among them T. J. Starling of the Auto Workers, and John Riffo and Phil Clowes of the Steelworkers.

By the latter part of May the drive will be moving into high gear, it is expected, with organizers assigned to a variety of locations throughout the south. Here are the answers provided by Bittner to some frequently asked questions:

Where will they organize? In Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, southern West Virginia, and Virginia.

In what industries will major drives be started? At the outset, in textile, lumber, chemicals and oil.

Any special problems? Bittner told the conference he's not prepared to admit that a "greedy southern employer is any more greedy or any less greedy than a greedy northern employer." The answer to both the northern and southern varieties is to sit across the bargaining table with the strong backing of their unionized employes.

And, so far as the workers are concerned, southern men and women "will come to us because men and women here have the same ideas, desires, hopes and ambitions as labor in other sections of the country."

Bittner doesn't put much stock in the fancy publicity statements of the AFL, which belatedly announced a southern organizing campaign several weeks after the CIO.

"I expected this," he said. "The AFL has always followed in the tracks of the CIO." I've known George Googe (southern AFL director) for 30 years; and frankly, I don't know why they need an organizing drive if he's been on the job that long."

Bittner doesn't seem much concerned about Googe's recent statements that the CIO is "communistic." Googe, he recalled, predicted the steel industry would never be organized; CIO did that job. Now he's making similar predictions about the CIO in the south—and Bittner feels the answer will be the same.

"But I'm not talking any more about the AFL," he told the delegates to the meeting. "I came here to talk to the living, not to preach a funeral service."

People who claim that the south can't be organized base their ideas on the claim that there are "too many Negroes" who won't want to join the union.

"That's nonsense," Bittner concluded. "A Negro gets just as hungry as a white man. And from my experience, I can say that there's no better union men than the hundreds of thousands of Negro workers already in the CIO.

"We're organizing all the men and women of the south, because they are all God's own human beings. And this campaign means a better Georgia, a better south, and a better United States."

To which, judging from every report, a lot of southerners say "aye."

DIXIE WORKERS SAY ORGANIZE THE SOUTH

SOUTHERN workers who fought by the tens of thousands along with their northern brothers in the CIO's recent wage campaign to win the greatest wage gains in American industrial history are the real moving force behind the CIO's new southern drive, says the current issue of the Economic Outlook, monthly bulletin of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

"It is in response to the urgent request of many workers in the South that the CIO is making available to them special help in organizing," states the Outlook, the entire issue of which is devoted to "The CIO in the South."

"Even the very companies which deal with unions in the North all too often try to keep the people below the Mason-Dixon line from organizing and winning the right to bargain collectively," the CIO bulletin points out.

Importance to the whole nation of the CIO's efforts to raise the standard of living of southern workers is stressed by the Outlook, which asserts that "as long as the level of income in the South lags behind the rest of the nation, every important southern group will suffer. And not only the South, but the entire nation is the poorer, since low wage and poor markets in one region tend to depress wages and markets elsewhere in the country."

The Outlook discusses the causes of low community income in the South which has meant poor education, poor housing and poor health and shows that the excuses offered for lower wages on the basis of lower cost of living and lower efficiency of southern workers are not true.

Gains made by the CIO in the South to date, including the winning of a 65c minimum hourly wage in textiles, are briefly outlined, and a list of more than 50 important southern plants working under CIO agreements is given.

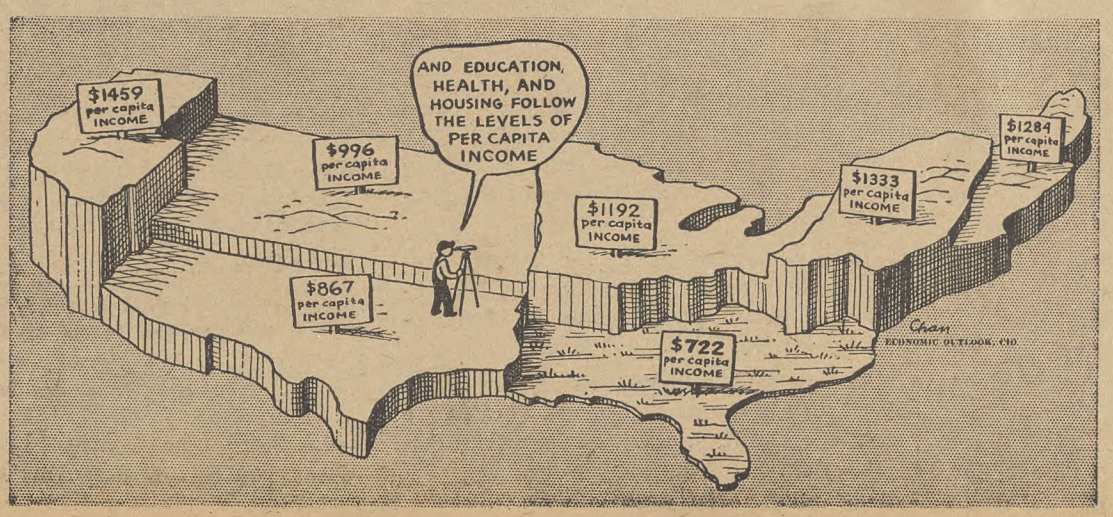
Anticipating the opposition the CIO expects to meet from anti-union groups, such as the stirring up of racial and other prejudices, the Outlook calls upon all believers in democracy to support the CIO's campaign in the South, "for experience has shown," it states, "that a strong labor movement is a necessary part of democracy."

GEAR VIRGINIA CIO FOR DRIVE

The drive to unionize Virginia will be handled by a greatly augmented staff of organizers and volunteer committees from each local union, a meeting of 65 state CIO officials heard this week.

Van A. Bittner, drive director, and Regional Director Ernest B. Pugh, who will supervise the Virginia campaign, outlined plans for the State after conferences with a number of officials in Richmond. Pugh declared that the goal for Virginia will be 100,000 new members.

Bittner told the meeting at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers hall that the only reason that Sen. Harry Byrd, Virginia poll-taxer, "is against the union is because there are so few union men in Virginia." When the labor organizations gain strength, politicians will change their tune, the CIO official predicted.



'MUST' BOOK FOR UNIONS

Here's a must for your union bookshelf—"The Report of the CIO Delegation to the Soviet Union."

Containing the observations of the 11-man CIO delegation which visited the USSR last October to study Russian trade unions, the pamphlet is a lively, well-illustrated account of what the CIO leaders saw and heard. It was prepared in behalf of the delegation by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Pres. Philip Murray, in an introduction to the booklet, declares:

"I consider this a document of first-rate importance, not only for American labor but for all who are interested in knowing the truth about the Soviet trade union movement, and in promoting friendship and understanding between the peoples of our two countries. Unfortunately, there are those who prefer to sow seeds of distrust and suspicion, who magnify the social aand cultural differences into unbridgeable gulfs, and who seek to divide rather than to unite the world.

"It is my hope that this report will help to prevent the division of the world into hostile blocs and to eliminate hostility against the great people whose cooperation was so essential to United Nations victory and whose continued friendship and cooperation is equally essential for lasting peace and world prosperity."

Copies of the Report (Phamphlet No. 128), can be ordered directly from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Rates: 15c a copy; 100 for $10; 500 for $40.

TIME TO RE-TIRE

Southern workers need organization just as much as workers in other sections of the country need to have the south organized. The economy of the United States is as closely integrated as a delicate piece of machinery, and it can ill afford to maintain a large non-union area in which wages and working conditions are out of gear with the rest of the country. And it's particularly timely for the CIO to help do something about the situation.

Workers south of the Mason & Dixon line—and north of it—are deeply interested in the CIO southern organizing campaign which opened in Atlanta on May 3. Van A. Bittner, the CIO's drive director, wasn't exaggerating when he described the forthcoming union campaign as a "holy crusade" or when he predicted that southern workers by the hundreds of thousands would flock to the CIO.

In the south, as in the north, CIO will bring the benefits of unionism to workers "regardless of race, creed, color or national origin." As Bittner has pointed out, CIO's sole objective in the south is to organize workers into unions "for collective bargaining for higher wages and better working conditions."

For such a campaign the CIO has the support of millions of workers in every part of the country.

YOUNGER AND SMARTER

YOU GUESSED IT: CIO leaders are younger and better educated than the AFL brethren—and, incidentally, we may add, they're smarter and lower paid.

A study by C. Wright Mills, in the Public Opinion Quarterly, reveals that AFL leaders are, typically, between 45 and 70, with 25% over 60 and 7% over 70.

CIO leaders, on the other hand, are typically between 30 and 45, with only 3% over 60 and none over 70. The average CIO leader is 20 years younger than corporation executives and 14 years younger than AFL leaders.

Forty-six percent of CIO leaders are high school graduates, and 32% went to college, a higher percentage in both cases than in the AFL.

In national origin and religious affiliation, there is not much difference between the two groups. 83% of AFL and CIO leaders combined were born in the United States.

★ ★ ★

FOOD RATIONING: In advocating resumption of food rationing to feed the starving in other lands, the CIO reflects majority American opinion, judging from a recent poll of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

This poll showed 59% of Americans favoring rationing, if necessary. Incidentally, the percentage was higher among women, who have to do most of the shopping.

★ ★ ★

CRACK-WIDENERS: The Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention warned against current "cracks in Big Three unity." Driving a wedge into these cracks is most of the American daily press.

Last weekly report of the Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion showed 53% taking a "belligerant or unfriendly position" toward the Soviet Union.

This, it said, reflected "much less antagonism" than in the past. The week before the percentage was 72%, and it's been much higher than that.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE CIO is not "invading" the South. It has long been growing there, as elsewhere, from roots planted deeply in American industrial life. It merely plans to grow some more—and fast.

Listen to some of the 100-odd Southerners who attended the CIO educational conference in Chapel Hill, N. C.

From Gadsden, Ala., where Sherman Dalrymple, now Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO Organizing Committee, was once beaten within an inch of his life:

"About the second meeting we held, in 1919, the entire bunch were arrested because Negroes and whites met together. Fifty-nine local workers were run out of town ("Invasion,, in reverse!)

"But Gadsden is now the best organized town in the United States. The entire industrial end (including big rubber, textile and steel plants) is organized in the CIO.

"All the 59 workers were reinstated and back pay collected. Wages have been more than doubled. The CIO helped defeat Congressman Starnes.

"Recently the CIO held a banquet in Gadsden, inviting the Mayor and 36 representatives of women's clubs, Rotary, Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations. We explained the PAC and other CIO activities, and they were much impressed."

* * *

CIO textile workers from Leeksville, Spray and Draper, N. C., speaking: "We now have seven locals in our joint board. The union has raised wages from $13 to $25 since 1937.

"At first we had to hold open-air meetings, because we couldn't get a meeting place. Now we have a $7,500 hall. We're trying to get extra ground for softball and tennis.

"The clubs and civic groups used to ignore us, even in the matter of parades, until we showed that we could hold the biggest parade. Now the antagonism is breaking down. The union has also been successful in getting better community housing."

* * *

From Winston-Salem, N. C., a Negro woman leader of the CIO Tobacco Workers:

"We have five or six different offices now. We're really in business. We've got baseball and softball clubs too.

"Before we got organized, we didn't know we had the right to vote. But now we have voting classes, with teachers from the schools. The professional people are really coming around.

In Winston-Salem 5,000 Negroes registered in the last election. Registration has been made easier. Instead of being required to spend hours reading the constitution, etc., a worker can now register in the time it takes to write his name. A union business agent is running for the state legislature.

* * *

From Birmingham, Ala., a member of a local of Negro warehouse and wholesale workers:

"The CIO is one of the greatest things that ever happened to Birmingham. Our local's been organized three years and we've more than doubled wages.

"At first we had to meet secretely. When the boss heard, he asked who started it. We told him, 'Everybody working in the plant.' Then he said, 'If you want a union, why didn't you join the AFL?' But we told him we wanted the CIO.

"Then the boss wanted to know, 'Who am I going to deal with? I can't deal across the table with a bunch of Negroes.' But that's just what he's doing now."

* * *

A CIO woodworker from Emporia, Va.: "We're organizing five woodworking plants. In one plant, the boss raised wages 2c when he heard organizing had started."

A Virginia textile worker, employed 47 years: "Since the CIO came in' we're free, we're not afraid. There's now a better feeling between colored and white."

A white shipyard worker from Wilmington, N. C.: "We're not letting the race problem divide us. We know we can't hold the colored down in the ditch without we stay down with them."

* * *

This is not a new story. The geography is incidental. With a few minor changes, the same story could be told of any community, North or South, where CIO unions have grown. Never once would you hear the word "invasion" used, it just wouldn't make sense.

Multiply incidents like these many times, and you will have the real inside story of CIO's Southern organizing drive.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, L. S. Buckmaster, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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STORE WORKERS UNION TO HOLD 4TH CONCLAVE

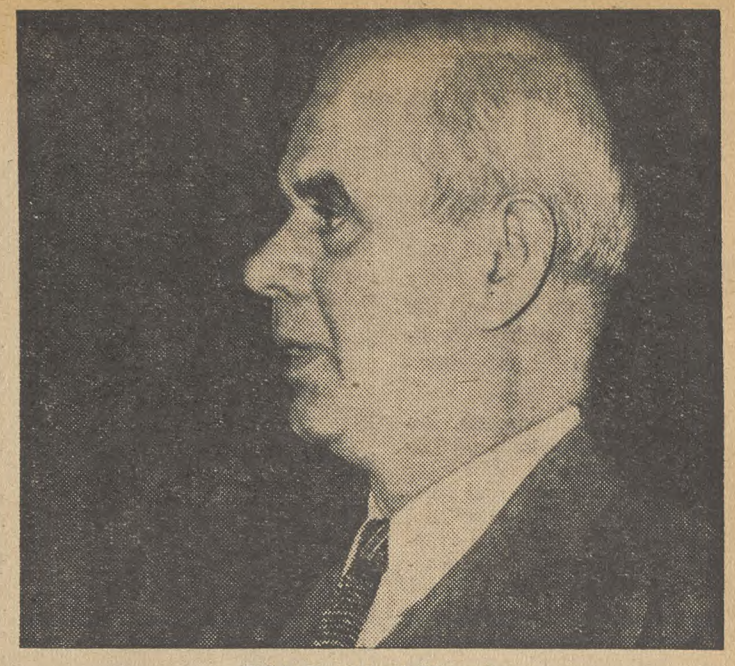
THE 4th convention, and the first since 1942, of the CIO United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes of America, will convene at Akron, O., May 14.

Over 800 delegates, guests and observers from over 200 locals in 32 states are expected to gather for the sessions which will be at the Mayflower Hotel in Akron and will last for five days, Pres. Samuel Wolchok reported.

Wolchok will open the convention Tuesday morning and one of the principal speakers, Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, is scheduled to speak Thursday. Pres. James Patton of the Farmers' Union will also speak.

Emphasis of the convention will be placed on a review of the organization gains, wartime activities and contributions of the International Union since 1942. In addition to the election of officers, the agenda includes formation of concrete plans for the future, and discussion of the union's position on national and international affairs.

USA Sec. Treas. McDonald



USA President Murray

TAX-FREE RESERVE COVERED U. S. STEEL'S STRIKE LOSSSES

The four weeks which U. S. Steel Corp. forced its workers out on strike last winter before granting their wage demands may have eaten up many a worker's savings, but the quarterly report of the corporation shows that fancy bookkeeping helped the firm come through with an uninterrupted flow of dividends and profits at the taxpayers' expense.

For the first quarter of 1946, Big Steel paid the regular $1.75 dividend on preferred stock and the usual $1 a share on common stock, according to the Federated Press. The corporation reported a net income of $10,238,271 for the first three months of 1946, compared to $15,379,171 for the same period last year, when wartime sales were $491,085,137. Sales in the three months this year amounted to only $265,856,787.

The profits and dividends were declared despite a cost of $27,887,000 for the strike. It was not done by mirrors, just a neat little bookkeeping trick. Cost of the strike was met not out of current profits but $16,737,000 of it out of a reserve piled up during the war for "abnormal costs arising out of the war" and $11,150,000 out of savings on 1946 income taxes, cost of the strike being deductible for tax purposes.

The $100 million which U. S. Steel set aside as reserve during the war would otherwise have swelled its huge wartime profit of $368 million, 276% higher than prewar, to embarrassing proportions. Set aside as reserves and taken as profit in 1946, they not only financed the strike but were completely deductible from taxes which normally apply to such profits.

Not only is no part of the quarterly net income of more than $10 million subject to income taxes but it actually includes a credit of $6,800,000 to be returned by the U. S. Treasury in cold cash because U. S. Steel will make less money this year than its wartime profit. This is the first portion of the carryback tax provisions which CIO Pres. Philip Murray warned would guarantee big business as much as $20 billion in the next two years to pay for a union-busting spree.

A Gala Convention:

STEEL UNION 10 YEARS OLD

Celebrating their tenth anniversary, the CIO Steelworkers will meet in convention May 14 at Atlantic City with 2500 delegates representing 815,000 workers in attendance.

The Steelworkers have much to celebrate. They have come through an orderly nation-wide strike with probably less than a dozen bloody noses and have won increases of 18½ cents an hour, an event that could only be dreamed of ten years ago when the union started life as the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Their president, Philip Murray, who has been with the union since its inception, put it this way in his speech at the convention of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Atlantic City this week:

"These 815,000 steelworkers had an average of 47 cents an hour in 1936, and they had no organization. They had poor housing. They, their wives and their children suffered from malnutrition.

"The Steelworkers union came along and in a ten-year period that average wage has gone from 47c to $1.39½. Their hours of employment have been shortened, and their conditions of employment and their standards of living have been improved.

"The experience of the Steelworkers symbolizes the kind of things that have been done for workers in almost every industry throughout the United States that CIO has organized in the past 10 years."

The union grew out of the committee of twelve, including Murray, who met June 17, 1936, in a Pittsburgh skyscraper.

The year 1937 looms big in the history of the union because it was then U. S. Steel signed its first union contract and that the bloody "Little Steel" strikes occurred and the first convention of the organization was held.

Murray presided at that convention and at the convention of the committee in 1940. And he was also in the chair when the committee became the United Steelworkers of America and adopted a constitution in 1942, and was again elected president at the Cleveland, Ohio, convention in 1942.

An interesting program has been prepared for the convention in the grand ballroom of the Atlantic City Convention Hall. Speakers will include Pres. Sidney Hillman, president of the Clothing Workers and PAC chairman; Labor Secretary Schwellenbach and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., chairman of the housing committee of the American Veterans Committee.

SQUELCH OPA ENEMIES WITH LETTERS TO CONGRESS

MAIL and wires to your Senators and Congress demanding continued price control are more necessary than ever. While the Senate Banking Committee continued hearings on the OPA bill, reports from the Capitol revealed that mail is beginning to fall off.

At the same time, the people who want OPA killed off and inflation ushered in are getting bolder and beginning to talk up once again. They were silent after the House loaded the price control bill with amendments.

The Senate Committee will probably bring in its report in the next week or two. The group was told by Chairman Marriner Eccles of the Federal Reserve Bank that the danger of inflation is "real." He charged that "prematurely reduced taxes"—in particular the excess profits tax—had helped bring about an inflationary situation.

The NAM came in for a scolding from Sen. Wayne Morse, liberal Oregon Republican. Attacking Robert Wason, NAM president who has led the fight against OPA, Morse declared:

"I have never seen greed ride so roughshod over our land nor have I ever heard such brazen defense of it as characterizes most of the utterances of the president of the NAM."

In Atlantic City, N. J., the Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention took strong action demanding continued price control, and delegates planned to flood Congress with messages. Mass meetings and demonstrations in behalf of continued effective OPA operations are being scheduled in many cities throughout the country.

Things are Different: This picture taken during the recent peaceful steel strike shows a member of the CIO Steelworkers on the picket line with his father, who recalls the bloody strike at Homestead in which he participated.

Clothing Union Declares:

BIG THREE UNITY=PEACE

By LEN DE CAUX

WHEREVER battles are to be fought for labor and the people's cause, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will be found in the forefront.

This leader among unions, pioneer of industrial unionism, of labor political action, of world labor unity, and most generous supporter of every CIO organizing drive, fully lived up to its reputation at its 15th biennial convention in Atlantic City.

The 1250 delegates, representing a membership grown to 350,000, reviewed a record of substantial union progress in advancing the wages, security, health and social and cultural welfare of all clothing workers.

But they did not confine their deliberations to their own immediate interests--or rather, they recognized that their interests and welfare were dependent on the advancement of the whole labor and democratic cause, and they gave a progressive lead to millions outside their own ranks.

Political action, a foreign policy for peace, CIO's southern organizing drive, aid to veterans, world labor unity, price control and a legislative program to realize Roosevelt's "economic bill of rights" were among the major issues to which the ACW convention devoted its attention.

Pres. Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, sounded the keynote on labor political activity and foreign policy in his opening speech, and the convention unanimously followed his lead in the resolutions adopted on these subjects.

In his speech and in the resolution a sharp warning was served against the "cracks that have begun to appear in the war-born unity of the Big Three."

"With the military defeat of Germany and Japan," the convention declared, "only three nations are possessed of the industrial and economic power to wage war on a world scale: the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

"As long as they remain united, working in friendship and close collaboration, so long will the United Nations be an effective instrument to prevent war and remove its causes. But if Big Three unity fails, the United Nations, too, will fail.

"The American people demonstrated their recognition of this fact by the unanimity with which they rejected the Churchill proposal for an Anglo-American alliance, which could be directed only against the Soviet Union. While repudiating any formal alliance, we must be equally vigilant to avoid the creation of any blocs in practice."

The statement further noted that "there are reactionary forces in our country which oppose and work against this basic policy. They seek to use our nation's great strength, not for unity and peace, but to wrest world domination for themselves. These forces must be isolated and defeated, for their path is the path to war."

The convention also called for the "complete destruction of the economic and social roots of fascism;" for self-determination and self-government for colonial peoples; for a quarantine of Franco Spain and expulsion of Argentina from the League of Nations; for loans to our needy allies, unstinting support for UNRRA, and resumption of food rationing to make American food available to other lands.

Hillman warned that reactionary industrialists and "their wrecking crew in Congress" are advocating policies which would bring about national economic

SIDNEY HILLMAN

collapse, with 25 to 30 million unemployed.

Reviewing CIO's wage struggles, he said: "The gains won on the picket line can be dissipated and swept away by the Congress. We must win on the political as well as on the economic front if final victory is to go to the people."

Hillman accused the Congressional "wrecking crew" of rejecting full employment, for the benefit of "the privileged few, who do not want jobs for all but demand a reserve army of unemployed as a bargaining weapon to beat down wages and living standards"; of "making a shambles of the Price Control Act"; of dallying on housing and public health. of sabotaging minimum wage amendments, and of "callously denying full citizenship to the Negro people by filibustering the FEPC and anti-polltax acts."

The resolution adopted on political action declared that "the open and avowed coalition of reactionary Republicans and polltax Democrats is responsible for the dismal legislative record since V-J Day."

Declaring that "the course of Congress must be sharply reversed," it pledged "full and unqualified support to the CIO Political Action Committee and the American Labor Party as labor's political arms," and outlined a program for getting out the vote and educating the voters on the issues and the records of all candidates.

The convention enthusiastically approved the contribution of $200,000 by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to the CIO Southern organizing drive, which it described as "the Number One organizing task of the Amalgamated in the coming year."

Speaking on the resolution, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Potofsky declared that "the sweatshop, driven from the cities of the North, has found its last haven in the South. Labor is exploited economically, and does not enjoy political equality. Labor in the South must be set free.

"Over and above our own immediate interests is the great task of bringing enlightened trade unionism and full political and economic democracy to the people of the Southern states."

"Southern workers," he said, "feel they are part of the nation, a great, rich nation. We have the hands that built the South, the hands that tilled the soil of the South, that created its wealth.

"We workers in the South are ready. We want to walk with dignity, walk with our heads up."

Eule McGill of LaFollette, Tenn., said she worked six weeks without pay in a shirt factory "to learn," and that after that her first pay was $6.40 for 60 hours' work. "They don't do that any more," she said, "because some Southern plants have become organized."

"The workers are hungry for unions to help them," said Mrs. Alda Mae Cornaud of Dallas, Tex. "You-all must help them."

The union showed its practical concern for the welfare of war veterans by enthusiastically backing up a delegation of amputees in their demand that the Thomas England hospital be kept open in Atlantic City; and by announcing an ambitious program for training and absorbing into the men's clothing industry 100,000 ex-servicemen, including many disabled men, who never worked in it before.

Hillman said this program was part of a CIO campaign to give veterans "more than the lip service the fighters got after World War I." He declared his union was prepared to give 30% of its jobs to ex-servicemen.

Besides calling for legislation to grant terminal leave to enlisted men, to increase grants and benefits to veterans, and to improve their unemployment insurance, the convention decided, in cooperation with employers, "to establish projects for the training of veterans, with particular consideration for those who are disabled," for jobs in its industry.

Louis Hollander, manager of the New York Joint Board, reported on one such project in that city where 1000 veterans are taking training for skilled jobs and immediate vacancies exist for 5000 more.

Murray Weinstein, manager of New York Cutters Local 4, said his local has 118 veterans, some of them disabled, in training now, and that 35 have finished training and are drawing $72 for a 36-hour week.

In other actions, the ACW convention denounced the Wood-Rankin committee, calling for its abolition and demanding a "real inquiry into the activities of the forces of native fascism"; urged the admission into Palestine of 100,000 homeless Jewish people, and freer immigration into the U. S. for victims of Nazi terror; hailed the World Federation of Trade Unions; urged that Italy be "treated without vengeance" and granted long-term loans and credits; demanded continuation of strict price controls, and called for passage of 65c minimum wage, housing, health, expanded social security and anti-polltax legislation.

The convention criticized the Natl. Labor Relations Board for "retreating from the principles which it originally established," showing "bias against the CIO and in favor of rival labor organizations," attempting "to appease recationary employers," and engaging in many cases in "undue delays."

MURRAY CALLS LEWIS WEAK BY OWN STANDARDS

CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a fighting and loudly applauded speech at the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Atlantic City lit into CIO's enemies as "corroded in their thinking, rusty and becoming fossilized. They are reactionary in the sense that they live in the ancient days.

"When a young, energetic, strong, intelligent movement like the CIO moves forward and pushes these corroded thinkers aside in the process," he said, "then they wail and they lament."

Murray particularly ridiculed John L. Lewis, who, he said, "was taken by the seat of the trousers and thrown out of the AFL. He was given the bum's rush."

He reminded his audience that Lewis had accused those who left the CIO of traitorous and treasonous conduct. "He said they were weak and vacillating and they sat by the side of the road and wept as the parade passed by, because they were not strong," Murray said.

"A considerable amount of water has poured under all these bridges during recent years. This man who accused others of treason one day decided to take a seat by the side of the road and he wept and lamented. Perhaps he was weak, but he left."

"And the CIO kept going and it became stronger and it became the greatest force for good in America."

Murray said that he, unlike Lewis, was not "a penitent soul. I am not a damn little bit penitent. I feel today like my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, felt back in 1936. I felt that way then, and I happen to feel that way now."

The existence of two big labor movements may be a good thing for the workers, the CIO president declared. "Oft times a leader, if he has too much of his way, will get rusty," he said. "The spirit of indifference manifests itself. A little competition will help, even in the labor movement."

Murray stated that he anticipated no greater difficulty in organizing in the South than in the North, and that the CIO would do the job. He ridiculed AFL Pres. Green for parrot-like imitation.

"Always trailing, always imitating, always waiting until somebody tries to do something," he said. "Old Willie rushes parrot-like into print, two months after the CIO decision to organize the South, and says the AFL is going to organize the South.

"Well, the field is big and it is open, but the CIO is the institution in the end which is going to organize the South."

Calling for real full employment legislation and adequate social security to implement Roosevelt's economic bill of rights, Murray said there are now "some 3,500,000 idle people in this country who want jobs and cannot get jobs and the number of idle is growing from month to month."

The CIO President praised the World Federation of Trade Unions as a great force to prevent military aggression and to preserve the peace.

"The atomic bomb must be obliterated from the face of the earth," he said. "It must never be used to destroy human beings."

ACW AIDS AMPUTEES

AMERICA's disabled war heroes are fighting another battle today in Atlantic City, this time against selfish real estate interests and official apathy, for the right to remain in this resort city and not be shunted away to make room for rich pleasure-seekers. They are finding in the CIO their most vigorous ally.

A dozen veterans from the Thomas M. England Army hospital, on crutches and in wheel chairs, put their case before the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' convention.

They were immediately voted wholehearted support in an indignant resolution denouncing the city's real estate interests for seeking the removal of Army recuperation and hospital centers. Pres. Sidney Hillman pledged to carry their case to the White House, if necessary.

Pfc. Al Nahan denounced the Chamber of Commerce for "putting hotel profits ahead of amputee veterans' interests." He asked Hillman to take their case to the War Dept. so that their hospital may remain open during the summer, instead of closing on June 30.

"It is a hell of a thing they are doing to us," Nahan said. "They will isolate us to some wilderness without sunshine and the facilities of Atlantic City so that people with a lot of money can live luxuriously."

The amputees said they enjoyed Atlantic City and their "everyday meetings with civilians on the boardwalk"; that all they got from the War Dept. was sympathy and insistence on closing the hospital; and that the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce had refused to go on record to keep the hospital open.

WAGE BILL IS TOPIC AT SOCIAL WORK PARLEY

Leon G. Henderson, former Price Administrator, will address a meeting sponsored by the National Consumers League at the National Conference of Social Work in Buffalo, N. Y., May 22, discussing public interest in passage of minimum wage legislation.

Solomon Barkin, director of research of the Textile Workers' Union of America, will explain the relationship of the minimum wage to collective bargaining at the same session. The 65-Cent Minimum Wage Bill, which passed the Senate last month, is now being considered by the House Labor Committee.

NEW NCPAC HEAD

Dr. Frank Kingdon was elected chairman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee by the organization's national executive board this week. The chairmanship has been vacant since the resignation of Sidney Hillman in March, 1945.

LEAVE BILL REPORTED OUT

PRESSURE from the CIO helped to force out of House Military Affairs Committee a bill to give terminal leave to enlisted personnel of the armed forces—a privilege now only granted commissioned officers.

The committee acted to save face. Before the House went on Easter vacation, 218 members of the House signed a petition to force the committee to discharge HR 4051, the majority being obtained after Meyer Bernstein, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, wrote a letter to all Congressmen urging such action on the terminal leave measure. He received 75 favorable replies.

Although the bill reported out of the committee is not identical with the CIO-backed measure, HR 4051, which under the rules of the House would have been reported out May 13, it provides terminal leave allowances computed on the basis of two-and a-half days for each month of service, up to a top of 120 days.

The committee's bill is also retroactive, applying to anyone who served since Sept. 8, 1939, and who makes application within a year.

In an apparent spite move, the committee recommended that in a future emergency terminal leave payments be eliminated for enlisted personnel as well as commissioned officers.

War amputees tell of CIO aid in their fight to retain the Thomas M. England General Hospital at Atlantic City. Pictured here are: Irving Richter, UAW legislative representative; Corp. Ernie Saardo, Pfc. Donald Murray, Corp. Walter Bernstein; Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee; Pfc. Frank F. Baraccini and Pfc. Wallace W. Daczkowski.

AMPUTEE CAR BILLS TO BE AIRED

YIELDING to pressure from war amputees and members of Congress, Rep. Rankin (Miss. polltaxer), chairman of the House Veterans Committee, said this week that hearings would be held on bills providing for specially equipped cars for war amputees.

Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director, lent further support to the move for action on the bills by writing to authors of four measures that not only do the war amputees need the specially equipped cars but "that without the aid of the Federal government the manufacturers in this period or scarcity are unwilling to provide the necessary cars."

The CIO-UAW has been active in seeking action on the proposal, advising amputees calling on Congressmen.

"Legislation is also needed because the spokesmen for the Veterans Administration have stated that they do not feel free to make available this equipment without Congressional authorization," Cowan also wrote.

"The number of servicemen affected by this legislation is limited. There were less than twenty thousand GI's suffering amputation or from spinal wounds during the war. This measure, so helpful to the restoration of morale and the reintegraiton into community life, seems a small recompense indeed to the men who, next to our dead, have made the greatest sacrifice for our country," the letter continued.

The letter was sent to Reps. Kelley (D., Pa.), Patterson (D., Calif.), Rogers (R., Mass.) and Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), all of whom introduced bills for the special vehicles.

CIO SUES IN U. S. COURT FOR VETS' VACATION

MEYER Bernstein, representative of the CIO Veterans Committee announced this week that the CIO had brought the first suit under the Selective Service and Training Act to force a company to recognize time spent by a veteran in the armed forces in computing vacation pay.

The suit was brought in the office of U. S. District Attorney Charles F. Uhl, Pittsburgh, by Joseph Kolcynzki and William Wisniewski, veterans employed by Seyler Manufacturing Company, Etna, Pa.

It is charged that Kolcynzki received only one week's vacation, although he had ten years' seniority including almost five years in the armed forces. The CIO further charged that Kolcynzki should have received two weeks' vacation under the contract of the CIO Steelworkers of America with the company which provides that any employe with five or more years' service with the company is entitled to two weeks' vacation.

Wisniewski was entitled to a week's vacation under the contract, although he had not one year of continuous employment on the job, Bernstein declared. He pointed out that Wisniewski had seniority dating from April 7, 1942, when he was first hired by the company, and including almost three years in the Marine Corps.

The union contract, Bernstein said, also provided that a veteran shall be entitled to a week's vacation for the calendar year in which he is reinstated even though he was not actually on the job continuously for a year.

Bernstein, Kolcynzki and Wisniewski charged the company "with violating the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940 by refusing to consider time spent in the military services for the purposes of seniority in computing vacation pay."

To better coordinate the protection of labor's rights, 372 delegates met in Detroit and formed the Congress on Civil Rights. L to r: Frank Donner, CIO associate counsel, Louis Jones, facing prison term under Pappy O'Daniel's anti-violence act, Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D, Wash.), Chris Bates, charged with contempt of court for criticizing conviction of Jones, and Laurent Franz, Natl. Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

WAR DEPT. MAY HEED PLEA FOR HOSPITAL

INDICATIONS this week are that war amputees—aided by the CIO and several of its affiliates—may succeed in preventing abandonment of the Thomas M. England General Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J. Organizations that have helped the amputees include the Auto Workers, United Public Workers, Textile Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Utility Workers and the CIO Veterans Committee.

The Army's present plan is to close the hospital June 30. Pfc. Don Murray, Boston, Mass., spokesman for the amputees at a press conference at CIO headquarters following an interview with President Truman and Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, the President's military aide, told of the fight that the amputees have made to keep the hospital.

Learning that the Army planned to close the hospital June 30, they appealed to Auto Workers, Textile Workers, Utility Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the United Public Workers who passed resolutions at their conventions asking that the Army abandon its plans to close the hospital June 30.

Murray charged that hospital interests have been seeking to have the hospital closed because it is located in Haddon Hall and Chalfonte Hotel, which could be profitably operated now that vacationing is being revived.

Appealing to Gen. Omar Bradley, Veterans Administrator, the amputees were told that the VA would need until Sept. 30 to take over the hospital. They got 60,000 signtures to a petition asking that the hospital be retained. This they presented when they called at the White House to tell Gen. Vaughan that the hospital was equipped with ramps carrying their wheelchairs to the boardwalk of the beach.

Gen. Vaughan told them that he planned to visit the hospital within a few days, which is the first sign that the amputees have had that the War Dept. was reconsidering its intention to close the hospital. They also said that President Truman assured them that his military aide was keeping him informed of developments.

One of the delegation, Cpl. Walter Bernstein, Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of Local 10, AFL Ladies Garment Workers, said that when he told his union president, David Dubinsky, that the UAW had passed a resolution on the retention of the hospital, Dubinsky told him that ILGWU, which was currently in convention, would take no such action. When Bernstein asked for a five-minute interview, Dubinsky told him to write him a letter, the corporal said.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE IN HOUSING

AN ADEQUATE housing program for veterans finally received the green light from Congress this week, as the House of Representatives voted for $400,000,000 in subsidies for purchasing scarce and high-cost building materials.

The subsidy issue had tied the bill up in knots for weeks. The Senate had approved subsidies, the House had refused them until May 9. By a 187-158 vote which cut across party lines, the House finally approved financial backing for the building program.

It is now expected that the joint Senate-House conference committee will bring out the bill in the next few days for final approval by each branch of Congress. CIO and veterans organizations had been pushing hard for inclusion of the substitutes, without which the Wyatt housing program might have died a premature death.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

TOGETHER THEY STAND

These youngsters are obviously more interested in the world about them than in the fact that one happens to be Negro and the other white. Together they're learning that in our United States there are innumerable varieties of people and that as we come to know and understand them, our own lives become broadened and enriched. IF we're to have One World and IF we're to survive, we'd better start to understand and to love our neighbors as ourselves. Library of Congress—Parks for OWI.

GOLDEN ACTIVE IN ILO PARLEY

A SPOKESMAN for the CIO United Steelworkers took a leading part in the recent iron and steel conference of the Intl. Labor Office at Cleveland, and helped push through resolutions on collective bargaining and full employment.

Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the USA-CIO president, helped effect passage of a resolution pointing to the desirability of collective bargaining as a proper method of handling industrial relations.

At the same time, he argued successfully for a resolution to protect workers from unemployment brought about by the introduction of new machinery. The resolution, as finally adopted, advocated timing the introduction of such new equipment to "cushion its impact" upon employment; training workers displaced by such new machinery for other jobs, and the planning of new jobs for these displaced employes.

Golden noted that the U. S. steel industry plans expansion and improvements costing $327,000,000 within the next year and warned that the effects of this program wil be "profound . . . on employment and the national well-being."

Attending the conference were employer and worker delegates from Australia, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and India.

CIO AUXILIARY HELPS AROUSE CITY ON OPA

AN EXAMPLE of what can be done by CIO Women's Auxiliaries to help arouse support for OPA is this story from Cleveland telling how the heads of six women's groups led by Mrs. Faye Stephenson, national CWA president, had Mayor Burke proclaim the week of May 4 as "Save Price Control Week."

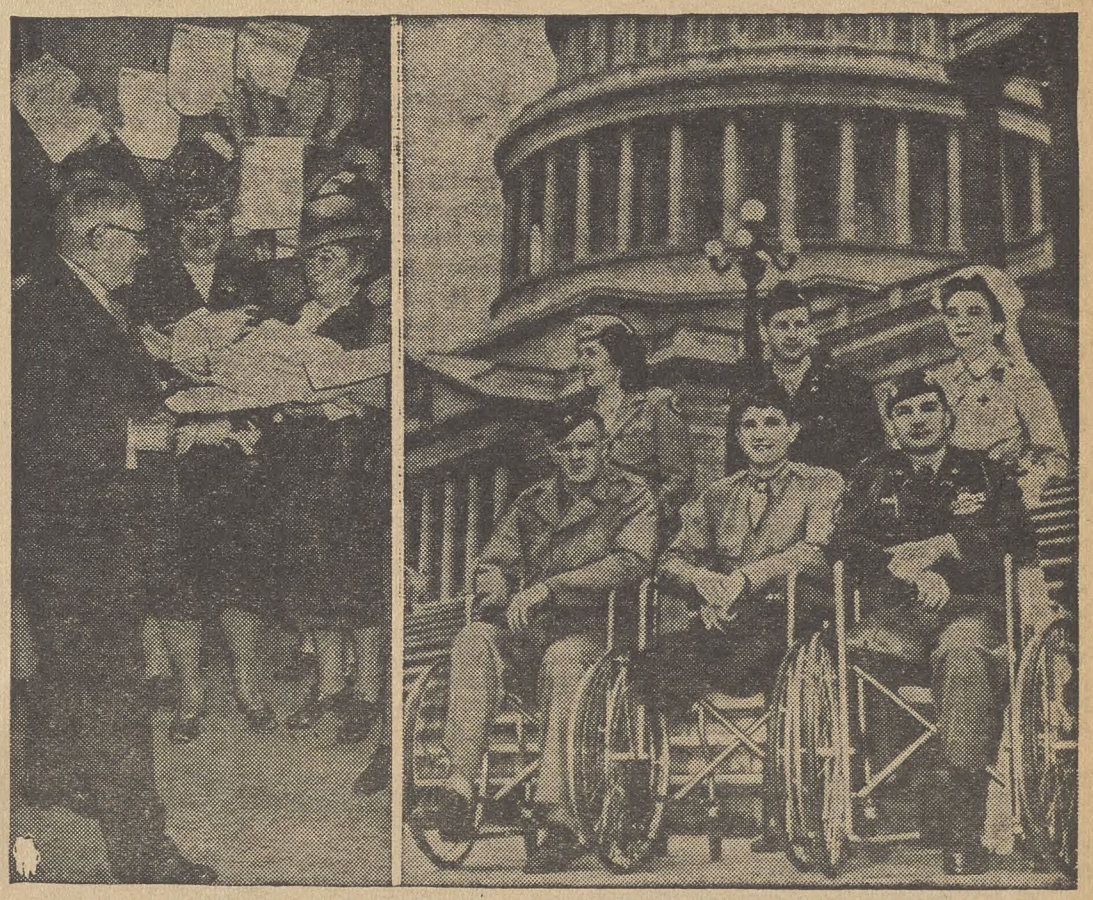
In complying with this request, the mayor also agreed to participate in a discussion on the "OPA Today" radio program but was unable to be present and sent a representative to speak.

The committee obtained permission to use the Council chambers for a meeting when signed petitions, urging extension of OPA without crippling amendments, will be collected and given to a delegation headed for Washington for presentation to Congress.

Participating in the radio program were representatives of the Catholic Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Consumers' League and Mrs. Stephenson. The discussion brought out the fact that thanks to OPA prices were lower during and after World War II than they were during and after World War I.

BRIGGS STRIKE VOTED

Protesting arbitrary production standards set by the Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit, 12,000 CIO United Auto Workers this week served 30-day strike notice. At a mass meeting, called after 450 auto workers walked out over the firing of four union men, the vote to strike was unanimous.



Wounded vets and housewives descend on Washington to save OPA. (Left) Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D, N. Y.) receives petitions bearing thousands of signatures. (Right) Men who fought for their country are ready to fight for price control.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
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New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
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Register Now To Vote!

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

I. L. DeShelter, CIO Reg. Dir. Kansas City, Mo., reports: Regal Plastic Co., Kansas City (card check) about 50 employes involved chose UAW-CIO as bargaining agent; Dart Truck Co., Kansas City (card check), about 75 employes involved and UAW-CIO certified. UAW-CIO Rep. Pete Rinkenbaugh was in charge of both victories.

United Steelworkers of America announce the following election victories: Keystone Lamp Mfg. Corp., Slatington, Pa., 79 out of the 89 employes voted for CIO. USA Rep. Erwin Leppert and C. B. Newell were in charge; Mechanical Mold & Machine Co., Akron, Ohio (card-check), 115 out of the 118 employes designated the CIO; Continental Can Co., Inc. (plastic division), Cambridge, Ohio, CIO 271, AFL 80; Lennox Furnace Co., Syracuse, N. Y., USA-CIO shellacked the AFL by an almost three-to-one margin, as announced by USA Acting Dir. Jos. T. McNichols, Utica, N. Y.

Dir. McNichols also announces: Hynes & Cox Electric Corp., Albany, N. Y., CIO 25, against 7; plant protection employes at Aluminum Co. of America, New Kensington, Pa., CIO 63, Natl. Fed. Salaried Unions 1; Bridgewater Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio, a 45-to-14 majority was rolled up by the USA-CIO; Acting USA Dist. Dir. R. G. Davidson reports: Warner Co., Cedar Hollow Lime Plant, Devault, Pa., CIO 132, AFL 3; Pennsylvania Lawn Mower Div. of American Chain & Cable Co., Camden, N. J., CIO 68, against 0; Jacobs Aircraft Engine Co., Pottstown, Pa., CIO 87, against 13.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Ralph W. Tillotson, Erie, Pa., advises: Sylvania Corp., Emporium, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 668, no union 513. UE Rep. Ruth Allen was in charge.

* * * *

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Firestone Retread plant, Memphis, CIO Rubber Workers 19, no union 0; Memphis Paper Co., CIO Paperworkers 57, no union 1; Tennessee Paper Co., CIO Paperworkers 31, no union 0. Rep. L. E. McGurty did a fine job in both cases. Pigeon-Thomas Iron Works, USA-CIO 55, AFL 8. USA Rep. Earl Crowder was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. C. H. Gillman, Atlanta, Ga., reports: Carmichael Furniture Co., Atlanta, CIO 47, no union 25. UFWA Rep. H. J. Pike was in charge. Swift Fertilizer Co., Atlanta, CIO Packinghouse Workers 22, no union 0. UPWA Rep. J. H. Hall was in charge.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. Org. IUM&SWA-CIO, advises: Camden Forge Plant, Camden, N. J., CIO 325, no union 96; Bethlehem-San Pedro Plant (timekeepers div.), CIO 11, no union 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter H. Harris, Chicago, advises: Intl. Harvester Co., Canton, Ill., CIO Farm Equipment & Metal Workers 95, against 64; Richardson Co., Melrose Park, Ill., CIO Rubber Workers 585, Co. Union 364, no union 27.

R. J. Davidson, CIO Reg. Dir., Cincinnati, reports: Loomis Broom & Mop Co., Covington, Ky., CIO 15, no union 9.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Baltimore, reports: Linen Thread Co., Baltimore, CIO Textile Workers 332, against 187. Textile Rep. Sam Firore was in charge, assisted by the CIO Regional Office.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir., for the Carolinas, advises: American Agricultural Chemical Co., Henderson, N. C., CIO Stone & Allied Workers 15, no union 0. Rep. Sam H. Scott was in charge.

* * * *

CIO Reg. Dir. Geo. Craig, Philadelphia, reports following elect' victories: Prizer Painter Stove Works, Reading, Pa., USA-CIO against 24; Wiedmann Machine Co., Philadelphia, UERMWA-CIO 46, against 41; Edwin & Lewis Bry, Inc., Norristown, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 182, against 87; Independent Pier Co., Philadelphia, CIO Natl. Maritime Union 6, Dist. 50 received 5; Reilly, Whiteman & Walton Co., Conshohocken, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Wkrs., 19, against 8; New Jersey Wood Finishing Co., Woodridge, N. J., CIO Marine & Shipbldg. Wkrs., 48, AFL 29.

Helen Kingery, Dir. Pub. UOPWA-CIO, advises: YWCA National Board, N. Y. (clerical workers), voted 96 to 28 for CIO; RKO Service (service & distribution branch), CIO 141, against 101.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael, Boston, announces: Peter Gray Corp., Cambridge, Mass., USA-CIO 91, no union 7. Organizational activities were in charge of CIO Rep. Robert W. Davis.

Nat Spero, Reg. Dir. UERMWA-CIO, reports following election victories: Hurley Machine Co., Chicago, 833 workers in bargaining unit; Singer Mfg. Co., Elizabethport, N. J., 385 employes in bargaining unit; Inland Container Corp., Evansville, Ind., 116 workers in bargaining unit; G. E. Mahoning Glass Works, Niles, Ohio, 139 workers in bargaining unit; Paasch Air Brush, Chicago, 162 in bargaining unit, and Tudor Industries, Inc., Scranton, Pa., 200 workers in bargaining unit. CIO Reg. Dir. Jos. Walsh and his staff assisted materially in the Tudor Industries election victory.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

ABOUT 15,000 shop craft workers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, members of the CIO United Railroad Workers, voted to reject a company offer of 16c hourly increase and some changes in working rules, A. B. Martin, national director of the union, announced last week in Chicago. The union is asking a $2.50 daily increase.

A roar of protest that may lead to government questioning of American Red Cross labor policy was aroused last week when the St. Louis ARC chapter fired 11 staff members for union activity. The 11 are members of the CIO United Office & Professional Workers.

CIO United Steelworkers Local 2103 in Charleston, W. Va., won a union shop and 18½c an hour increase after a strike against the Kelly Axe Co. The local adopted a resolution praising the aid of USA representatives.

SHIPYARDS KICK IN WITH 18c

A strike of 45,000 workers in nine Bethlehem Steel east coast shipyards was narrowly averted last week as the company agreed to a master contract with the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers granting an 18c hourly wage increase.

Issue of a master agreement was won by the union with 14,000 workers at the Fore River yard in Quincy, Mass., brought under the contract for the first time. Union demand that the 18c increase be retroactive to Dec. 4 was won at Fore River, Baltimore, Fairfield and Staten Island yards, which work on government contracts.

Retroactivity at the other yards, where question of who would pay the back wages is still undetermined, is to March 11 with the union's claim for full back pay reserved without prejudice.

A union spokesman said procedure on obtaining the full claim was being worked out and expressed confidence that the Dec. 4 date would be won for all the workers.

Other highlights of the agreement, which runs to June 23, 1947, are:

Maintenance of membership and checkoff are retained; automatic upgrading; supervisory employes are brought under the contract; greatly strengthened seniority provisions; payment of a 50% premium to workers doing burning or welding; improved grievance procedure; improved division of work and full vacations for 1945 to veterans who returned to work between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, 1945.

Outstanding feature is company agreement to pay retroactive wages to June 23, 1943, for all new classifications set up as a result of War Labor Board directives. Cost of this provision, which includes workers who have been laid off, is incalculable, a union spokesman said.

The contract, approved by the union's Bethlehem-Atlantic coast committee, goes to local unions for ratification. Negotiations are still underway with the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. in Kearny, N. J., Maryland Drydock and Defoe Shipyard in Maryland and the Alabama Drydock Co., where strike notices have been filed.

BIG HAUL

Virginia textile workers spearheaded a "pay your polltax" drive that brought close to a 1,000 new voters on voting rolls.

Members of the CIO Textile Workers Union local 371 at the Front Royal, Va., rayon mill, developed a transportation pool that hauled workers and their families from their homes to the county seat to register and pay the $1.50 voting tax.

Now the textile union is planning a drive to make those CIO-PAC votes count.

35,000 IN STEEL STILL OUT

Close to 35,000 steel workers and iron ore miners, members of the CIO United Steelworkers, were matching the stubbornness of 65 fabrication and iron ore companies who last week were still holding out on the workers' demands for 18½c raises.

Out since January 21, about 00 iron ore miners in Northern chigan received renewed assurces of "moral and financial support" from USA Pres. Philip Murray after iron ore companies balked at the raise in negotiations last week.

Negotiations are still continuing at large fabricating plants in Beloit, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Only one basic steel producer is still holding out.

AID CANNERY PICKETS

The all-CIO nature of the CIO cannery workers fight against management lockout coordinated with AFL Teamster goon terror, was emphasized last week in Northern California.

Picket lines of the locked out workers around the Richmond-Chase cannery in Stockton and the Libby-McNeil plant in Sacramento were swelled by members of other CIO unions in the area.

Meanwhile donations and pledges from sister-CIO locals and independent unions were coming to the CIO Food, Tobacco Workers.

Contributions were from ILWU Warehousemen's Local 17, CIO American Communications Association locals, Steelworkers unions and Brewery Workers unions.

FTA pickets were resisting Teamster goon attacks at the Libby-McNeil plant.

ASK SECURITY IN NAVY YARDS

MASS layoffs in naval shipyards brought 700 CIO, AFL and independent union delegates to Congress this week to present a united program on navy yard employes' security.

In the delegation were the CIO United Public Workers, CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, independent and AFL groups from navy yards in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, S. C., and Washington.

Visits to Congressmen stressed a four-point program:

1. Increase in the naval appropriation for 1947 to enable the yards to do adequate maintenance work on naval vessels.

2. Passage of the Magnuson-DeLacy seniority bill, ending superseniority practices by establishing veteran seniority at double time for war service, triple time for wounded veterans.

3. Passage of the Green-Forand bill allowing retirement on pension after 25 years' service.

4. Inclusion of federal employes in the unemployment compensation program.

The union members also spoke for legislation to replace the efficiency rating system with a seniority system and urged steps to end pitting veterans against non-veterans.

MMSW PRESSES DEMANDS

DELEGATES of 30,000 striking members of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers expressed agreement with the main features of a government fact-finding board's recommendations for ending their 3-month walkout but criticized several aspects of the report as "unrealistic in view of the intense nature of the strike struggle now going on."

Delegates last week voted that the union insist on the findings being applied as follows:

1. The 18½c increase must take effect as soon as the strikers return to work.

2. Increase in the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, mining area must be retroactive to May 1.

3. In those plants not returned to the 40-hour week, 50% of the boost must be retroactive. In cases of interim wage negotiations, retroactivity must date to the day the wage demand was made or the date the former contract expired.

To back up these demands, the union said, it will, if necessary, "intensify its strike effort with every resource at its disposal and will even further extend the scope of its strike program to embrace other major sections of the industry not now involved."

Delegates represented workers on strike against American Smelting & Refining Co., Phelps Dodge, Kennecott and U. S. Smelting Mining & Refining, as well as miners in the Coeur d'Alene district.

SHAPE FARMER-LABOR FRONT

A COMMON front between farmers and industrial workers to restore the long lost liberalism of the midwest was proposed at a two-day conference of workers and farmers last week.

Held in Des Moines, Iowa, in the heart of the corn belt, the conference was attended by CIO Packinghouse Workers' delegates from locals in Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado and representatives of the National Farmer's Union.

Pres. Lewis J. Clark of the CIO meat packers, said "the welfare of the city worker is irrevocably linked with the welfare of the farmer. A coalition of these two groups expressed in political action would result in a truly democratic liberalism which would speak for the common man from all occupations."

The political action program proposed by the conference calls for the formation of Farmer-Labor Community Councils in all counties and congressional districts. Councils will include members from local labor unions, farm organizations, local business men and individuals.

This Disney creature cuts a mean towel to Benny Goodman's bobby-sockeroo tunes in the jazz interlude of "Make Mine Music."

PLAYING AROUND

GILDA—Rita Hayworth throws her charms and songs around South America in this lavish production of murder and intrigue. Glenn Ford and George Macready turn in excellent performances.

A STOLEN LIFE—The sum of the parts doesn't equal the whole as Bette Davis portrays twin sisters in her latest. Kate, the good one, and Pat, the woman of the world, vie for Glenn Ford.

THE KID FROM BROOKLYN—Remarkable Danny Kaye, as Burleigh Sullivan, the battling milkman, repeats his fine comedy routines in Harold Lloyd's old role.

THE VIRGINIAN — The old Wild-West formula with too much goo and not enough action. Virginian Joel McCrea does everything expected of a sheriff, including getting shot at, wounded and wooed.

A YANK IN LONDON—A slow-paced comedy designed to cement Anglo-American friendship. An American flyer and a British major love the same gal, but international amity wins out in the end.

HER KIND OF MAN—A pictorial hangover from bootlegging days. Tough Zachary Scott blasts his way to the ranks of the top-notch racketeers, with sweet-singing Janis Paige as his moll.

BEDLAM—A better than usual horror picture that isn't far off base in describing mental institutions, 18th century and modern. Karloff continues as ace bogeyman of the B movies even if he was sued for divorce recently on the grounds of "cruelty."

IN OLD SACRAMENTO—An exciting Western with Wild Bill Elliott (Red Ryder of the serials) as slick with cards as with guns. Sparked by Lionel Stander, Connie Moore and Ruth Donnelly.

THE GREEN YEARS—The tender story of an Irish lad brought up in a Scottish household. The boy, Dean Stockwell, and his grandfather, Charles Coburn, win out over the family of misfits.

Despite the gown, Rita Hayworth gives no one the cold shoulder in "Gilda."

Flicker Front

SEX, MUSIC AND TYRANTS

THERE are increasing numbers of movie-goers who wail to the heavens that movies produced for the American public are about as good as management's contract proposals. The recent drop in theatre attendance proves that the wails have reverberated to the box office.

But fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately, I am a veteran of the GI school that went to the movies, come hell or an air raid. The only interference in our movie schedule overseas was (1) lack of a film, any kind (2) five-minute intermissions to change reels and (3) one hell of a battle.

Under those conditions, one could not help but develop a rugged attitude towards movies. We saw pictures that would not get third position on a double feature program. Except for rare occasions, my shipmates forgot about MGM, Columbia, Warners, RKO and Paramount. Monogram, Republic, PRC (ugh), pictures that are second features to the major studios' Grade C productions, were the major proportion of GI entertainment.

We developed immunity to the point where any cowboy-chases-Indian or girl-chases-guy picture seemed enjoyable. Call it escape if you will, but the fact is that I acquired enough of the essential "what the hell attitude" to stand the present crop of movies hitting the neighborhood houses.

In **"The Postman Always Rings Twice,"** Lana Turner leads off with a sexy, if not very good, portrayal of a tough hash-slinger who connives to murder her husband so she can marry a stumble-bum tramp. John Garfield's performance as the home-breaker and Hume Cronyn's acting as the cynical criminal attorney give the picture the same savage and lusty quality that characterized James M. Cain's book. It's not for Sunday School audiences.

On the other side of the fence is Walt Disney's new ten-in-one bargain, **"Make Mine Music."** It will delight kids from six to sixty, if they are Disney fans and like his imaginative wanderings into fantasy with colored crayons and fancy-free music.

Willie the Whale steals the show with renditions from "shortenin' bread" to Wagner. Nelson Eddy, who sings Willie's role, never looked better on the screen. Peter, his silly duck, Sonja, and his other friends of the forest caper entertainingly as Sterling Holloway relates Prokofieff's fable, "Peter and the Wolf." "The Martins and the Coys," "Casey at the Bat," and "Johnny Fedora" are amusing cartoons. For the hot-lick fans, Benny Goodman gives out in "After You've Gone."

It's too bad some of those Hollywood scouts, who are always discovering starlettes behind drug store counters, cannot uncover good stories about tyrants and oppressors in America this day and age without having to revert to ancient history. Any union man south of the Mason-Dixon line (and a good many North of it) can feed them enough stories for a full-length picture once a week.

A case in point is Columbia's **"Bandit Of Sherwood Forest."** Robin Hood has aged a bit, acquired a son and his band still fights the people's oppressors. Cornel Wilde, as Robert, the son of Robin Hood, steps into the old man's shoes, getting the bad men as well as Anita Louise. Wielding a flashing blade, Wilde manages to save the little King and restore peace to beautiful Southern Cal.—oops, Sherwood Forest.

On the serious side, RKO presents **"From This Day Forward,"** which deals with the effects of hunger and unemployment on love and marriage. As war vet Bill Cummings fills out a USES form for a job, the picture flashes back to the troubles he and his wife had in the periods of lay-offs. In true Hollywood style, fate always steps in to give them a helping hand and love conquers all.

Fate doesn't deal so kindly, however, with Vincent Price, the aristocratic, half-mad landlord of Hudson Valley where **"Dragonwyck"** had its locale a hundred years ago. His tenant farmers revolt against unjust taxation, exorbitant rentals and his peonage system. Unfortunately, this concession by Hollywood to the public's desire for social significance is deadened by romantic and psychological melodramatics. Pretty Gene Tierney, as the country girl who marries the rich patroon, does a better acting job than usual. But it is not good enough to save the picture from being one of those "there's nothing else doing, let's see it" productions.

A comedy that's as light as the head on a third beer is **"So Goes My Love."** Don Ameche is back at inventing, with Myrna Loy providing domesticity. This time Ameche is Hiram Maxim, who invented everything from a curling iron to a machine gun, but the picture tries so hard at being a domestic comedy that you hardly find it out.

George Weissman.

Tramp mechanic, John Garfield, prepares to put Lana Turner's husband (Cecil Kellaway) out of the way. The District Attorney later builds up enough evidence to put Garfield away in "The Postman Always Rings Twice."

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

BELIEVING HIS MEN ARE STILL HOLDING MICKEY BARRY PRISONER—AND PLANNING TO KILL HIM—STEVE DENTON ACCUSES THE UNION OF THE CRIME WHICH HE HIMSELF HAS ORGANIZED! BUT JIM HAS FREED MICKEY..AND STARTLED DENTON WHEN HE CHALLENGES HIM TO—

WHY DON'T YOU ASK MICKEY BARRY TO TELL US WHO PLANNED TO KILL HIM ?

I DON'T HAVE TO BE ASKED! I'VE BEEN WORKING A LONG TIME TO CRACK THIS ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP OUR UNION...

THE FLOOR'S ALL YOURS, MICKEY!

WHEN I GOT MY ARMY DISCHARGE AND WENT BACK TO MY OLD JOB... THE FIRST THING THAT HAPPENED WAS THAT A STOOL-PIGEON ASKED ME HOW I FELT ABOUT UNIONS...

WELL, WHILE WE WERE FIGHTING A WAR.. THE WORKERS BACK HOME TOOK A BEATING WORKING LONG HOURS .. TRYING TO MEET HIGHER PRICES WITHOUT ANY REAL WAGE RAISES ..

...AND AT THE SAME TIME PROTECTING THE JOBS AND SECURITY OF THE BOYS IN THE ARMY SO THAT WE WOULD NOT HAVE TO SELL APPLES ON STREET CORNERS AFTER WE CAME HOME FROM THE WAR...

AND A RAT HAS THE NERVE TO COME UP AND ASK HOW I FELT ABOUT UNIONS! I FOUND OUT SOMEBODY WAS ORGANIZING A GROUP TO BREAK OUR UNION... AND I MADE UP MY MIND TO FIND OUT WHO WAS THE BRAINS BEHIND THEM...

I FOUND OUT, ALL RIGHT. THERE'S THE RAT! AND WHEN I THREATENED TO EXPOSE HIM .. HIS THUGS GRABBED ME. *STEVE DENTON PLANNED TO KILL ME AND HAVE THE UNION BLAMED FOR IT!*

GET THAT RAT!

DON'T LET HIM OUT!

TURN HIM OVER TO THE COPS!

STAND BACK, EVERYBODY! I HAVE A CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER AGAINST ME ALREADY—SO I WON'T STOP AT KILLING THE FIRST ONE WHO TRIES TO STOP ME!

I'M GETTING OUT OF HERE AND NOBODY—

NO YOU'RE NOT! I WON'T LET YOU PASS!

Orbit Feature Service, Inc.

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

Silly Talk

Pres. William Green of the AFL occasionally makes a little sense when he speaks in public. But that wasn't the case when Green addressed the Pennsylvania AFL convention last week and spun out a curious theory on why Congress sometimes behaves as badly as it does.

The Green theory is this: the coalition of reactionary Democrats and Republicans "is for anything the CIO is against and it is against anything the CIO is for."

That's not particularly true.

Even if it were, the answer that would occur to most labor people and progressives is to break up the coalition by defeating its members of reelection. But Green wants to do things the hard way—by breaking up the CIO.

The CIO has no intention of committing suicide to test his silly theory. But if such advice were to be followed, the happiest people in Washington would be the members of the reactionary coalition, who always tend to side with employers against unions, be they CIO or AFL.

PAC Victory

Backed by CIO-PAC endorsement and votes, James E. Folsom appeared likely this week to be Alabama's next governor. In the May 7 primaries he defeated Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis in the race for governor, but a run-off primary between the two seemed likely as a result of Folsom's failure to corral a majority of the vote.

Another feature of the Alabama primary balloting was the unsuccessful effort of Joe Starnes, one-time member of the Dies Committee, to return to the House of Representatives. Defeated two years ago, Starnes lost in his comeback try to Albert Rains, who had CIO-PAC endorsement.

Help Food Workers

Several hundred thousand packing and food processing workers have been excluded from the full protection of the Wage-Hour Act, thanks to high-pressure lobbying by big corporations.

One clause bars both wage and overtime provisions to workers employed "in the area of production"—an area which nobody yet has been able to define. Other exemptions bar or limit overtime provisions to workers in "first processing" units and in seasonal industries, and workers in the fish canning industry get no protection at all.

The Pepper-Hook 65c Minimum Wage Bill originally removed all but the seasonal exemptions. The Senate put them all back into the bill.

Write your Congressman and members of the House Labor Committee. Tell them you want the House to pass the bill (S 1349) without exemptions and without the Pace inflation rider.

Assistance for the Needy

CIO support to the Public Welfare Act of 1946 (H.R. 5686) was pledged this week in order that "no person in the country need go hungry for want of public aid."

In a statement submitted by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in behalf of Chairman Van Bittner of the CIO Social Security Committee, the House Ways and Means Committee was told that labor fully supports passage of the bill pending the adoption of a well-rounded security and assistance program.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Forand (D, RI), would provide federal help to the states in taking care of physically handicapped persons, people unsuited for employment, and families whose bread-winner is temporarily ill.

In taking its stand, CIO made clear that the best answer to the whole problem would be passage of S. 1050, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill. In that measure every aspect of protection is provided for.

However, "the CIO reluctantly concludes that the protection which S. 1050 would afford will not be forthcoming immediately. Congress has not seen fit to hasten the passage of this much-needed legislation."

Passage of H.R. 5686, Bittner's statement added, is a vote for care of people otherwise neglected, and would recognize that the present system of state, or state and federal assistance "for the needy, aged, the blind and for dependent children, is inadequate."

Present federal contributions for assistance to the blind or the aged reach a maximum of $20 a month, but the amount varies widely from state to state.

The bill, Bittner pointed out, is squarely in line with the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties in 1944. It's time for them both to act.

Do It Today!

Wire or write your Congressmen and Senators:

1. **To vote for price control without amendments.**
2. **To vote against ANY anti-labor bill.**

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June 1947.	Passed by House with flock of death-dealing amendments; Senate Banking Committee now conducting hearings.	Wire your Senators and members of Banking Committee to pass bill without amendments. **Strong action is needed to save OPA and price control.**
Patman Housing Bill HR 4761	Provides basis for big housing program for vets.	In Senate-House Conference Committee. $400 million subsidy for materials approved.	Wire Senators, Congressmen to vote for bill.
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee hearings to open soon.	Send wires to your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee. to support this bill.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; now ready for House Labor Committee.	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill S 1606	Establishes national health program aimed at providing adequate low - cost medical service.	Hearings being conducted by Senate Labor Committee.	Write your Senator that you want bill passed.
Case Bill HR 4908	Would harass unions with many new restrictions and anti-labor devices.	Passed by House; Senate may vote this week.	**Wire your Senators that you don't want the Case bill in any form or any other anti-labor bill.**

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

ANTI-LABOR BILLS: Polltaxers from the south and reactionaries from the north are taking advantage of the coal strike to push through labor legislation that may effect every union in the country.

The Case bill (HR 4908), which has been awaiting action by the Senate for several weeks, will probably come up for action in the next few days if the conservative alliance can stampede the rest of the upper house.

In the House, Rep. Smith (D, Va.), an old foe of labor from way back, has filed one bill that would outlaw royalty payments for welfare programs, and another polltaxer from Virginia, Rep. Robertson, has taken similar action.

All these bills are badly conceived and dangerous to the basic principles of free collective bargaining. Even if you've already written your Congressmen and Senators, telegraph them again that you don't want passage of the Case bill or any other anti-labor bill in any form whatever.

Without a mass protest from labor, the Congressional conservatives may slip in a damaging rabbit punch.

SQUEEZE PLAY? Your letters and wires can avert a possible hush-hush maneuver to deny Wagner Act benefits to several hundred thousand packing and food processing workers.

A year ago, some foes of labor almost succeeded in preventing the Natl. Labor Relations Board from using any of its appropriation for cases involving agricultural or food workers. Their plan failed then—but it may succeed again unless unions are alert to the danger.

The NLRB appropriation is included in the Labor & Federal Security Appropriation Bill, now being studied by the Labor & Federal Security sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee. The bill is being studied behind closed doors.

If the maneuver succeeds, it would bar Wagner Act benefits to some 225,000 fruit and cannery workers, as well as employes of cotton gins, packing sheds, etc. And it would be an opening wedge for future limitations on the NLRB's jurisdiction.

Sent a letter or wire today to members of the sub-committee and demand that they put no strings on the NLRB appropriation.

Members of the committee are Reps. Tarver (D, Ga.); Hare (D, S.C.); Rooney (D, N. Y.); Neely (D, W. Va.); Engel (R, Mich.); Keefe (R, Wis.); and Anderson (R, Minn.)

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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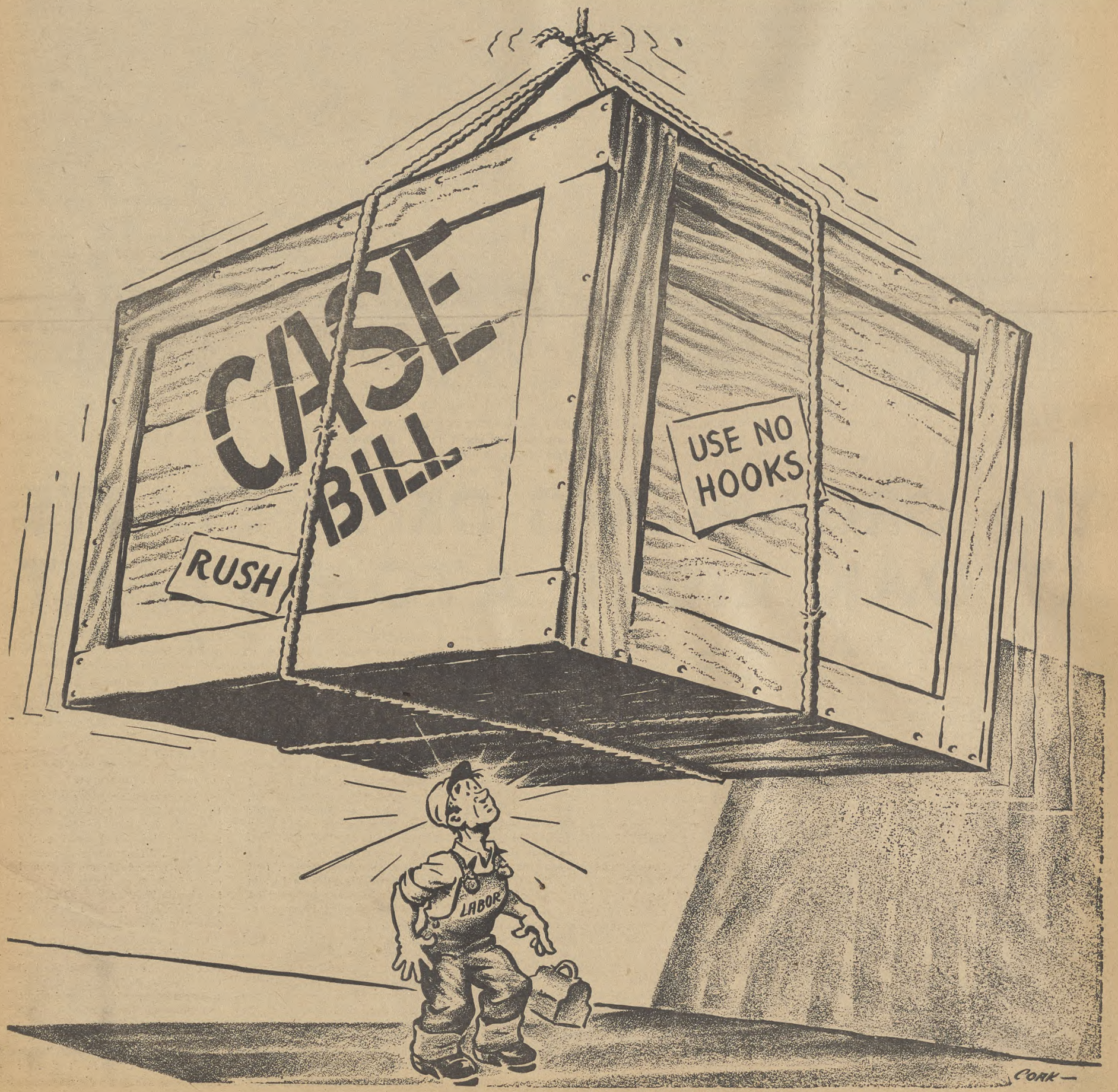
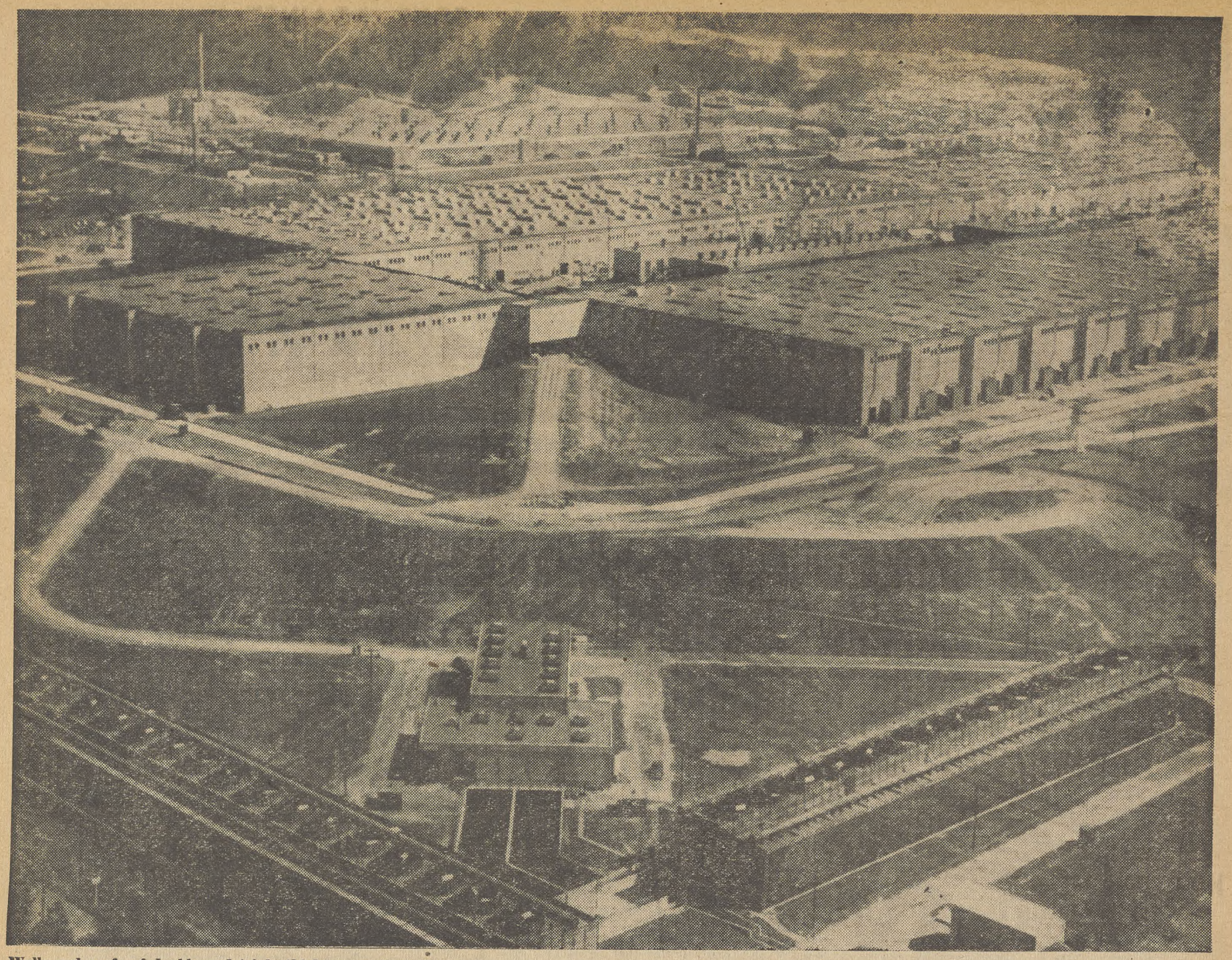
WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS





Walls and roofs of double and triple thickness enclose this major section of the atomic bomb plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., where the CIO is now concentrating its first organizing drive in its current southern organizing campaign. Spaced around a 59,000-acre government reservation are 424 other buildings, some larger than the one shown above. Close to 40,000 workers are employed at the three plants comprising the Clinton Engineer Works. The size of the buildings can be compared to the size of the autos seen on the roads to the left, and in the center of the photo. (U. S. Army Signal Corps photo.)

CIO ORGANIZING DRIVE STARTS AT OAK RIDGE ATOM PLANT

By MEL FISKE

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., the city that grew as if by magic to produce the even greater magic of the atomic bomb, is now the first major concentration point in the CIO's southern organizing campaign.

The atomic workers themselves came to the CIO. They wrote and talked to Tennessee CIO leaders before the drive was planned and set into motion by Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO's southern campaign.

A corps of CIO organizers, veterans of both World War II and other CIO organizing drives, are already in the city, operating from 128 Galesburg St., West Village, Oak Ridge.

Hidden among the hills and hollows of Tennessee, the $2 billion atomic bomb project, owned and operated by the government, harnessed atomic energy into the most devastating weapon in history.

The giant project, employing more than 40,000 workers, is in the heart of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) country, 20 miles from Norris Dam.

More than 425 thickly-walled buildings are spaced around the 59,000-acre government reservation. In those buildings, atomic energy is drawn from raw materials by three different methods.

In those buildings, too the workers learned that their problems are no different from the problems of other workers. They came to the CIO when they found differences in pay rates for the same work and when they began to see that they had no security, no seniority, no real grievance machinery, no voice in their jobs.

They approached CIO Regional Director Paul Christopher and C. W. Danenburg, executive board members of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, both of Chattanooga. The two CIO representatives are now directing the drive.

Martin Wagner, president of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, said the atomic workers "are right in coming to an honest, democratic union to gain the security and good wages and working conditions they so sorely need."

Oak Ridge is the residential center for the 40,000 atomic workers. In three years it became the fifth largest city in the state.

Workers from every state in the union live in the trailers, homes, dormitories and barracks that make up the city. Schools, shopping centers, a hospital, library, theatres, recreation centers and dental clinic were built by the government as the project went up.

The city is the administrative center of the Clinton Engineer Works, the Tennessee sub-division of the Manhattan Engineering District, which also includes the 631-square-mile Hanford Engineer Works near Pasco, Washington.

The Clinton Works are bounded on three sides by the tortuously-winding Clinch River. The site was selected late in 1942 for its accessibility to power and water, its remoteness from the Coast and its isolation.

During the war, while construction on the project was going on around the clock, the area was isolated even more.

The Army clamped down a tight security lid and very few people outside of that immediate section of the South knew anything about the feverish construction then in progress.

When the first bomb hit and reverberated around the world, the atomic workers at Oak Ridge first learned what they had been producing. The reasons behind the secrecy, the elaborate security system, and the fantastically thickened walls and roofs in every building on the atomic project became apparent.

Proud of the part they played in producing the weapon that brought a swift end to the war, the atomic workers rejoiced with all believers in democracy in the death of the third member of the fascist axis.

But with the war's end, it also became apparent to the workers that their rights within the giant plants were being reduced almost as swiftly as the atomic bomb had reduced the two Japanese cities.

Workers began to get fired without cause. They couldn't get any reasons or explanations for the firings. They had no one to appeal to. Hundreds of men were laid-off without any regard to seniority and length of service in the works.

After comparing pay envelopes, they also learned that men working side by side on the same machines were not getting the same pay. In one building, some workers earned 72c an hour and other workers on the same machines made $1.02 an hour. In other buildings, the wage range was just as great.

Calling the Oak Ridge organizing campaign "the most important single drive in the South," CIO Regional Director Christopher said "there is no doubt about the CIO's ability to complete the organization of the atomic workers.

"After all," he added, "they wanted the CIO in the first place."

HATE-LABOR BILLS UP FOR ACTION!

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

IT WAS hate-labor week in Washington. In the halls of Congress and in some government offices, every man with a pet idea for tying chains on American labor, trotted out his proposals for the benefit of press and radio.

The forces of progressive thought were mobilizing throughout the country against this outburst of reaction. Whether they can move quickly enough will probably be determined during the coming week when the Case Bill and other pieces of anti-union legislation are apt to come up for vote.

Immediate butt of the anti-union onslaught was the coal strike, but the bills and the statements revealed a deep hatred for every type and form of labor organization.

In the Senate, the Case bill—passed by the House several months ago—was called up for debate. The bill, as ushered out of the Senate Labor Committee, calls only for creation of a national mediation authority and for restrictions on certain types of picketing against farmers. But a line-up of amendments is on the docket, and they contain a dozen varieties of weapons for strangling labor unions.

Spearheads of the Senate fight against labor are Joseph Ball (R. Minn.)—who votes reactionary and describes himself as a "new type of liberal"—and two old stand-by anti-union wheelhorses, Robert Taft (R. O.) and Harry Byrd (D. Va.) Their first propaganda attack was to scream "filibuster" because opponents of the bill had control of the debate.

Against this reactionary junta in the Senate, Senators Claude Pepper (D. Fla.), Glenn Taylor (D. Ida.) and James Murray (D. Mont.) did yeoman service in warning that passage of the amendments would be a major body-blow at American industrial democracy.

In the House, Rep. Howard Smith (D. Va.) and Rep. A. W. Robertson (D. Va.) pooled their bills to illegalize the development of royalty plans as a means of financing health and welfare programs. Then, in a move that showed their desire to fight labor's demands, they switched the bill to outlaw health and welfare programs based on payroll taxes. Such programs have been adopted in the past by a number of CIO and AFL unions—among them the clothing workers, the electrical and radio workers, the paper workers and a dozen others.

Off Capitol Hill, meanwhile, John Small—head of the Civilion Production Administration—tossed in his 25c worth of opinion with a suggestion that all strikes, for whatever reason, be outlawed for six months.

Three House members—Rep. Frank Hook (D. Mich), Augustine Kelley (D. Pa.) and Vito Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.)—immediately called for Small's removal from office.

But most of the fireworks took place in the Senate, where Pepper accused the conservative bloc of seeking "to undermine and emasculate the power of labor unions." He referred to the proposed amendments to the Case bill, and in particular to the offering of Sen. Byrd of Virginia.

The Byrd amendment would flatly outlaw payment by employers of union-administered health and welfare funds, and carries a $10,000 fine and six-month jail term as punishment for violation.

In their haste to attack the coal union leadership, the Senate is "hitting not only hundreds of thousands but millions of the honest and patriotic working men and women of America," Pepper declared. He pointed out that Byrd offered his amendment with little study of the situation and even less knowledge of it.

"No," Pepper concluded, "the pending amendment is not really aimed at the protection of the employes against the misuse of a health fund.

"The purpose of it is to emasculate the power of labor unions in the U.S.A. because there are some Senators, as there are employers, who want the workingman to come, not as a dignified equal to demand his due, not as an American to insist upon his rights, not as a citizen of the U.S., to say to them, 'I want what the Bible says I am entitled to—the laborer's hire.'

"No, Mr. President, some Senators and some employers and some trade associations would really prefer that he come groveling like a slave upon his hands and knees to take the pittance he can get from the employer's beneficence."

WIRE TODAY

Today—right now—send a wire to your Senators demanding defeat of the Case Bill and all other anti-union bills.

If these bills pass, the power of your union to fight your battles against rich corporations will be severely limited.

Address your Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

There's not a minute to lose!

HOW THEY PLAN TO DO THE JOB

Here's the history of the Case bill (HR. 4908):

It was introduced in the House by Rep. Francis Case (R, N. Dak.) and was passed early this year by a 258-114 vote.

It is now up for debate and possible vote in the Senate. Here's what the House version of the bill would do, according to a CIO Legal Dept. analysis:

1. Makes illegal strikes for up to 35 days of so-called "cooling off" period.

2. Makes illegal any form of assistance to a strike.

3. Makes illegal any picketing with use of so-called "force and violence"—and the local police know how to interpret that one.

4. Makes illegal types of boycots now within the law.

5. Repeals, to all practical purposes, the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law.

6. Cuts severely the realm of Wagner Act protection of striking workers.

7. Denies Wagner Act protection not only to supervisory employes but to large groups of clerical workers.

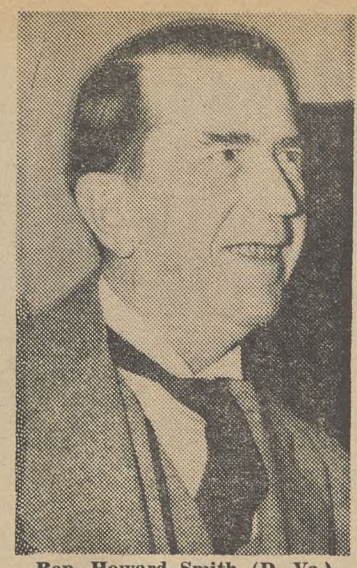
8. Makes employes and unions subject to "breach of contract" suits in the federal courts, although it says nothing about employers who have flouted all sorts of governmental labor directives.

The Senate Labor Committee removed most of these bad amendments and suggested instead a mediation set-up. But anti-labor Senators want the House version of the bill—plus a clause suggested by Sen. Byrd of Virginia, to outlaw employer contributions, through any means at all, for union-conducted health, insurance or social-welfare funds.

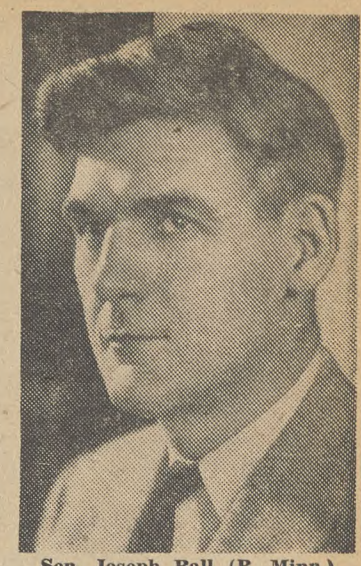
Two Vets Lobby Against Case Bill

Corp. Walter Bernstein and Pfc. Don Murray, each of whom lost a leg fighting to rid the world of fascism, are two veterans who believe that unions should not be hamstrung in the U. S. as they were in Germany. Matching their actions to their beliefs, they came to Washington May 27 from the Thomas M. England Hospital, Atlantic City, to tell Senators why they should oppose the Case Bill.

FOUR AGAINST THE PEOPLE



Rep. Howard Smith (D. Va.)



Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.)

Rep. Francis Case (R. S. D.)

Sen. R. A. Taft (R. O.)

CIO RALLIES UNIONS TO FIGHT ANTI-LABOR LAW HYSTERIA

CIO moved quickly last week to avert the threat of hate-ridden anti-union legislation.

Shortly after the Case bill was given a place on the Senate debate schedule, leaders of the CIO called for quick protest from unions throughout the nation. In telegrams to industrial union councils and regional officers, John Brophy, council director, and Allan S. Haywood, organization director, called upon every CIO union to voice labor's sentiments to members of Congress as quickly as possible, and to call for action by friends of labor in each community.

From Atlantic City, N. J., Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. David McDonald of the United Steelworkers sent wires to Senate leaders of the two parties warning against their being "stampeded into hasty and ill-conceived legislation."

"Congress has had previous ill-fated experience with legislating anti-labor laws in haste and leaving the country to repent at leisure," the wire said, in a reference to the Smith-Connally act.

In Washington, CIO Legislative Representative Nathan Cowan called on Congress to reject proposed anti-labor laws "as injurious to the entire fabric of collectvie bargaining in the major industries of the U. S."

Cowan said that the Case bill and its amendments would impose restrictions upon unions to no effect "but to give already powerful corporations sitll further advantages in their bargaining relationships with their employes."

Cowan lashed out at "hasty, hysterical, will-o'-the-wisp" legislation whose only effect would be to destroy long-developed patterns of collective bargaining. The Case measure, as it passed the House and which the anti-labor Senators wish to duplicate, "is a whip-lash bill," he added, which is "ill-considered from the standpoint of the nation's welfare, disruptive of good labor relations, and injurious to the living standards of American workers."

In N. Y., the newly-formed coordinating committee of the CIO and Natl. Citizens' Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens' Committee, warned Congress that "anti-labor legislation will be the first step toward the restriction and ultimate destruction of democratic privileges of all the people."

Meanwhile Sen. James Murray (D. Mont.) presided at a meeting of 40 opponents of the anti-labor bills, who represented some 25 organizations. Represented were CIO, AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods, church groups, veterans and civic organizations. They drew up plans for a coordinated campaign of attack against the proposals, and urged all citizens to write and wire their Senators to vote against the measure.

Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Irving Richter, who holds a similar position with the CIO Auto Workers, attended for CIO. Afterward they declared, "We will fight this thing through in the Senate, and if they should pass the Case bill we will fight for a Presidential veto. We aren't going to let up on this battle."

PROFITS GO UP AND UP

SUBSTANTIAL evidence that peak wartime profits will be maintained or exceeded by corporations during the postwar boom was offered this week in reports by the N. Y. Times and Business Week magazine.

"Corporate profits in 1945 of industrial companies representing virtually every field of manufacture were only slightly below those of the previous year, despite cancellations of huge war contracts, reconversion to peacetime business and strikes," said the Times, which noted that of 92 industries covered by a survey, the net incomes of 44 were better than the year before.

And Business Week, reporting on first quarter gains in 1946 as compared with that period in 1945, said:

"Earnings reports are unveiling many spectacular year-to year gains due to the absence now of the excess profits tax, the need no longer to confine production almost solely to small-profit-margin war items, and because of today's civilian goods 'sellers' markets'."

KEEP 'EM COMING

Once there was a fighter who knocked his opponent so groggy in the first round that he decided to let down his guard and take it easy. He had to be carried out of the ring on a stretcher.

When the House voted to massacre price control, the American people rallied splendidly against this menace. An avalanche of wires and letters descended on Congress demanding OPA continuance without any price-raising amendments.

Great protest demonstrations were held, and delegations visited Congress from every part of the country. Seldom was there so much convincing evidence that the people were aroused, and every member of Congress was deeply impressed.

But since then there have been signs that the people are letting down their guard, and underestimating the power and cunning of the profiteers who are hell-bent on higher prices and inflation.

Senators who must soon act on this issue, and who have the power to save price control, report a tapering-off in pro-OPA mail.

The Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the rest of the profit-thirsty pack of monopolists, who hope to make a killing out of the national disaster of inflation, are beginning to get results out of huge propaganda expenditures.

If the American people let down their guard at this critical juncture, they will be knocked out by the profiteers and robbed of their wages and savings.

Wire or write your Senators at once, demanding renewal of the Price Control Act without amendments. Get everyone else you can to do likewise. Increase the volume of protests against the House action, and keep 'em coming, until price control is saved.

ANTI-LABOR STAMPEDE

A determined effort is being made at this moment to stampede the Senate into passing legislation to cripple labor unions.

The House has already passed the notorious Case bill, to revive the worst evils of the anti-labor injunction, virtually repeal the Norris-LaGuardia act, restrict the right to strike, and deny collective bargaining to many employes.

A Senate committee has reported out a modified version of the Case bill, and attempts are being made to add every type of amendment to weaken the unions and strengthen the power of union-fighting corporations.

Every one of these proposals would have the effect of making it harder for working people to get justice, of robbing them of the gains they have made in wages, conditions and industrial democracy.

None of them touch the real roots of labor disputes. They are simply vindictive measures to punish labor and favor exploiting employers.

If the Senate really wishes to know what it can do about such disputes, let it pass the Kilgore resolution for a Senate investigating committee.

This would reveal the low wages and miserable conditions of workers who lack labor organization. It would also show how Congress has made it profitable for employers to engage in production sitdowns, through carry-back and carry-forward provisions of the tax laws.

Urge your Senators to refuse to be stampeded into a witch-hunt against labor, and the passage of any repressive legislation whatever; and to turn instead to action on the many sorely needed measures for the social welfare of the people, on which Congress has so long been delinquent.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

"THIS union has never permitted itself to be beset with fear, prejudice, bigotry or hatred. It has never permitted itself to be torn asunder with dissension."

It was Philip Murray speaking. His speech might well have been entitled, "What Makes a Union Strong." It dealt with the amazing achievements of the United Steelworkers of America and the union principles that made them possible.

If ever a union was strong and successful, it is the CIO United Steelworkers. It has more than 850,000 members, net assets of about $5,000,000 and nearly 100 per cent organization.

It has just won the biggest strike in American history, gaining the largest wage increase for the greatest number of workers, and setting a wage pattern which has added billions to American pay envelopes.

Yet 10 brief years ago, this union was not even a name.

★ ★ ★

The Steelworkers had no easy task. Earlier union drives had been ruthlessly crushed by the mightiest corporations in the land.

The fear in the workers' hearts was the first enemy the CIO had to overcome.

It took brave and clearsighted men and women to risk their jobs, to defy the labor spies, to see through the deceptions of company unionism, and to strike against companies that had armies of thugs and huge arsenals of weapons of destruction.

In the Little Steel strike of 1937, scores of steelworkers were killed or wounded.

But this union was never "beset with fear."

★ ★ ★

The union became strong, too, because it was never beset with "prejudice, bigotry or hatred."

In an industry employing workers of nearly every craft, national origin, race, creed, color and political belief, the corporations had long known how to divide and rule.

AFL attempts to organize had broken on the rocks of craft division. Unskilled had been played off against skilled, foreign-born against native-born, Negro against white.

But under Murray's wise and experienced leadership, and CIO industrial union principles, the steelworkers built one union for all the workers, without discrimination—a union that was not "beset with prejudice, bigotry or hatred."

★ ★ ★

But labor's enemies never give up hope that even the strongest unions may be "torn asunder with dissension."

Every aggressive union organizing campaign has been red-baited from the word go. Lies, slanders, half-truths have been used to imply ulterior or subversive motives in the union organization of workers to improve their conditions through collective bargaining.

These propaganda campaigns are designed not only to prejudice public opinion, but also to work on the fears and prejudices of the workers themselves—to make them fight each other instead of the common enemy, to create factions and splits, so the union may be "torn asunder with dissension."

★ ★ ★

Recently the papers have again been full of rumors and gossip that the CIO was going to dissipate its energies in purges and witch-hunts and internal dissension.

In a statement unanimously adopted by the Steelworkers' convention, Murray made a full and forthright reply, setting forth basic principles that make a union strong, free, democratic and united.

Asserting the "true Americanism" of his organization and its "sound and wholesome" trade union aims, he declared:

"Ours is a democratic organization, run by its members and for its members. We ask no man his national origin, his color, his religion or his beliefs. It is enough for us that he is a steelworker and that he believes in trade unionism."

Because it is run solely by its members, he added, the union will not permit outsiders, of any kind, to "infiltrate, dictate or meddle" in its affairs.

"As a democratic institution," Murray concluded, "we engage in no purges, no witch-hunts. We do not dictate a man's thoughts or beliefs.

"Most important of all, we do not permit ourselves to be stampeded into courses of action which create division among our members and sow the disunity which is sought by those false prophets and hypocritical advisers from without who mean us no good."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, L. S. Buckmaster, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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Victory Convention

USA BANS WITCH-HUNTS AND OUTSIDE CONTROL; URGES 'BIG THREE' UNITY

By LEN DE CAUX

"THIS is a victory convention of the United Steelworkers of America."

With that triumphant note, Pres. Philip Murray opened the third constitutional convention of "the mightiest, single labor organization in the world."

Meeting in Atlantic City, the 2700 delegates, representing a membership of 853,408, celebrated the tenth anniversary of CIO organization in the steel industry, and the winning of the biggest strike in American history.

Big, strong and self-confident, the union which broke the back of anti-unionism in the country's most basic industry, and which had just set a new high in wage patterns for all American labor, was in no mood to be stampeded into purges and witch-hunts among its members to satisfy the shrill clamor of scandal-mongers, false friends and open enemies.

Asserting their patriotic Americanism and their "sound and wholesome" trade union aims, the delegates made monkeys of those press gossips who had been predicting orgies of red-baiting, heresy-hunts, and internal factionalism and dissension that would split the whole CIO.

By unanimous action, at the very opening of the convention, the delegates adopted as official union policy a statement of President Murray which constitutes a regular charter of the rights of union members to their own beliefs in a free and democratic labor organization. (See full text of statement, page 12).

Having thus disposed of the issue, the convention proceeded, in a spirit of harmony, tolerance and unity, to hammer out a progresive program dealing not only with the steelworkers' problems and interests but also giving a lead to all of labor on national issues.

Murray's policy statement, which he submitted on behalf of the international officers and executive board, asserted that the United Steelworkers, as a democratic organization, is run by and for its members and is not concerned with their national origin, color, religion or beliefs, provided only they are steelworkers and believe in trade unionism.

Because it is run solely by its members, Murray said, "this union will not tolerate efforts by outsiders — individuals, organizations or groups—whether they be Communist, Socialist or any other group, to infiltrate, dictate or meddle in our affairs.

"I do not direct that remark to any one person or group," he emphasized. "I have in mind any attempt by any force outside our own membership to interfere in the functioning of our union."

Murray declared that the union "will not permit any limitation on the free and democratic right of full discussion of trade union problems in our ranks," will not interfere with a member's rights to harbor such views as he chooses, and will not be "an instrument of repression."

He heaped scorn on the "wishful thinkers, the rumor-mongers, the purveyors of half-truths and fictions," who have gone to the gossip columns, ever since the CIO was founded, "with tales of division in our ranks, of purges and splits and factions and conflicts.

"As a democratic organization," Murray said, "we engage in no purges, no witch-hunts." Nor, he added, will the union allow itself to "be stampeded" into courses of division and disunity sought by "false prophets and hypocritical advisers from without who mean us no good."

CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY
Head of United Steelworkers Chairing Convention

In his keynote speech Murry dwelt on the rifts which have arisen between the United Nations and emphasized "the powerful influence" which the World Federation of trade Unions can bring to bear to keep the United Nations united and "to prevent the recurrance of another world blood-bath."

He said that the diplomats of all nations are "susceptible to error" and that "no one nation can be right all the time. America may have made mistakes, Britain may have made mistakes, and Russia is making her mistakes.

"It is the bounden responsibility of these people representing the United Nations to . . . keep working together for the common good, without bigorty, prejudice, treachery or deciet."

In the foreign policy resolution adopted, the United Steelworkers placed major stress on Big Three unity as essential to enduring peace and the effectiveness of the United Nations. "We do not seek security in an alliance with the Soviet Union against Great Britain or an alliance with Great Britain against the Soviet Union," it said.

The resolution also urged "early consideration by the United Nations of measures for progressive universal disarmament."

A similar note was struck in a resolution opposing peacetime military conscription and in the Officers' Report, which criticized American foreign policy as having "become more and more of a negative thing" since Roosevelt's death.

President Truman was also criticized for having "confused the issues before the Steelworkers' strike by calling on Congress to pass "his so-called fact-finding legislation, which would have deprived labor of the right to strike for at least a 30-day cooling-off period.

"This was the signal for the reactionaries in Congress to take the wraps off all the anti-labor legislation they had been cooking up since the passage of the Natl. Labor Relations Act."

In a special resolution, the convention called on the Senate to "stand firm against the concerted drive to attack the fundamental rights of American labor."

It asked Congress not to turn aside from badly needed social legislation "to indulge in a witch-hunt against labor."

"If Congress wishes to investigate the causes of labor-management disputes," the Steelworkers declared, "let the Senate pass the Kilgore resolution establishing an

(Continued on Page 12)

Top Leaders in Steel: L. to r.: Pres. Philip Murray, Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald, and Clinton S. Golden and Van A. Bittner, assistants to the president, at the Atlantic City convention.

Unions on the March

INSIDE KOREA

By HAROLD ZEPELIN

AMID the shambles of a country ruled and exploited for 40 years by the Japanese, Korean trade unionists are leading the fight for a new, independent and democratic Korea.

It is a big surprise to find a vigorous trade union movement at all in a country so long under fascist dominion, let alone to discovering that an estimated 800,000 Korean workers are organized and united in the Korean Federation of Trade Unions.

Even under the Japanese, and as long ago as 1919, Korean workers organized to fight for their economic and political rights, with the key demand one for Korean independence. The underground unions met with severe police suppression and terrorist attacks. Strikes were always illegal; going on strike meant losing a job and landing in prison. But the Koreans never gave up. Till the day of Japanese surrender, strikes, demonstrations, and acts of sabotage were taking place in defiance of Japanese police. Numerous Korean workers also escaped from Korea to China and fought as partisans against the Japanese armies.

The history of Korean labor — interminable working days and a starvation living standard — is symbolized by one of the common sights in the U. S. zone: that of Korean porters carrying huge loads of up to 500 pounds on their backs.

The Koreans are determined not to return to the past. Today, even in the smallest towns, amost all workers wear colored or white arm-bands that signify union membership.

By the time American occupation forces arrived in southern Korea on September 2, organized labor unions were on hand to greet them with parades and demonstrastrations. In the two months following, unions were formed with a combined membership of 500,000.

On November 6 in Seoul (the capital of Korea), 650 trade union delegates convened to establish the Korean Federation of Trade Unions.

Since November 6, Korean unions have grown larger and stronger. Present membership is estimated at 800,000 in 17 industrial unions, with the largest numbers in the Miners, Metalworkers and Railroad unions. Membership is split about equally between the American occupation zone and the Soviet zone north of the 38th parallel. Each union has its own branch councils and locals.

In its program the KFTU calls for the establishment of an eight-hour day and six-day week, with minimum wages guaranteed by law; social security measures; elimination of child labor and unequal treatment of women; measures to prevent unemployment; abolition of feudal labor practices; a guarantee of the right to strike, etc. The unity of Korean labor and peasantry is expressed by the KFTU's demand for the free distribution of land to the millions of landless peasants.

The victory of the United Nations has restored to life labor union movements in oppressed countries all over the globe. Nowhere is this revival more dramatic than in Korea, a peninsula off the Asiatic mainland which had been under brutal Japanese domination since the turn of the century. The story of Korean unions and the analysis of their problems are described by Harold Zepelin, a young American soldier, in the light of his experiences in the U. S. zone of that country.

There is nothing backward about Korean trade unionism. In a bare room next to union offices in Seoul, I found a makeshift theatrical workship, with young men and women rehearsing a play and music to be presented to union audiences. The KFTU issues a weekly paper. Bright-colored organizing posters are to be found on billboards and in buildings everywhere. KFTU research, education, unemployment and other departments are hard at work.

ECONOMICALLY, the KFTU and Korean workers generally are confronted with serious problems; a major one today is unemployment. The KFTU estimates that between 60% and 70% of Koreans in the American occupation zone are unemployed, with the figures swelling daily as more than a million and a half repatriates return from Japan and elsewhere. Equally serious are a severe rice shortage and wild inflation.

American Military Government in southern Korea stepped into a situation more favorable for smooth economic functioning than in any other occupation area. There was no war destruction in southern Korea, and huge stockpiles of commodities and raw materials were confiscated.

Factory production suffered some dislocation when Japanese managers and technicians were removed from their posts, and relatively unskilled Koreans had to take their place. Korean workers in many factories organized their own committees in order to keep the factories producing. But AMG declared that workers' committees were "anarchical," and the number of functioning committees is now greatly reduced. As a result, AMG has restored only about 50% of the factories to production.

Korean workers are receiving on the average 600 yen a month, as compared with a monthly living cost for a single worker of 1,000 yen.

The KFTU throughout has displayed willingness to cooperate with AMG to ease the economic situation. It has urged the use of workers' committees, and follows a virtual no-strike policy both to prevent stoppages in the production of scarce commodities and because of the hardship strikes would cause to workers at this time.

AMG has regarded the unions with disdain, and its policies are viciously anti-labor. Last October, an open shop regulation was put into effect. Strikes are illegal, and arbitration of labor disputes is compulsory. The unions are without representation on "labor mediation boards," nor are union leaders consulted on labor and economic policy.

Most flagrant of all is AMG's interference with union meetings and organizing in direct efforts to break the unions and prevent further labor organization. Most meetings are considered "unauthorized" by AMG, and American C. I. C. (Counter-intelligence corps) agents or MP's have broken into even small meetings of 10 or 20 trade unionists with demands such as "who gave you permission to hold a meeting?" An order has been issued by AMG police inspectors that meetings of more than four Koreans are not to be held without special authorization.

In many formerly Japanese-owned factories, AMG has appointed violently anti-labor plant managers who have organized terrorist groups to beat up workers who protest about working conditions or seek to organize shop committees. The managers have the protection of Military Government police and American MP's, who are also used to break strikes. Leading militant workers invariably lose their jobs.

Hoa Sung Taik, the 38-year-old handsome and genial chairman of the KFTU, and Pak Se Yong, the slim, methodical vice-chairman, look to two main points for fraternal help in their fight: the Soviet trade unions, and the CIO. Hoa and Pak have spent eight and 12 years, respectively, in Japanese prisons. Neither of them can speak English, but they show their good will for Americans with energetic handshaking and back-slapping.

Both express an earnest conviction that an unrelenting struggle for the complete destruction of fascism must be waged. They eagerly await the day when Korean workers can take places beside their brothers in the World Federation of Trade Unions.

SHIP PAY SCALES ON ILO AGENDA

AN opportunity to develop a Magna Charta for hundreds of thousands of maritime workers throughout the world lies before the meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization's Maritime Conference, which opens in Seattle on June 6.

Bringing together some 500 representatives of the world's shipping nations and of maritime industry and labor in each of those countries, the Seattle confab will be set to act on such key questions as an international minimum wage, hours, manning, food, training, social security and recognition of labor unions.

Adoption by the conference of planks on any of these questions will place the matters squarely before the legislative bodies of the ILO's member countries. Behind the Seattle meeting is a lot of heavy spade work accomplished at preliminary get-togethers in London and Copenhagen, Denmark, during 1945. At the Copenhagen session, the CIO was represented through Vice-Pres. Frederick Myers and Sec.-Treas. Hedley Stone of the Natl. Maritime Union.

A major issue will be the proposed agreement for an international minimum pay rate for seamen of 16 British pounds ($64) a month. While low by American standards, it will be of tremendous help to workers in other countries.

As ILO explains it, "an international labor convention is not intended to lay down exactly the highest standards that already exist in one or two countries. If it did, only very few countries would agree to it, and that would be of little value. The idea is to set up an international minimum, which may fall short of the standard of the best countries but is well ahead of the standard in the more backward countries . . . "

Success of the conference will be jeopardized, however, if appointment of American representatives isn't soon announced, the CIO Maritime Committee wrote to Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach last week. To be appointed are a government representative and one from labor and from industry, as well as a staff of two advisors to each delegate for each of the nine points on the confab's agenda.

The Dept. of Labor has on many past occasions awarded the labor delegate's place to a representative of the AFL. "The CIO Maritime Committee has again demanded that the CIO receive the American labor delegateship and a sizeable number of the labor advisorships," the committee said. "The CIO is the majority representative of American seamen."

ILO URGES WORLD STEEL BARGAINING

Nations participating in the Int. Labor Organization "should give full and unstinted support, both in law and policy," to the development of collective bargaining in the world-wide steel industry.

This statement of policy, adopted at the ILO's recent steel conference in Cleveland, was hammered through the meeting of government, industry and labor representatives with the strong support of two CIO spokesmen, Clinton S. Golden and David J. McDonald, assistant to the president, and secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers.

LABOR'S WORLD

GEORGE Messersmith, new U. S. Ambassador to Argentina, is planning to give careful attention to the question of freedom of action under the Peron government for the country's "bona fide" labor organization.

The April-May issue of the Bulletin, published by the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee, reveals that a committee representative discussed the Argentine situation at great length with the ambassador prior to his departure for Buenos Aires.

The Argentine government, the bulletin adds, had made repeated efforts to convince the CIO group that Argentine's labor policies are on the level. "The CIO attitude on this has been and will continue to be a cool and realistic one designed to extend all moral support to Argentina's workers and their demands for real and concrete economic and political adjustments," it noted.

Part of the government's interest in the attitude of the CIO and of labor unions throughout the western hemisphere is attributed by the committee to the Argentine regime's policy of always leaving "the door a little open for a possible reconciliation with labor groups who opposed it during the election, but whose world-wide ties and international standing it could not afford to ignore."

★ ★ ★

Brazilian labor this week called for international help against a new government campaign of arrests and union busting. Leaders of the Labor Unity Movement (MUT) were tossed into jail on May Day by national cops who suddenly launched a drive to enforce certain sections of the 1937 Constitution. That document, based on the fascist labor character of Mussolini's fascist Italy bars international ties for Brazilian unions. Basis for the arrests was the fact that MUT leaders attended the World Trade Union Congress last autumn and have affiliated with the CTAL, big Latin-American labor organization.

Not very far in the background of the situation is a seven-month wage struggle of employes of the Canadian Light & Power Co., a big international firm operating in Brazil. Brazilian liberals charge the corporation, with headquarters in Canada, has close financial ties to Sofia, a Nazi-financed cartel. The workers have been seeking $10 a month increases, which would give them a little protection against 400% price increases.

Help Needed!

OPA BATTLE STILL RAGING

IF YOU haven't yet written to your Congressmen and Senators to demand continuance of OPA without crippling amendments, do it today. If you've already written, do it again.

CIO legislative representatives warned this week that the volume of mail from OPA supporters has fallen off in the past fortnight, while lobbyists of the big corporations are increasing their efforts.

The bill (HR 6042), has been passed in the House with a series of amendments that will break the spine of price control. It is hoped that the Senate Banking Committee, whose report on the measure is expected shortly, will shear off the crippling amendments.

Optimism that the committee would heed public demands for a strengthened OPA to fight the menace of inflation was felt in Washington with the announcement that the Senate group had voted 11-5 to extend price control for a year, until June 30, 1947. House inflation-supporters had previously voted for only a nine-month continuation of the price agency.

Meanwhile, "Save OPA Day" celebrations continued throughout the country. In Washington the American Veterans Committee staged a mass meeting to bring home to the people how high prices would rise with governmental controls. Several thousand men and women, from the ranks of unions and civic organization, paraded through San Francisco streets and wound up at a mass meeting outside the City Hall.

In New York, 5,000 persons braved rainy weather to turn out for an open air meeting at the Lewisohn Stadium. Mayor William O'Dwyer, head of the city's Committee to Save OPA, told the throng: "You have the votes. You must watch the propaganda of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers 10 times over. We insist on having price control."

A resolution introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., an official of the Independent Citizens' Committee, demanding continued price controls, was unanimously approved.

At New Orleans, a drive for a "mile of signatures" to save OPA petitions was a howling success. Four booths established at key downtown locations by the city's CIO council collected 10,000 John Hancocks in a few hours.

TRADE MAG HITS NAM

When a business magazine raps the knuckles of the Natl. Ass'n. of Manufacturers, that's a man-bites-dog story. Modern Industry, an industrial magazine, did just that this week. The issue: NAM's opposition to the OPA and to price control.

The charges: NAM has used poor public relations sense in fighting OPA; NAM's top leaders are undemocratic.

Acknowledging NAM's right to take any position it wants, the magazine declared: "We do not object to the way NAM arrived at its position."

NAM failed to poll its members on the price control issue, the magazine says. Instead it surveyed only 10% of its members on the question: "Do you believe that price controls hamper the production of manufactured goods?" The reply was overwhelmingly in the affirmative. But, Modern Industry points out, "it is improper to assume, as NAM's leaders apparently did, that every management man who knows that price controls have been hampering production also feels that the solution is to throw all controls out the window."

PENN., N. C. VOTE MAY 25

HEARTENED by the heavy turnout of voters in Florida and Alabama primary elections, labor shifts the political spotlight to North Carolina and Pennsylvania this week for May 25 primary tests.

Chief interests rests in the Pennsylvania race where 33 Congressional seats and the re-election of Sen. Joseph Guffey, veteran labor spokesman, are at stake. Guffey, backed by the state CIO Political Action Committee, is not expected to face stiff opposition and will pit himself against Gov. Edward Martin, Republican senatorial choice, in the November general elections.

At this writing congressional endorsements have not been revealed and they will be decided, in accordance with CIO Political Action Committee policy, strictly on the local level.

North Carolina's main tussles will pit Ray Scarborough, progressive candidate, against Carl Durham, labor foe, and Henry Chatham, a vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers and big businessman, against Rep. John Folger.

Folger has won the backing of labor groups, and recent reports indicate a growing sympathy to his candidacy among small businessmen and professional groups.

NO PAC BLACKLIST—HILLMAN

Don't write to CIO headquarters or to PAC for a national "blacklist" of Congressional candidates. It doesn't exist. Furthermore, says Chairman Sidney Hillman of PAC, there won't be any.

His statement, made at a Washington press conference, followed somewhat garbled news stories from Atlantic City, N. J., reporting the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Confusion over the list arose from a discussion of the PAC resolution at the clothing workers convention, where a number of delegates reported on the political situation in their home districts. Some reporters interpreted these talks, together with a report by Thomas Burns, executive chairman of CIO-PAC, on the PAC decisions in some states, as constituting a formal list.

At his press confab, Hillman carefully emphasized that all PAC endorsements are made in the states and Congressional districts, with national PAC headquarters concentrating on publicity and educational work.

What Counts With Congress: Hundreds of signatures supporting continuation of OPA without crippling amendments were gathered by the CIO United Public Workers Auxiliary at Greenbelt, Md. L. to r.: E. M. Faulcaner, signing one of two huge postcards; Mrs. Lee Fink and Mrs. Rose Rothchild of UPW, and Robert Fink, an early starter in politics.

THREE LIBERAL GROUPS UNITE FOR JOINT POLITICAL ACTION

There'll be no confusion or stepping on each other's toes in the coming campaign among the principal organizations supporting liberal candidates and a program based on President Roosevelt's policies.

Representatives from three of the biggest groups got together in Washington May 11 to blueprint their cooperation and plans for the next six months. Sitting around the conference table were about 30 leaders of CIO-PAC, the Natl. Citizen's PAC, and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

They constituted a diverse group —Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman, James B. Carey and a number of other CIO leaders; Harold Ickes, who resigned as Secretary of the Interior a few months ago; ironbearded sculptor Jo Davidson, and young Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., all from the ICC; Frank Kingdon, ex-Sen. Elmer Benson of Minnesota and Mrs. Marshall Field among the Natl. Citizens PAC spokesmen.

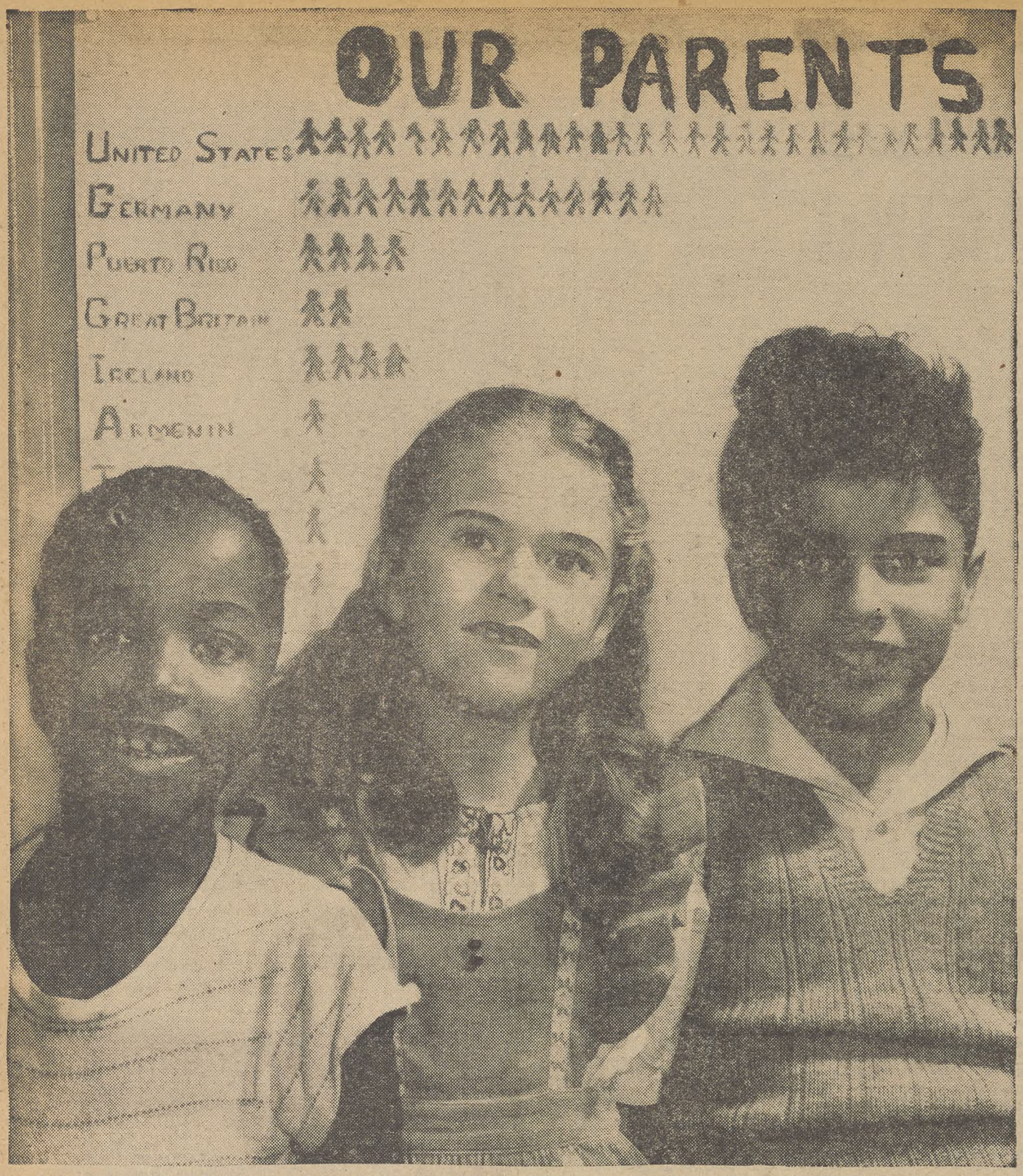
Despite the variety of background and career, the leaders of the three groups had no difficulty working out a common program of action. On foreign affairs, the statement called for full support of the United Nations, for increasing Big Three unity, for destruction of every remnant of fascism and for consideration by UN of universal disarmament.

On the home front, the policy statement urged mobilization of "our independent political strength for the election of candidates, regardless of party, who are committed to the attainment of the Economic Bill of Rights." It demanded abolition of the poll-tax, support for the FEPC, abolition of the Wood-Rankin un-American activities committee and an end to discrimination of all kinds.

"We call upon every American who supports these principles to participate in the political campaigns of the next six months," the statement concluded.

"A big vote will be a progressive vote. We cannot afford the political lethargy which keeps as many as two out of every three potential voters from the polls. A strong America demands the active and earnest political interest of every citizen."

Unity for a Progressive Congress: Meeting in Washington last week with other CIO and liberal leaders to discuss the primaries and Fall elections were, l. to r.: CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Chairman Frank Kingdon of Citizens PAC, Executive Chairman Harold Ickes of the Independent Citizens' Committee of Arts, Sciences & Professions, and Chairman Sidney Hillman of CIO-PAC.



1 One of the outstanding schools of the New York City Public School system is P. S. 169, located at 168th St. and Audobon Ave. P. S. 169 can well be compared with the United Nations, for children of 39 nationalities groups and various races attend. The system of teaching is similar to but not the same as that used in the Springfield, Mass., racial-religious tolerance plan. Here sixth grade pupils work on a national origin chart as part of their Social Studies class.

←

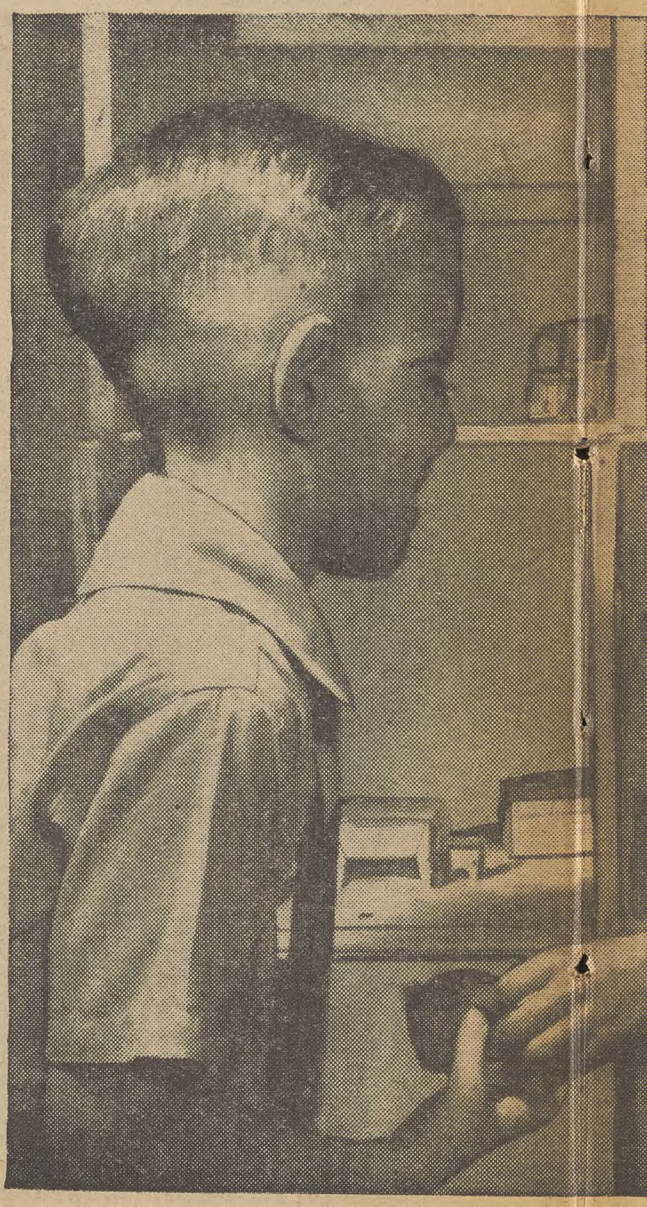
2 "Learning to live in a democracy" is the theme of the school. Children are taught not just to tolerate each other but to admire and appreciate the different cultural heritatges of their friends and neighbors. Music, which is fundamental to all cultures, is used even to help teach first graders arithmetic.

→

3 The children from 39 different nationality groups have learned to work in harmony. This little boy and girl are learning through playing house together. All students, on arrival each morning, say silent prayers in their own religions. Among their studies are social problems, arts and crafts.

4 Pupils in the 6-A class give a play, "An Arab in New
Arab, are taken off by a policeman because they h

SCHOOL FO



rab in New York." In the concluding scene the two bullies, who have persecuted the use they have violated the principles of democracy.

5 Healthy bodies are as necessary as healthy minds. Regular weighing by the school nurse is routine. Cooperation of parents is encouraged to bring about closer relations.

6 (Below) Mrs. Paul Mills, P. S. 169 principal, with some of her children. She's assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth Hirsh, human relations counsellor, who handles community problems. (Photos by Skippy Adelman—Black Star.)

FOR DEMOCRACY

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Walter Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: Rockford Metal Products Co., Rockford, Ill. (Production and maintenance employes). UAWCIO 39; against 29. William H. Welsh Co., Chicago, Ill., (Production & maintenance employes) UERMWA-CIO 86; against 42.

John C. Lawson, Secy-Treas., United Stone & Allied Prod. Workers, reports: USAPWA-CIO was recognized by Vermont Structural Slate Co., Fair Haven, Vt., by a card-check, as bargaining agent for its 50 production and maintenance employes. Representatives Ralph Broadwell and Ernest Allard organized the job.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: Alloy Metal Co., Prospect Park, Pa., USA-CIO 98; against 87.

Victor Ulivitch, Acting Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: Rico & Holman, Merchantville, N. J., UAW-CIO 34; against 28. Williamsport Battery Co., Williamsport, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 208; against 8. North Transitads, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., UOPWA-CIO 17; against 8. William H. Horn & Bros., Phila., Pa., Textile Workers 70; against 34.

A. R. Hardesty, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Dallas, Texas, reports: Wright-Patterson Packing Co., Dallas, Texas, UPWA-CIO 44; AFL Butchers Union 14; no union 13. W. L. McMahon, Representative of UPWA conducted the campaign.

William Mayo, Sub-Reg. Dir., South Bend, Ind., reports: Muskegon Paper Box Plant, Muskegon, Mich., UPA-CIO 30; against 2. Darrel King & Fred Weber, Secretary and President of Local 1015 conducted campaign with Field Representative Robert Clark assisting.

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Reg., Dir., reports: Deco Products, voted 2 to 1 in favor of the UAW-CIO and Kelly Reamer employes voted 4 to 1 for UAW-CIO. These plants become units of Local 217. Organization was handled by Stanley Kwiat International Representative.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, Ala., reports: American Bakeries Co., Gadsden, Alabama, production and maintenance workers, URWDSEA-CIO 50; no union 3; salesmen unit, URWDSEA-CIO 15; no union 9. Credit for this splendid showing should be given to Frank Parker, State Director, URWDSEA; Int. Rep. Harvey Mayo, and John J. Tippins, Chairman of URCP&LWA LU 12 Orgn. Committee in Gadsden, Ala. Winter Paper Stock Co. employing 20 men has recognized CIO as the collective bargaining agent and is now negotiating an agreement.

John B. Easton, CIO Reg. Dir., Charleston, W. Va., reports: Huntington Boiler Works, USA-CIO 16; no union 0. Carnation Milk, Clarksburg, W. Va., UGCCWA-CIO 66; Dist. No. 50, 27; no union 8. Elwood Swisher of UGGCWA and Al Viller, State CIO, did the organizing, the CIO regional office assisted.

Martin Wagner, Pres., United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers reports: Boyer Chemical Lab., Chicago, Ill., recognizes the union by a card check involving 70 workers. Chester Walczak, UG board member, was in charge.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. of Orgn., IUMSWA, reports: Carpenter & Paterson, Inc. East Boston, Mass., IUMSWA 30; IAM 19; no union 1.

John J. Maurillo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., reports: General Electric Plant, Utica, N. Y., UERMWA-CIO 151; no union 47. Organizing work was conducted by Michael Gimenez and Daniel Fitzgerald. General Press Metal Victory, Syracuse, N. Y., USA-CIO 31; no union 10. This plant was organized by Bert Danquer and John Kowalski.

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, Ind., reports: Jersey Creamery Division of Beatrice Co., at New Castle, Ind., (cross-check) 31 for FTA-CIO; which is 100% of the employes in the plant. Brother Pete Markunas has been working on this campaign.

Michael Livoda, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Denver, Col., reports: Riggs Optical Co., Denver, Colo., UOPWA 29; AFL 0; no union 10.

The United Steelworkers of America convention is now in session in Atlantic City, New Jersey, with some 2700 delegates attending. It is one of the best and most constructive conventions ever held in the CIO. The delegates are in full support of the CIO program, including PAC and the Southern Organizing Drive. The officers of the organization have the full confidence of all the delegates. It is a well-disciplined union. The eyes of the country are upon its deliberations.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

A FEW DAYS after announcement of an 18c wage increase for Westinghouse employes, the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers this week signed a national agreement with the General Cable Corp. granting an 18½c general wage increase, other gains include complete elimination of a differential between women's and men's wages. The agreement covers over 3,000 in New York and California.

★ ★ ★

Brewery Workers are voting overwhelmingly throughout the country for affiliation with the CIO, members of locals in such widely separated cities as Louisville and Buffalo this week deciding the question affirmatively by lop-sided tallies. Formerly with the AFL, the Brewery Workers have been independent for several years.

★ ★ ★

Editor Robert L. Cruden, of the CIO United Rubber Workers, back from Okinawa and other far Pacific points, is editing the next issue after two years in the army. Research and Education Director A. L. Lewis of the URW handled the paper during Cruden's absence.

FUR WORKERS WILL 'MOP UP' OPEN SHOPS

PLANS for organizing the unorganized, winning higher standards of living for workers and for mobilizing political action to defeat the reactionaries in the 1946 elections are expected to highlight the 16th biennial convention of the CIO Intl. Fur & Leather Workers which opened at Atlantic City May 19.

The convention marking the 33rd anniversary of the union will continue at the Hotel President until May 25. Pres. Ben Gold delivered the keynote speech May 19.

Over 400 fur and leather worker delegates from Canada to Louisiana and from the Atlantic to the Pacific are representing more than 100,000 members.

Over 95% of the fur workers in the United States have been organized and over 85% of the leather workers have been unionized. Organizational plans are expected to center on the few remaining open shop hold-outs in the north and completing organization of the South.

One of the achievements to be reviewed at the convention will be the recent settlement of the Furriers Joint Council which won wage increases ranging from 17c to 40c an hour, representing an 8½% raise; a health insurance and an old age retirement fund. The Joint Council agreement sets the pattern for fur workers throughout country.

SOUTHERN DRIVE PRESS DIRECTOR

Active in the CIO since it entered Memphis, A. L. (Pete) Swim this week assumed his duties as public relations director of the CIO Southern organizing campaign.

A crusading journalist, Swim recently did a series on the annual wage for the Scripps-Howard chain. Besides writing special articles for Scripps-Howard, he was also on the staff of one of the papers of the chain, the Memphis Press-Scimitar, for 17 years.

In addition to being president of the Memphis Guild, Swim is also vice-president of the Tennessee CIO Council.

SEA UNIONS NAME LEADERS

Delegates of seven unions, voting to form one industrial organization of maritime workers, brought their week-long convention to an end May 11 by electing Pres. Joseph Curran of Natl. Maritime Union and Pres. Harry Bridges of Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, both CIO, as co-chairmen of a temporary committee for maritime unity pending ratification of the move by the memberships of the seven unions.

The committee will serve also to coordinate the activities of the unions during a nationwide maritime strike, set earlier by the convention for June 15.

Pres. Eugene Burke of CIO Marine Cook & Stewards was elected honorary committee chairman.

Store Union Demands

JUSTICE FOR CLERKS

THE fourth convention of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes at Akron, Ohio, this week changed its name, streamlined its own organizational set-up, laid plans to organize store and warehouse workers, and re-elected Samuel Wolchok and John B. Cooney as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

The new name of the union is the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. Under the new organizational plan, offices of three executive vice-presidents are abolished, and four full time vice-presidents and an executive secretary, who will be direct assistant to the president were elected. With the president and the secretary-treasurer, these officers constitute the action committee and will function between board meetings.

Six hundred delegates from 32 locals adopted a resolution to organize the organized, and Wolchok served notice on all employers under the union's jurisdiction that they should be prepared to deal fairly with the union.

Wolchok, who has headed RWDSU since its inception in 1937, also declared that a third party should be formed by labor and progressive forces, but not until "the vast majority of labor is ready."

Showing that the delegates agreed that the time for a third party had not arrived, a resolution endorsing PAC policy was unanimously adopted.

John Brophy, CIO-IUC director, called for 100% cooperation of the union in the CIO southern organizing campaign and for defeat of the Case bill which he said "would force cooling off periods, subject labor organizations to scrutiny by hostile government organizations, limit the benefits of the Wagner Act, and pave the way for the use of injunctions."

Following his speech the delegates adopted a resolution condemning all anti-labor laws pending in Congress.

CIO BLASTS NLRB BILL RIDER

EFFORTS to exclude so-called "agricultural workers" from the protections of the Wagner Act through a discrimnatory rider on the appropriation for the Nat'l. Labor Relations Board, were condemned this week by Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, in a letter to members of the House Appropriations Committee.

"This rider will seek to deprive 'agricultural workers' as defined by the Social Security Act, of the protection of the Natl. Labor Relations Act by denying use of Board funds for cases involving such workers 'in whole or in part'," Cowan charged. "As defined in the Social Security Act, 'agricultural workers' include some 500,000 workers employed in industrial operations of food packing and processing. They are in no sense farm workers, and are employed not by farmers but by private industrial corporations.

"To exclude such workers from the protection of the Wagner Act is a gross discrimination against them and one that further gives certain corporations an unfair competitive advantage over other enterprises."

Recalling that Congress has "repeatedly refused to amend the Wagner Act directly," Cowan urged the Appropriations Committees to reject "undesirable amendments" in the form of riders to the appropriation bill.

IT'S 1 STRIKE FOR 3 UNIONS

THREE CIO unions, the Farm Equipment Workers, the Auto Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers are cooperating in the strike of 30,000 workers against Allis-Chalmers throughout the country.

Main issues are a general increase of 18½ cents an hour, arbitration of grievances instead of "company determination"; upgrading of most A-C workers from low-rate ranges, and vacations.

The strike was started at LaPorte, Ind., plant which was organized by FE, and spread to Springfield, Ill., Norwood, Ohio; Pittsburg, Pa.; Boston, Mass. and West Allis and LaCrosse, Wis., workers at the latter factory belonging to a local industrial union council affiliated directly with the CIO.

The arrogant attitude of the company is exemplified by A-C Pres. Griest, who called on Wisconsin authorities for militia, while he refused to meet with Labor Dept. officials, the union having accepted the offer.

Morale of the strikers was high, Local 248, UAW, reporting that only a jack rabbit crossed the picket line at West Allis despite the determined attempts of the company to provoke trouble.

UPW BUYS AD TO ANSWER LIE

"We are not only against strikes in the public service; we assume a responsibility for preventing them," CIO United Public Workers leadership declared in a paid ad in the Washington Post this week after the newspaper refused to print in its news columns a statement replying to stories misrepresenting the union's position on strikes.

Ever since the convention at which the Federal Workers and the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers were merged as the UPW at Atlantic City about a month ago, the new union has been the subject of abusive attacks particularly in the Post and the Washington Daily News (Scripps-Howard). The ad replied to stories representing the union as sanctioning strikes of government workers.

UE CONTRACT IS RATIFIED

THE strike of 75,000 Westinghouse workers was officially ended May 13, the 119th day, national officers of CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers announced, following ratification of the proposed strike agreement and new contract by locals throughout the nation.

Westinghouse workers were praised by their officers for "successfully repulsing an all-out attack against their wage and working conditions and their right to belong to a union."

The agreement provides an 18c hourly wage increase and a fund to narrow down wage differentials between men and women, averaging 4c an hour over the minimum. The company's highest previous offer, even after General Electric and General Motors settled with UE for 18½c, was 9.7c. The company had also demanded the right to wipe out any guarantees of earnings to incentive workers. The new contract safeguards against speedup and rate cutting.

TWUA STRIKE 9 MONTHS OLD

After nine months on the picket line, none of the 600 members of the CIO Textile Workers have gone back to work at the Deering-Milliken Co. plant at Gaffney, S. C. About 30 to 40 strike-breakers and some supervisory employes are making an unsuccessful effort to run the mill.

TWUA has now won clear-cut victories in all but two of the eight strikes which took place after the Natl. War Labor Board went out of business.

The pattern of violence set by Philadelphia police during the General Electric strike spread this week to Hartford, Conn., as is shown by this picture of state police pushing around strikers at the Pratt-Whitney plant where 800 members of the CIO Electrical Radio and Machine Workers were picketing. The attempt to break the picket line failed and backfired in the Connecticut House of Representatives where a resolution to condemn the Republican administration of Gov. Baldwin was introduced. Enraged by the action of the Republican-controlled House in declaring the resolution out of order, droves of union members are changing from Republican party enrollment.

CIO, Veterans' Victory

PATMAN BILL IS PASSED

THE one ray of sunshine in this cloudy legislative week in Congress, when members became hysterical about labor and sought drastic curbs, was the passage of the Patman Housing Bill. President Truman is expected to sign the measure.

The CIO joined with progressive veterans' organizations in seeking the enactment of the measure, which had been emasculated by the House before it agreed May 14 to accept a Senate-House conference committee report repairing some of the damage it had done to the measure. The Senate the same day also approved the conference report.

The bill provides $400 million for subsidies to manufacturers of buildings materials, guarantees markets for the manufacturers of prefabricated houses, and adds one billion to the amount of housing loans guaranteed by the government. Deleted, however, was a provision to control prices of old houses.

Natl. Housing Expediter Wyatt said that the measure provides some of the basic tools to permit the veterans' Emergency Housing Program "to move forward in high gear to its goal of 2,700,000 homes under construction by the end of next year."

BILL THREATENS WORKERS, VETS

No matter how the Supreme Court decides the super-seniority issue, the worker—be he veteran or non-veteran—will lose and the employer will gain if HR 6053 is enacted, Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee this week wrote House members.

The pet theory of Selective Service Director Hershey, super-seniority would give a veteran his old job even though it meant displacing another employe with greater seniority.

Under HR 6053, if super-seniority is not upheld, employers will not need to compensate workers for loss of pay when they were discharged to make room for veterans with less seniority, Bernstein's letter said.

The bill would work both sides of the street. If super-seniority is found legal by the high court, then veterans who were denied jobs because workers holding those positions had greater seniority would not be paid for loss of earnings, Bernstein wrote.

FE NAMES OWN FARM AGENT

The first farm representative of a national CIO union will be Homer L. Ayres, a South Dakota rancher, who this week was appointed by Pres. Grant Oakes of the Farm Equipment Workers as the union's farm relations director.

Ayres is a longtime member of the Natl. Farmers Union and once was candidate for Lt. Governor of South Dakota on a farmer-labor ticket.

Oakes said that Ayres' job will be to promote friendly relations between farmers and workers on matters of mutual interest.

HOMER L. AYRES

UAW BLASTS REILLY

PRESIDENT Truman this week was urged by the CIO Auto Workers Executive Board not to re-appoint Natl. Labor Relations Board member Gerard D. Reilly when his term expires next August.

The UAW said that there has developed within the NLRB a strong tendency to weaken the Natl. Labor Relations Act by decisions representing Reilly's point of view. Reilly, the UAW said, "appears to be determined to establish policies which reflect the thinking of employers who are bitterly opposed to basic objectives of the Act."

Noting several instances of Reilly's anti-labor decisions, the UAW urged Truman to appoint in Reilly's place someone who "is sympathetic with the policies set forth in the Act and who has the courage to carry out those policies in the face of the pressure of the anti-democratic and anti-labor forces of the country."

The UAW also asked the NLRB not to sanction collective bargaining contracts which contain clauses barring from the jurisdiction of unions certain classes of workers who were not organized originally—for instance, non-union office workers in a plant where production workers are organized.

The NLRB originally held that such agreements were void, but since has reversed its position.

MMSW PLANS D. C. MARCH

PLANS to speed the end of the three-month-old strike of 30,000 mining and refinery workers were adopted by the executive board of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, meeting in Chicago May 11.

The program calls for a legislative campaign to have the McFarland bill raising metal prices withdrawn from the Senate, extension of the strike to additional mines and mills, and a "March on Washington" by striking miners from all over the country.

Charging that the companies have refused to settle with their workers on the same basis as all other industries because they hope to get extraordinary increases if the bill passes, the union is asking western Senators who sponsored the McFarland bill (S1815) to withdraw their signatures.

The union is on strike against the Phelps Dodge Corp., the Kennecott Copper Corp., American Smelting and Refining Co., and the U. S. Smelting and Refining Co.

More About:

STEEL CONVENTION

(Continued From Page Five)

investigation committee. Hasty attempts to write labor legislation on the floor of either Senate or House are bound to produce the worst and most unworkable form of anti-labor bill."

The contribution of $200,000 to CIO's Southern organizing drive was heartily approved, and Murray announced that a total of $1,250,000 had been received from CIO affiliates, as "an initial contribution."

He took note of the "diatribe" of AFL President Green against the CIO's campaign and reminded the delegates that in the 1937 steel strike Green similarly denounced John L. Lewis (then head of the CIO) as representing "a vicious un-American force" and said the steelworkers would not join the CIO.

"But who cared about what Willie said in 1937," Murray said, "and who cares what Willie says in 1946? The workers of the South are going to join labor unions of their own choosing, and these will undoubtedly be CIO unions."

Murray declared that Green, in his Southern speech, was making a special plea to employers. "He wants the employers to come to them. Bill is more interested in the creation of a resistance movement to organization among the employers down there than he is in organization of the workers."

The CIO, on the other hand, Murray said, is not "double crossing or making special pleas to employers." But he predicted Southern employers "will come to recognize it is best to do business with an organization of this kind, that will maintain its commitments and indulge in no form of filthy racketeering."

The convention got behind the CIO Political Action Committee 100% after hearing an address by PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman.

"As an independent force, without commitment to any major party," it resolved, "we shall measure the record of every candidate for office against the domestic and foreign policies of the late F. D. Roosevelt, which provide a firm foundation for stable peace, full employment, greater security and wider democracy."

Declaring "there is a fine legislative program in Congress

WHY WORRY OVER WILLY?

Van A. Bittner, director of CIO's Southern organizing drive, isn't worried about the competition or fulminations of the AFL.

"In 1935," he told the convention of the 850,000-strong CIO Steelworkers, America's biggest and most powerful union, "we offered President Green of the AFL a check for $500,000 to organize the steelworkers, and told him there was another check of like amount where that came from.

"He threw up his hands and laughed, and said: 'You can easily offer me $500,000, because everyone knows you can't organise the steel industry'."

Bittner said he was sometimes asked, "But what if the AFL signs a lot of backdoor agreements?"

"I say: 'Fine. They'll have to sign at the wages the employer wants to pay, and I don't know of a better way to organize a million workers into unions affiliated with the CIO'."

—a fine program and nothing else," Hillman called for political action to get this progressive legislation passed and to get "leadership in foreign affairs that will insure that our influence is used for peace and plenty."

He said the only hope of the reactionaries is in the traditional small vote in an off-year election. "They cannot win when the American people are around, when the issues are really discussed.

"The DuPonts and the rest are terribly worried we'll buy the elections," Hillman scoffed. "But we know enough not to compete with them in that—they have the money. Fortunately, however, America is not for sale."

Other speakers addressing the convention included Sir Walter Citrine, president, and Walter Schevenels, assistant secretary, of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and Vice Pres. Patrick McHenry of the Austrailian steelworkers' union.

Citrine deplored the absence of the American Federation of Labor from the WFTU, whose 66 million members include all other major labor movements of the world.

"I hope that experience and the force of world events may change the attitude of the AFL," he said, pointing out that by its very nature a world federation "must allow for divergencies and differences" in many countries that are in different stages of development.

"We agreed to combine on the principles of trade unionism, which are wide enough for everyone to agree upon," he said. Citrine noted that there are "adequate safeguards" in the WFTU for national autonomy and independence of action, and that these safeguards are the same as were those of the former International Federation of Trade Unions, to which the AFL belonged.

The British labor leader, who was accompanied by four other leaders of the British Trade Union Congress invited by the CIO for a meeting of the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee, described his country's unions as "the cradle of social legislation." He said that all the progressive laws for the benefit of the common people "had their origin in discussions of the Trades Union Congress," and that trade unionists were now serving in all the important cabinet positions of the British Government.

Citrine decared that the British unions had started the Labor Party because they had found that "the practice of wearing out carpets in government offices, and getting only polite smiles, was not the best method."

Schevenels described the 14 international trade departments of the WFTU, which he is charged with setting up, and how they will function to represent unions along international industrial lines. The CIO Steelworkers, he said, will become part of a department representing all the metal workers of the world, and including machine, electrical and shipbuilding workers.

The union reported a current dues-paying membership of 725,308, and a total enrolled membership of 853,408, including ordinarily exonerated members and those still in the armed forces. Its net assets are $4,987,536, and 82% of its agreements now include a dues check-off.

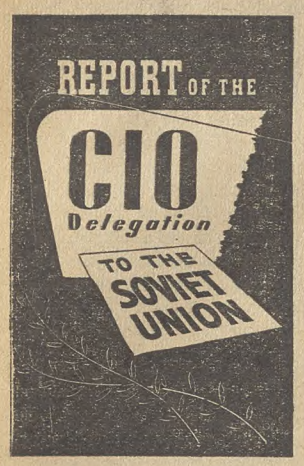
Only two major outposts of non-unionism exists in the industry, Weirton Steel and American Rolling Mills, and the union is planning to organize 100,000 clerical and technical employes.

The Natl. Labor Relations Board was vigorously criticized for retreats, favoritism, employer-mindedness and delays, and the President was asked not to reappoint Board Member Gerard D. Reilly, who was chiefly blamed for these delinquencies.

In a moving demonstration, the delegates pledged their wholehearted support to a delegation of crippled war veterans, several of them former steelworkers and members of the CIO union, who asked the USA to oppose the closing of the England Army Hospital in Atlantic City "under pressure of private interests."

"I make a personal plea to the President, the Secretary of War, yes, and to the Congress of the U. S. to prevent the eviction of these young men from their hospital in Atlantic City," Murray declared.

In other resolutions the convention called for a guaranteed annual wage, in which Murray said the steel industry "could well afford to pioneer"; denounced the Wood-Rankin committee; called for food rationing to feed the starving of other countries; demanded action against anti-labor injuctions; favored creation of womens' auxiliaries; and endorsed all major phases of the CIO legislative program.



READY NOW

"A document of first-rate importance."
—Philip Murray

32 pages of observations by 11 CIO leaders who visited the USSR last Oct. Reports on Soviet trade unions, social insurance, production methods and war damage. Foreword by President Murray.

15c a copy; 100 for $10; 500 for $40. Order from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

USA BANS WITCH-HUNTS AND OUTSIDE CONTROL

Full text of statement by President Murray, adopted by CIO United Steelworkers as official policy of the Union.

There is one matter on which I wish to dwell with some emphasis right at the start of this convention. I do so because it is my strong desire that our discussions may be such that we may emerge from this convention firm, strong and united, moving forward shoulder to shoulder in the ever-growing strength of our organization.

The statement which I shall now make is being submitted on behalf of the international officers and executive board of the United Steelworkers of America.

Let me attempt to restate right now certain basic principles of our organization on which I am sure there can be no disagreement. These are principles on which there never has been any disagreement in our ranks.

Ours is a democratic organization. It is run by its members and for its members. We ask no man his national origin, his color, his religion or his beliefs. It is enough for us that he is a steel worker and that he believes in trade unionism.

I repeat—we are run solely by our membership. This union will not tolerate efforts by outsiders—individuals, organizations or groups—whether they be Communist, Socialist or any other group, to infiltrate, dictate or meddle in our affairs. I do not direct that remark to any one person or group. I have in mind any attempt by any force outside our own membership to interfere in the functioning of our union.

At the same time, however, we will not permit any limitation on the free and democratic right of full discussion of trade union problems in our own ranks. We must not and do not seek interference with the free and democratic right of each member to practice such religion as he chooses, harbor such views as he chooses, in his private life as a citizen. Our union has not been and will not be an instrument of repression. It is a vehicle for economic and social progress.

Why do I find it necessary at this time to repeat these basic truths?

Ever since the CIO was founded there have been wishful thinkers, seeking its destruction, who have gone to the gossip columns, the rumor mongers, the purveyors of half-truths and fictions, with tales of division in our ranks, of purges and splits and factions and conflcts. The volume and intensity of these emissions have risen and fallen from year to year, from month to month, and even from day to day, like the tides of the ocean.

Periodically I have found it necessary to redirect the attention of these scandal-seekers—and of our own members—to the clear principles of the constitution of CIO and of such affiliates as this mighty organization of steelworkers.

We are an organization of workers gathered together for collective bargaining and for the advancement of our well-being in sound and wholesome American ways. We have no ulterior or subversive aims and we will not tolerate any attempts to divert our activities into such channels. Our constitution provides democratic and orderly controls to assure adherence to the policies of our organization. That is clear and unmistakable to any individual or group with any contrary notions.

The United Steelworkers of America is a truly American institution, devoted to sound and constructive American objectives. We have only contempt and indignation for those who dare to impugn our patriotism and our Americanism. We give them the direct lie.

Our concrete policies are based upon the cherished principles of our historic Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, of the United States of America and true Americanism.

As a democratic institution, we engage in no purges, no witch-hunts. We do not dictate a man's thoughts or beliefs. Most important of all, we do not permit ourselves to be stampeded into courses of action which create division among our members and sow the disunity which is sought by those false prophets and hypocritical advisors from without who mean us no good.

I have spoken frankly. I have spoken bluntly. I have minced no words, because it is my sincere hope and desire that with the atmosphere thus cleared, this subject may be regarded as settled and set aside for the remainder of this convention. Our aims and our principles are clear. We have many important problems of organization, wage and contract policy, legislation and national developments to which we must address our full attention in complete unity.

FUR HEAD HAILS STEEL POLICY

Pres. Ben Gold of the CIO Fur & Leather Workers this week voiced "wholehearted endorsement" of the CIO Steelworkers' statement of policy on control of the union by its members and on rejection of witch-hunts. In a wire to Murray, Gold said:

"Your statement points the way for all labor to unite and render inestimable service to all people in their endeavor to realize their aspirations for peace, fuller democracy and security."

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

THAT PLACE WHERE YOU WORK

Vacation Time is coming. That place where Dad or Mother works is sure to be full of interest and wonder to your child. Things that seem commonplace and unimportant to you as an adult will be interesting and exciting to your child. Through his eyes and ears you'll see and think about things you've not thought about for years, or perhaps not at all. But half a heart or half your attention is not enough. It will take all of both if both of you are to have a good time.

Library of Congress—Lee for FSA

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
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SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES — MEMBERSHIP — EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS — ADVERTISING — LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, New York, N. Y., 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, Detroit, Mich., 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

REGISTER--and Follow Through

CSC Head Sees:

RATIONING ACCEPTABLE

THE government's voluntary program to feed hungry people abroad is "a pious dream of wishful thinkers," and the American people are willing to support a return to rationing to help prevent famine.

That statement was made this week by Leo Perlis, national director of the CIO Community Services Committee, who added:

"It stands to reason that voluntary measures are mere kindergarten play in the face of such emergencies. The people, we believe, are not only ready but want the government to allocate at the source or requisition essential available quantities of supplies, such as fats and oils, dairy products, wheat, rice and meats, for export abroad, and to provide for fair and equitable distribution of scarce foods at home by rationing."

Perlis also announced that CSC will purchase from the Cooperative for American Remittance to Europe $135,000 worth of food packages for shipment to Poland and France and that it will reallocate relief funds for other countries for food supplies.

BAN ATOM BOMB, SAY 7 OUT OF 10

More than seven out of ten people in this country think the United Nations should ban manufacture of atomic weapons in every country in the world, according to a recent nation-wide survey by the Natl. Opinion Research Center.

Out of every 100 citizens interviewed, 72 favor the passage of such a law with adequate provisions for enforcement by the UN. More than half—56—would still favor such a law even if it meant that the U. S. would have to destroy its present supply of atomic bombs.

NEGRO CONGRESS PARLEY MAY 30

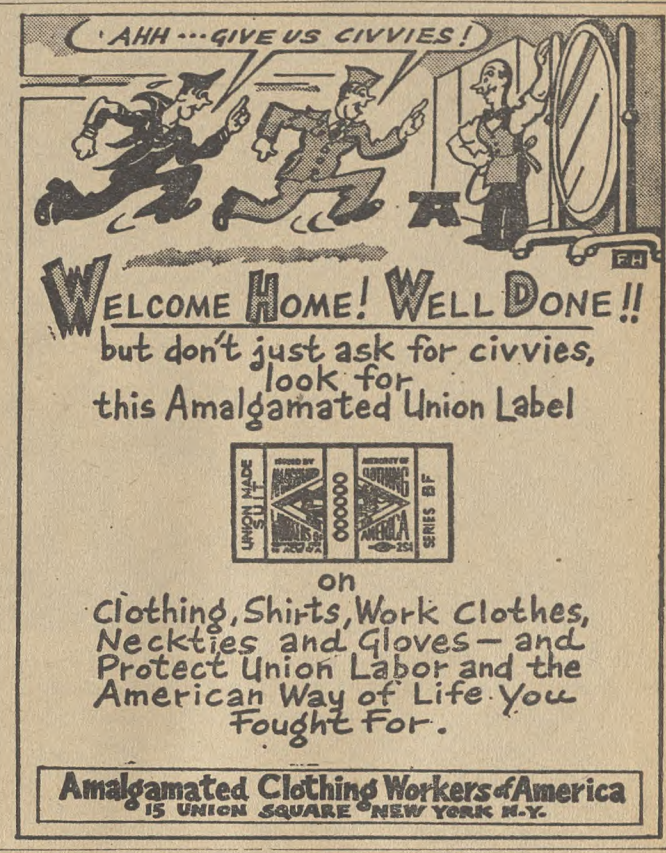
The 10th convention of the Natl. Negro Congress will meet in Detroit, May 30--June 2, with 1,000 delegates from all over the country slated to attend.

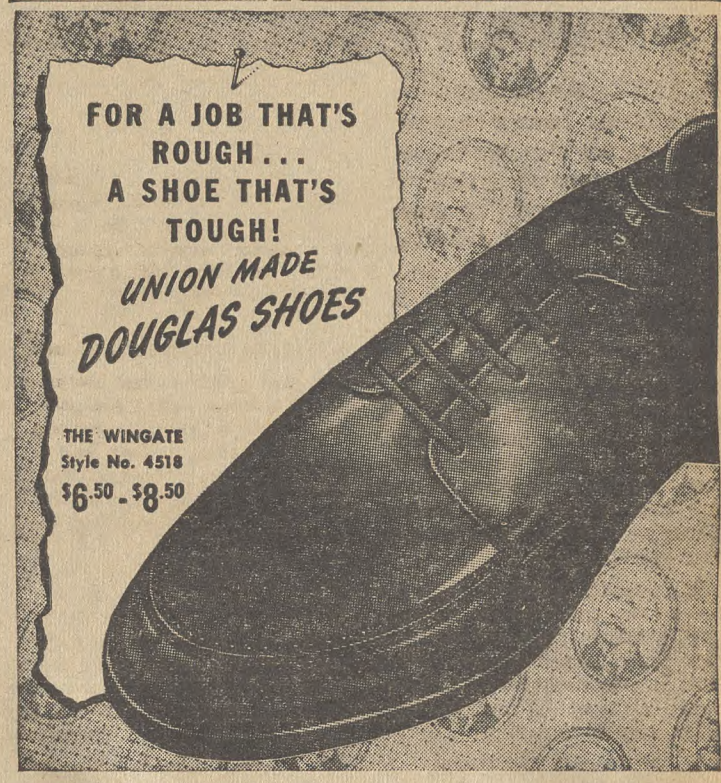
Greetings were sent this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray "with the hope that your important deliberations will represent a constructive contribution toward the goals we both believe in."

WOMEN SHOPPERS HONOR MRS. WOODHOUSE

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse (D. Conn.) has been chosen this year's "Outstanding Congressional Spokesman for the American Consumer" by the Natl. League of Women Shoppers.

Mrs. Woodhouse is a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee and is also secretary of the Congressional Committee for the Protection of the Consumer.





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20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

"Paint the thing you like and someone else will like it too," Mrs. Alzira Peirce advises the merchant seamen who are in the informal art classes sponsored jointly by the CIO Natl. Maritime Union and the United Seamen's Service. The classes are held in the union's headquarters, 346 West 17th St., New York City. In the above picture, Mrs. Peirce, a well-known painter herself, is showing NMU members how to mix paint. Most of the seamen who attend her art classes never before touched a brush.

SUMMER SCHOOLS MAKE LEARNING EASY

MANY CIO members, combining learning with pleasure, are planning to spend their vacations again this year at summer schools sponsored by CIO unions and councils.

Coming up shortly is the school for the Greater New York CIO Council which opens a one-week session June 3 at the Hudson Shore Labor School at West Park on the Hudson across the river from Hyde Park. Classes in political action, organization, labor history and other current problems will be featured, as well as fun and relaxation, as Hudson Shore has many facilities for summer sports.

Midwest CIO State Councils are among the union groups sponsoring summer schools, including the Ohio Council whose second annual school will be held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, July 29-Aug. 3.

Michigan's Big Camp

Largest of the State Council vacation education projects is the summer school of the Michigan CIO Council which will open Aug. 4 at a 210-acre camp on Lake Huron, 60 miles from Detroit. Some 1,000 students from 200 CIO locals are expected to attend this school for a four weeks' session. The camp has been leased by the Council with an option to buy later, according to Gus Scholle, the Council's acting president.

The camp has five dormitories, 40 cottages, and kitchen and dining facilities to accommodate 500 at a time, large enough to take care of a State CIO convention. An additional attraction is a fine sandy beach a half-mile long.

Students at the school will be active shop leaders chosen for their ability by locals in Michigan and other Midwest state. They will spend their four weeks at the camp studying the problems of industrial unionism in all its phases. The curriculum for this summer is being planned by Joseph Kowalski, Michigan CIO educational consultant, in conjunction with the United Auto Workers' education department, co-sponsor of the program.

Students will meet with instructors in the morning, most of the classes being held outdoors, and will spend the afternoon in the workshops, learning to transfer theory into actual practice. Teachers will be supplied by various unions, and the University of Michigan's Workers Education Service, with Government labor authorities also giving assistance.

Highlander

Down at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., the third annual Southern CIO School has been in session since May 6, with 23 southern CIO local union leaders registered for the month's training program sponsored by southern CIO Regional Directors.

Classes during the first week included a course given by Joseph Gaer, publications director for the CIO-PAC, in the use of publicity by local unions, and discussions led by Paul L. Styles, NLRB regional director and B. T. Judd, CIO field representative in Tennessee, who described the political situation in the state.

A Farmer-Labor conference to be held at Highlander May 25-26 will be attended by the students. Main speaker will be Aubrey Williams, editor of the Southern Farmer. Farm and labor leaders from all over the South will be at the conference.

In addition to CIO-sponsored summer schools, representatives from various CIO unions are also cooperating with other groups running schools for workers this summer.

Office Workers

The Summer School for Office Workers administered by Eleanor G. Coit, director of the American Labor Education Service, will be held this year on the campus at Lake Forest, Ill., July 13-27. Since 1933 this school has held two-week summer sessions on some college campus, usually in the Mid-West. Students include union members, both CIO and AFL, as well as office workers from other community organizations.

(For further information, write to the Summer School for Office Workers, 437 West 59th St., New York 19, N. Y.)

Co-op, Labor Institute

Under the sponsorship of the Rochdale Institute—national cooperative training school—and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, a Co-op and Labor Institute will be held Aug. 4-17 at Madison, Wis.

The course is designed especially for business agents, educational directors, education committee members, consumer action directors and ladies auxiliaries' officers, to prepare them for the work of organizing and developing cooperatives in the labor community. Students will come from all parts of the country.

The Institute has the endorsement of various leaders, including CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who said that it "deserves the warmest support of all American working people."

For information about tuition, scholarships available and other details, write to School for Workers, 1214 W. Johnson St., Madison 5, Wis.

Other summer schools will be described in later issues of The CIO NEWS.

For Community Recreation

The CIO heartily endorses the bill (S. 2070) to create a Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in the development of community recreation programs, CIO Education & Research Director Kermit Eby told the Senate Committee on Education & Labor this week.

Describing the "creative leisure" activities developed at summer institutes held by the United Auto Workers and other CIO unions, Eby said that workers education groups need the resources they can get from national, state and other agencies to help with such programs.

Pamphlet Reviews

UNION REPORT ON INSURANCE

A group of union representatives who organized a conference workshop to inquire into the question of unemployment insurance and make recommendations has just issued a report that is a valuable and timely addition to material on the subject.

The workshop, organized in cooperation with the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago, was held during August, 1945, with both CIO and AFL unionists taking part. CIO representatives participating were from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Auto, Farm Equipment, Packinghouse, Electrical, Steel, and State-County Workers and the Illinois CIO State Council.

The report explains briefly how the present system of unemployment compensation works; points out the shortcoming of its "crazy-quilt" federal-state set-up with its 51 different ways of operating and gives the essentials of an adequate system.

Pointing out that labor is represented on practically all advisory commissions on unemployment compensation, the report declares that "many of the reforms outlined in the report might be secured by more intelligent and active representation of labor on these bodies."

CIO unions and officials, particularly those active in legislative work, will find much of value in this excellent report. The National CIO Dept. of Education & Research has some copies on hand which my be obtained by CIO members at the reduced price of 60c each, 55c for 10 or more, and 50c each for 100 or more.

Labor Looks at Unemployment; Report of the Conference Workshop of Organized Labor on Employment Security; University of Chicago Press, Chicago 37, Ill. Price $1.

WHAT VOTERS SHOULD KNOW

REGISTRATION of every eligible voter is the first step toward the retirement of reactionary members of Congress and a progressive victory in the 1946 elections, CIO-PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman said this week in announcing the publication of a PAC handbook, "What Every Voter Should Know and Do in 1946."

The pamphlet, ninth in a monthly series devoted to issues of public importance, has a first printing of 200,000 copies and additional printings are expected.

Addressing PAC registration workers, the pamphlet lists the steps necessary for a successful registration drive, such as the use of complete lists of CIO members and their addresses broken down on a ward and precinct basis and checked against registration polls at election boards, followed by personal interviews with non-registered voters.

Registration can be facilitated by having election officials set up registration booths near work places, the handbooks states, and by inducing employers to let the men register during working hours in the plant.

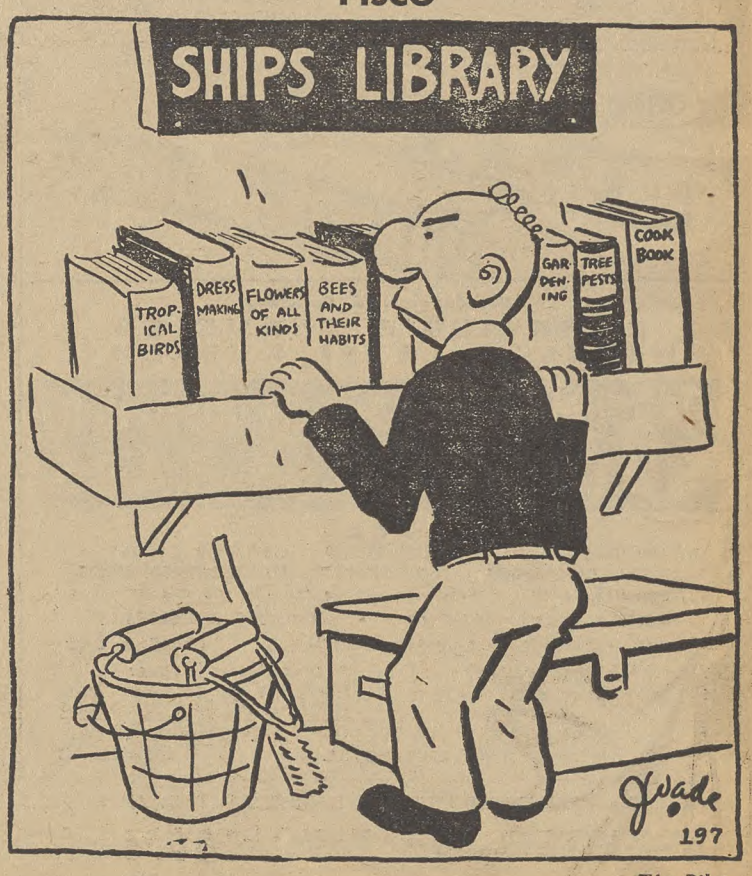
When special registration days or weeks are proclaimed, the pamphlet sugegsts "plenty of publicity at the plant, by handbills, loudspeakers, radio and newspaper announcements."

Calling attention to the fact that many states have eased voting for veterans by simplifying registration procedures, the handbook urges that every effort be made to register veterans.

Political action must extend past the shops into the community, the pamphlet says. "Union men and women are expert organizers. In the shops they use their organizing talents only on their fellow workers. In the communities they can and should organize not only workers but also non-labor groups."

Copies of the PAC political handbook may be obtained from the CIO Political Action Committee, 205 East 2nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

PISCO



The Pilot

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

AS STEVE DENTON PREPARES TO FRAME THE UNION ON THE CHARGE OF KILLING MICKEY BARRY — THE INTENDED VICTIM HIMSELF APPEARS AND EXPOSES DENTON AS THE LEADER OF THE PLOT TO DESTROY THE UNION! EXPOSED, DENTON TRIES TO GET AWAY, WHEN...

I WON'T LET YOU PASS, STEVE DENTON!

OUT OF MY WAY OR I'LL—

... SHOOT! WHA—!

AT THE SAME INSTANT!

I THINK SUSIE AND I WILL MAKE A GOOD TEAM...

HERE'S WHERE I PAY YOU BACK WHAT I OWE YOU...

HOLD IT!

PICK HIM UP, MICKEY. HE'LL GET ALL THAT'S COMING TO HIM... FROM THE POLICE.

AW, GEE, JIM! LEMME SLAM HIM JUST ONCE...

THE COPS ARE HERE TO TAKE OVER, MICKEY. ALL HIS FATHER'S MILLIONS AREN'T GOING TO HELP HIM NOW...

I'D STILL LOVE TO TAP HIS CHIN...

DENTON'S FINISHED, SUE... BUT WE STILL HAVE SOME UNFINISHED BUSINESS TO SETTLE... WHAT D'YOU SAY?

WILL YOU MA—

YES... UMMM...

WELL, LOOKS LIKE SUE AND I ARE GOING OFF TO GET MARRIED AND—

THAT'S WHAT YOU THINK!

WHA— WHAT DO YOU MEAN?

ME AND THE BOYS HAVE OTHER PLANS FOR YOU!

Orbit Feature Service, Inc.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Speak No Good, Do No Good...

Reactionaries in Congress who are now intent on slipping a noose around the neck of labor, are quite unlike the little man in the old children's story. Our Congressional contemporaries prefer to "hear no good, speak no good, and do no good."

While busy proclaiming the alleged virtues of a dozen anti-labor proposals, they are ducking three or four badly needed bills as though they were the plague.

The anti-polltax bill (HR 7), which southern conservatives avoid and seek to bury, keeps coming back

from the grave. Passed by the House but buried in a Senate pigeonhole, the bill risks possible death as time runs out. The conservatives want to "do no good."

The FEPC, which existed for a time on temporary funds, has all but gone out of business. It's office is closed; its remaining few thousand dollars will be used to publish a history of our government's first real attempt to ban un-American discrimination.

Millions of people, white and Negro, Jew and Gentile, native citizen and foreign born, have appealed through their organizations for continuance of FEPC. The House Labor Committee has approved legislation to that effect.

But the Congressional tories want to "hear no good." This week, an attempt was made to bring the bill on the floor on "Calendar Wednesday"—the day when any committee can report out its findings. The "do-no-gooders" promptly adjourned the House after less than 30 minutes rather than discuss the matter.

The vote for adjournment was 99-81. Those who voted for adjournment voted against FEPC, anti-discrimination efforts and an extension of American democracy. They didn't want their names known—and they refused a demand by Rep. Marcantonio (ALP, NY) for a teller vote.

Another problem on which the House seems anxious to "do no good" is the Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range slum clearance bill (S 1592). It has already been passed by the Senate, and favorable action in the House would spur the development of decent homes for millions of low income American families. But the bill has lain in the House Banking Committee for several weeks. If it's to pass this session, hearings must soon be held.

Wire Rep. Spence, chairman of the Banking Committee, and Rep. McCormack, majority leader in the House, to keep the current British loan hearings short, and to bring up the housing measure next.

Help for a Wartime Ally

The $3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain will help develop international trade and provide more jobs for American labor. That was the gist of a statement made by CIO President Murray last March, when the loan first came up for examination in the Senate.

Last week, after beating down a one-man, last-ditch filibuster, the Senate approved the extension of nearly four billion dollars worth of credits to Britain, by a vote of 46-34.

The measure is now being studied by the House Banking Committee. The same arguments that supported the loan in the Senate are just as valid now, and support from labor is needed to help move the loan proposal through the House of Representatives. The same arguments heard in the Senate against the loan will be heard again on the other side of Capitol Hill. Largely they come from old-line isolationists and haters of labor; a background alibi of these codgers is that they'd rather die than say yes on any vote that might help the British Labor party. Reactionaries know no international boundaries.

The CIO has never been reticent about criticizing British imperialism nor has it ever withheld its support to colonial peoples seeking greater freedom and opportunity. But something more than opposition to imperialistic policies is involved in the loan.

As Murray pointed out, Britain "suffered war damage in her industry, used up her credits in other countries, sacrificed her foreign markets, and ended up with an adverse trade balance which, translated into terms of our currency, amounts to 14 billion dollars. . . . Since Britain's resources have been depleted and her economic future handicapped by the happenstance of her military position in our common battle, it is our part to see that something is done about her difficulties."

But more than moral obligations are involved. It's well recognized that world prosperity is based on good measure on abundant world trade. American productive capacity was increased 50% during the war. When temporary back-log demands at home subside, we'll be more anxious than ever for greater commerce with our world neighbors.

Refusal to grant the loan, Pres. Murray noted, will leave great sections of the globe in desperate economic condition; out of such desperation come the high tariff fences and economic nationalism. Out of these barriers come depression and war.

Approval of the loan to Britain can be a step towards an orderly world and a peaceful one.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Case Bill HR 4908	Would harass unions with many new restrictions and anti-labor devices.	Passed by House; Senate may vote this week.	**Wire your Senators that you don't want the Case bill in any form or any other anti-labor bill.**
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June 1947.	Passed by House with flock of death-dealing amendments; Senate Banking Committee now preparing report.	Wire your Senators to pass bill without amendments. **Strong action is needed to save OPA and price control.**
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee hearings to open soon.	Send wires to your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee. to support this bill.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; now ready for House Labor Committee.	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill S 1606	Establishes national health program aimed at providing adequate low - cost medical service.	Hearings being conducted by Senate Labor Committee.	Write your Senator that you want bill passed.
British Loan S. J. Res. 138	Would extend $3,750,000,000 long - term credit to Great Britain.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee now holding hearings.	Write or wire your Congressman to vote for loan without amendments.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

BACK DOOR ATTACKS: Anti-labor Congressmen are using every possible means to throw their spears at labor. A new favorite is the use of riders on appropriation bills barring government funds for normal activities of U. S. agencies working on union problems.

Current focus of attack is the Natl. Labor Relations Board. There are strong rumors that a group on the House Appropriations Committee will seek to ban the NLRB's spending money on any cases involving half a million workers in the food processing and packing industry.

In a letter to the committee, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan charged that "to exclude such workers from the protection of the Wagner Act is a gross discrimination against them and one that further gives certain corporations an unfair competitive advantage over other enterprises."

Further, Cowan pointed out that since Congress has "repeatedly refused" to amend the Wagner Act, it would be unfair to tag on undesirable amendments to the act by a vicious rider on the NLRB's appropriation bill.

GOVT. EMPLOYES: An equally vicious rider was adopted by the Senate Appropriations Committee in what some members admitted was a direct slap at the newly-formed CIO Public Workers Union.

The committee tacked on to the appropriations bill for the Dept. of Agriculture a rider denying federal employment to any member of an organization claiming "the right to strike against the government."

This is a direct union-busting attack, which will provide governmental witch-hunters with the best weapon they have had in months. If adopted, the rider could be used to separate almost any union member from the government payrolls.

The fact that the UPWA has adopted a specific no-strike pledge so far as the federal government is concerned doesn't seem to interest the senators. The right to strike is contained in the UPWA constitution, since many of its members work in private agencies—such as cafeterias—under government supervision. There's no reason why they shouldn't strike if the need arises; equally there's no reason why other members of the union should be persecuted.

Write and state your views on the subject to members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

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NATHAN COWAN, Chairman

ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

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May 27, 1946

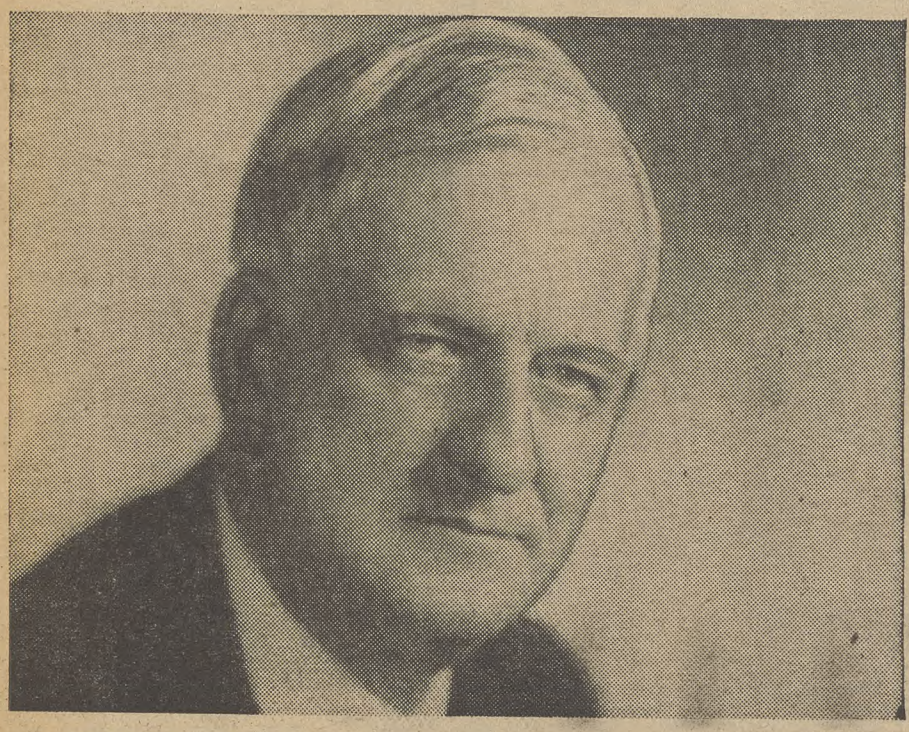
WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

FOR A FREE AMERICA!

(See Pages 3 and 4 For Stories On Fight Against Case Anti-Union Bill)

1 SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY—"Those proposing the (Case anti-union) legislation . . . are undermining the democratic movement whose roots are deeply imbedded in American tradition and in the establishment and development of our economic and political democracy."

2 SENATOR CLAUDE E. PEPPER—"The amendments which are being proposed and pushed so fervently by members of the Senate whose record, generally speaking, has not been friendly to labor, are amendments . . . which will not stop a single strike."



3 SENATOR JAMES M. TUNNELL—"The great question of the relationship between labor and capital is not going to be determined by one law. . . . It is going to be determined by the common sense of the American people over a long period."

4 SENATOR GLEN H. TAYLOR—"We cannot have democracy and at the same time, by strait-jacket legislation, impose upon free men restrictions which they believe to be unjust and in violation of their right to seek a better standard of living . . . "

'TEAPOT DOME' SCANDAL SEEN IN SHIPPING INDUSTRY

FANTASTIC war profits of the shipping industry and a reported $5 billion discrepancy between records of the U. S. Maritime Commission and the U. S. War Shipping Administration brought demands this week from two Congressmen and CIO maritime unions for a complete investigation.

Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R., Mass.) and Rep. Walter C. Ploesner (R., Mo.) charged that a probe would disclose a scandal that would dwarf the Teapot Dome affair, and that the House Appropriations Committee already has discovered that the WSA "simply did not keep books on its operations during the war.

Meanwhile, in N. Y. City, Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union charged that the same shipowners who are refusing pay demands of maritime workers "fleeced the public Treasury of $21 billion during the war."

Shipowners' denials of pay demands, which are roughly at the 30% level asked by shoreside workers, have resulted in a strike call by six CIO maritime unions and one independent union. They are scheduled to "hit the bricks" June 15, and to stay out until demands of all are met.

Curran said that the average seaman is now making $55 a month less than he did during the war and that shipowners have not made a single proposal for raising wages or improving working conditions in six months of negotiations.

"The shipowners made billions during the war," Curran declared. "The only thing the seamen got was a wage cut or a trip to Davy Jones locker. The maritime unions demand an immediate Congressional investigation of all the financial manipulations and dissipations of taxpayers' funds in this shipping scandal."

Curran's charges were supported by a statement placed in the Congressional Record by Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.). Reporting on facts gathered by Rep. Wigglesworth, Aiken said:

- During the war, the WSA allowed 758 ships, more than 20 years old, to earn $200 million in 18 months. Their book investment value was only $38 million!
- The government allowed insurance worth $477 million to be written on 690 vessels whose book value was only $34 million. Typical ships were insured for 10 to 20 times their prewar book values.
- The government paid five to 10 times what a typical ship was worth, and profits on voyages often were six to eight times the prewar price of ships.
- Despite the exorbitant profits of shipowners, the Maritime Commission re-negotiated less than 60% of their war contracts.

Meanwhile, the House Appropriations Committee, following an investigation of WSA practices, sharply censured Vice Admiral Emory S. Land for lax accounting procedure during his tenure as War Shipping Administrator.

Noting that Land had failed to acquire accurate cost accounting in order to determine comparative costs among various shipyards, the Committee described his failure to act as "inexcusable laxity."

Some samples of profits enjoyed by shipowners under Land's administration were submitted by the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, one of the six CIO affiliates scheduled to strike June 15. The ILWU said:

- Matson Line assets increased from $65 million in 1938 to $120 million in 1945.
- In the first quarter of 1946, American Hawaiian line profits were up 50% over the same quarter in 1945, and assets of $27,500,000 at the end of 1945 were double pre-war assets.
- Isthmian profits went up two and a half times over 1944—a 23% return on a $10 million investment. Their surplus rose from nine to 12 million dollars in 1945. They received $2,300,000 charter hire on 10 ships valued at less than $1 million.

OPA IN STIFF SENATE FIGHT

RUMBLINGS that spell danger and possible economic disaster for 140 million American consumers emanated this week from behind the closed doors of the Senate Banking Committee, where a report on the price control bill is being prepared.

It appeared that the committee has been paying little attention to the flood of letters and telegrams to save OPA—the largest public demonstration in years—and is preparing a series of amendments to hamper effective price control action. While less drastic than those passed by the House, the proposed amendments will knock a number of props out from under the Office of Price Administration.

On subsidies, the committee voted to provide for a fund of $900,000,000 to help keep food retail prices down to a level where the average consumer can afford to eat. But the figure is little more than half what OPA originally requested, although it is three hundred million more than that approved by the House last month.

Under the committee's proposals, the subsidies would have to end by May 1, 1947. A move by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) to end food subsidies on July 1 of this year was defeated by a committee vote of only 11-7.

In a second move that strikes directly at low-income clothes buyers, the committee eliminated the entire maximum average price plan, under which OPA has forced clothing manufacturers to produce a considerable number of low-price items.

Effect of this concession to profiteers — which had already been made in the House—is to permit manufacturers to turn more and more of their production to high-priced garments. Under these circumstances, price ceilings on low-cost clothes would be theoretical, since there would be few such garments available on the market.

CIO legislative officials predicted that when the question reaches the Senate, there may be considerable effort to strengthen the OPA. To make that fight effective, they called upon all unions and consumer groups to continue deluging Congress with demands for passage of the price control bill without any amendments.

Meanwhile Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers voiced strong criticism of OPA's action in permitting higher prices on automobiles, including those made by the "Big Three," General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

Calling for a Board of Review to examine the price rises, the UAW wrote to Congressmen that through a series of increases, "automobiles are rapidly being priced out of reach of millions of workers, farmers and professional people who require cars in their livelihood but will be unable to buy them."

The auto union charged that the increases had been permitted under an executive order authorizing price boosts when made necessary by higher wages. Operating through a loophole, the UAW said, OPA "has acted under it to grant more generous price relief than the order permits for any industry.

"We are sure that if the terms of the executive order were applied as written to the automobile industry, our wage increase would require no price increase whatever," the UAW stated.

Demonstrations in behalf of continued price control meanwhile occurred throughout the country. In Rochester, N. Y., 2,500 citizens jammed the city's convention hall to demand extension and strengthening of OPA. Leaders of CIO and AFL unions joined with housewives, veterans and small businessmen to voice their demands.

A day earlier 15 children paraded with tricycles down Main Street carrying such signs as: "My Daddy won't be able to buy me another tricycle if OPA is ruined."

EX-WAR-WORKERS BEAR BRUNT OF RECONVERSION; 25% JOBLESS

EX-WAR workers — mostly the older men and women —have borne the greatest shock of unemployment due to reconversion, the U. S. Dept. of Labor reported this week.

One out of every four former war workers was involuntarily unemployed five to seven months after V-J Day, and an even larger proportion had moved from communities where they had jobs. Those who still had work had taken sharp cuts in weekly earnings—31% below the level in the spring of 1945, thus reducing their purchasing power below what it was in 1941.

These figures—averages—were supported by a survey of 3,600 workers by the Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Two thousands of them formerly had been employed in war plants and 1,600 in essentially non-war business.

The BLS survey found that nearly one third of ex-war workers 45 years old and over were unemployed, as compared with 14% of younger men.

Among the ex-war workers seeking jobs were 52% of the women, only 21% of the men.

In contrast to the experience of war workers, non-war workers had held their jobs and maintained their earnings. Only 5% of them were unemployed and less than 7% had migrated. Over three-fourths continued to work at plants where they were employed last spring.

War workers who kept their jobs or found new ones were earning 31% less a week than on war work, while earnings of non-war workers were down only 10% over the same period.

1,200 signatures an hour to help save OPA was the record made last weekend by members of locals affiliated with the Washington, D. C., CIO Council. Saturday shoppers on downtown streets signed petitions eagerly.

WHERE CASE BILL STANDS

A vote on the Case Bill and its anti-labor amendments probably will be taken in the Senate during the coming week. The bill has already passed the House.

If the Senate passes the measure, it must go to conference, and a common version will then be submitted to both the Senate and the House for final approval. After that action, the bill goes to the White House for Presidential siagnature or veto.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

Wire your Senators and Congressman that the Case Bill will destroy labor's hard-won gains while making no change in basic problems of high prices and insecurity that often make strikes necessary.

Ask them to vote against the Case Bill.

Write or wire President Truman to veto the bill if it is passed by Congress.

Do it today—and protect your union's rights!

TO STUDY CANADA JOB PAY LAW

A group of 20 CIO officials from 10 states, together with two independent experts on workmen's compensation laws, will travel to Toronto, Canada, on May 29 for a four-day study of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Law, it was announced today by Ted Silvey, CIO reconversion officer.

"The proposal to study the Ontario law and its administration arose from the consideration that the law of this Canadian Province is in many ways one of the most advanced, and of greater benefit to injured and diseased workers than the laws of any American state," Silvey declared.

CIO officials comprising the group are for the most part representatives of international unions and state industrial union councils whose work is concerned with state labor legislation and compensation programs.

The Ontario Act, which is strongly supported by Canadian labor, has been widely copied throughout Canada and has been recommended for adoption in Great Britain by Sir William Beveridge and other authorities in the field of compensation procedure.

According to experts who have studied the Ontario legislation, its outstanding characteristic is simplicity of operation. The Board, established under the Act, has almost complete autonomy. Its decisions can be appealed to the Board for review, but—unlike the law in American states—cannot be appealed to the courts. It thus avoids extended litigation.

IT'S CIO AND NO 'INC.,' RULES JUDGE

An attempt to smear the Congress of Industrial Organizations by using its name, with "Inc." added, was halted dead this week by a Texas court.

Judge Bruce Young, at Fort Worth, permanently enjoined the so-called Congress of Industrial Organizations Inc., which was organized by the anti-union Fight for Free Enterprise Inc., from using the name or initials of the legitimate labor organization.

Judge Young, following three days of testimony, ruled that William Walker, head of the Enterprise organization, had obtained a state charter for CIO Inc. for the purpose of "smearing the name of the labor organization if not to destroy it, and to confuse the people of Texas with respect to the name of CIO."

VETS HIT CASE BILL

The Case bill and other current labor bills constitute "an hysterical response to the present industrial strife rather than a serious study of the weaknesses in labor-management relations," the American Veterans Committee charged last week.

Pointing to large numbers of union men in its own ranks, the AVC said the bills "must be defeated" since their passage would "greatly weaken organized labor."

Another of the many independent organizations opposing the bill was the Natl. Lawyers Guild, which charged that persons believing the cure for industrial ills is a resort to the use of police force "are living in a fools' paradise."

ONE CONSTRUCTIVE IDEA

One constructive suggestion for improving labor relations came out of the Senate this week.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor recommended an investigation of the "underlying economic and other causes" which precipitated recent strike actions by American labor. The proposal must be approved by the Senate, and would operate on funds allotted by the Senate Audit & Control Committee.

Health Funds Restricted

PLAN GAG RULE TO SPEED SENATE ANTI-LABOR VOTES

BY HENRY C. FLEISHER

USING the coal and railroad labor disputes as their alibi, the Senate's block of conservative polltax Democrats and northern Republicans last week voted sharp restrictions on union health plans and were preparing for a "gag rule" to hasten a vote on the anti-union Case Bill.

The Senate voted 47-30 to support the amendment of Sen. Harry Byrd, head of Virginia's tightly-controlled polltax machine, after having previously brushed aside two substitute amendments offered by Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) and Sen. Theodore Green (D., R. I.). The decisive vote came close to midnight on May 23 as the Senate, under the spur of the anti-labor bloc, lengthened its sessions, to curb union functions while the rail and coal situations remain hot.

At the same time, objections of pro-labor Senators prevented an immediate vote on an unconsidered proposal of Sen. Capehart (R., Ind.) which would have given the President wide strike-breaking powers and subjected union leaders to heavy fines.

The Pepper-Green amendments suggested that in cases where health or welfare funds are administered solely by the employer or by employes, their operation be conducted under rules adopted by the Secretary of Commerce or by the Federal Security Administration. The first of these was tabled by a 43-34 vote, while the other was defeated 45-32.

The petition to limit debate on the controversial Case bill carried 27 signatures, most of them from the Republican side of the aisle. Supporters of the move to curb American labor had argued that the 10-day discussion of the proposals constituted a filibuster. But Sen. Pepper, who has conducted an admirable fight against ill-considered legislation, pointed out that a measure that might affect the whole course of American industrial relations, should not be adopted in a hurried race against the newspaper headlines.

Pepper, whose leadership of the forces fighting the anti-labor bill has been intelligent and courageous, quoted from a dozen sources to show the folly of hasty action. He pointed to an editorial from the Wall Street Journal which maintained that revision of federal labor law should be undertaken only in an "atmosphere of relative industrial peace." The Florida Senator also discussed at length a statement signed by 114 college economics professors who warned that the Case bill is "designed to impose punitive measures upon organized labor rather than to foster the adjustment of industrial disputes."

DOSE OF PEPPER FOR THE PRESS

The nation's press, which has been giving full details of every anti-labor proposal, was curiously silent when Sen. Pepper and other opponents of the Case Bill set forth their arguments against bust-union laws.

The stories on these speeches were short and buried in the inside columns.

Commented Sen. Pepper: "If one examines the character of the newspapers which have made such charges (of filibustering), he will find that it is justifiable to say that they have been and are anti-labor in their sentiment and attitude. They do not have the sympathy for the plight of the working man that proceeds out of a genuine feeling of humanitarianism or brotherhood. They are the kind of employers who would never give an employe anything except what he gets by force and by the coercion of collective bargaining.

Those newspapers have endeavored to stir up public prejudice based upon public confusion and misunderstanding of what is essentially involved in the controversy before the Senate today."

Sen. Pepper's fight against adoption of the Case Bill was backed up by the efforts of several other friends of labor, notably Senators Murray (D., Mont.), Taylor (D., Ida.), Mead (D., N. Y.), Tunnell (D., Del.), Guffey (D., Pa.), Magnuson (D., Wash.), Morse (R., Ore.) and Aiken (R., Vt.). However, many who proclaim themselves as friends of labor sat out the fight without taking the floor to argue against the crippling amendments.

The Case bill, sponsored by Rep. Francis Case (R., S. D.), was passed by the House during the steel strike early this year. The Senate Labor Committee's liberal majority trimmed it down severely and recommended only the establishment of a Federal Mediation Board and the prohibition of coercion in disputes involving the shipment of perishable foods.

A minority led by Senators Taft (R., Ohio) and Ball (R., Minn) have offered a number of amendments designed to make the Senate version correspond to the harassing weapon adopted in the House. The amendments would in effect repeal the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act, limit secondary boycotts, and make unions subject to hundreds of liability suits in the federal courts.

The Byrd amendment, which has not yet been acted upon in the House, was originally intended to curb union agreements for royalty payments based on production. When the coal miners abandoned that proposal and suggested a payroll tax, Byrd switched his tactics to conform to the new demands.

Hastily drawn to bar union suggestions for protection against unemployment and poor medical facilities, the original Byrd proposal was full of loopholes and unworkable clauses. Supporters of the anti-labor amendment were embarassed on several occasions to find that it meant many things it didn't say and said things it didn't mean. Numerous changes had to be made in its wording.

As finally adopted it would subject to $10,000 fine and six months imprisonment any person responsible for the establishment of a health or welfare fund financed by employer contributions unless such fund is administered jointly by employer and employes.

Originally directed against the miners' demands, the amendment was altered when its red-faced sponsors discovered that many CIO and AFL unions have such plans already in operation and that many of these are completely under union control. As it now reads, the amendment does not affect existing agreements.

WHAT FRIENDS OF LABOR SAID

SENATOR MEAD (D., N. Y.): "No one has yet come forward with a plan for the abolition of strikes which at the same times does not interfere with the free operation of collective bargaining. It is impossible to see how this miracle can be performed by this or any other legislative body. The gesture in that direction through the so-called Smith-Connally Act proved to be a mere gesture indeed, and it certainly disappointed its enthusiastic supporters and sponsors."

SEN. PEPPER (D., FLA.): "Let us take one of the amendments . . . an amendment requiring that labor unions shall register with the Securities and Exchange Commission and become incorporated . . . Every Senator knows it would accomplish nothing at all except to embitter labor . . . They would be further embittered because they would know that we had applied a rule to labor . . . that we had not applied to members of trade associations, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the mine owners, the industries which might be associated in any other trade association."

SEN. TUNNELL (D., DEL.), talking on the Byrd amendment: "When we start to dig up anti-labor legislation, or anti-something else, we run into difficulties. If we were to start to write anti-employment legislation, for example, we would write some silly things. That is what has been done in this amendment, as I see it. A person is prohibited from giving away his own money . . ."

PLAN N.Y. CIO BUILDING

A central headquarters, costing about a million dollars, is reportedly being planned by the N. Y. City CIO Council for most of its affiliates. The move was dictated by the fact that many locals have found it impossible to retain sufficient space due to rising rents.

ALL EYES ON CONGRESS

The dignity and deliberation supposed to mark the United States Senate are being cast to the wind in the synthetic hysteria of one of the worst and phoniest anti-labor propaganda campaigns.

The less dignified House has repeatedly yielded to such hysterics. Only recently it passed the vicious union-busting Case bill.

But now many of the Senators are whipping themselves into a similar frenzy, and putting forth every conceivable proposal to destroy the rights and liberties of American working people.

The pretext for all this anti-labor hysteria is the public inconvenience suffered through strikes.

Anti-union manufacturers, big-business press and radio and reactionary members of Congress have long been whipping up excitement over such stoppages and seeking to direct resentment against the unions, instead of against the greedy, arrogant corporations which are primarily responsible.

This same gang had nothing to say about the public inconveniences caused by the mass sitdown of American industry awaiting repeal of the excess profits tax; about industry's sitdowns to force higher prices; about the kickbacks from the public treasury which have financed employers in locking out their workers.

The phony propaganda for anti-union legislation is based on these among other lies:

(1) That strikes are caused by workers rather than employers.

(2) That existing labor legislation is one-sided.

(3) That unions have unrestricted power which places corporations and the public at their mercy.

The truth is the very opposite.

The workers are the last to want strikes, because they suffer most from them. The records of labor disputes will show strike action is only taken as a last resort, when adjustment of intolerable grievances is not accorded through the normal and peaceful channels of collective bargaining.

The Wagner labor act is not one-sided. It was enacted to establish a fairer balance in collective bargaining by curbing the ruthless powers of corporations to crush union organization through discharges, denial of union recognition, etc.

The proposed amendments would destroy this balance and make the act a one-sided instrument of repression against labor.

As to labor being so powerful, that's a laugh! The overwhelming power in the United States resides with the owners of industry, the great financial monopolies.

Theirs is the life-and-death power to withhold jobs and goods from the people, at will, to hold up labor and the public until the most exorbitant profits are assured.

Their power extends so far that they can put over the present lying propaganda; make Congress jump to their every demand for greater profits; prevent passage of progressive social legislation; and now get Congress to act like a hired union-buster.

The eyes of the whole American people, and of labor voters in particular, must be kept on Congress. Watch how your representatives speak and act and vote.

Give encouragement and support to those who are fighting to keep America free; to defend labor's rights; and to remedy the real causes of industrial disputes, which arise from low wages, profiteering and special privilege for exploiting employers.

Study the records of those who are stooging for predatory wealth and voting to enchain labor and make it helpless to resist low wage exploitation. Let them know you will remember when you next go to the polls.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

NEWS ITEM: Chicago—Robt. R. Wason, president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, today praised John L. Lewis for his record as a labor leader, etc., etc. Discussing the CIO organizing drive in the South, he said he preferred Lewis' record to that of CIO Chieftain Philip Murray. He praised the AFL, but predicted the CIO would succeed in its drive . . .

WHAT'S on, Mr. Wason? Your declaration of affection for John L. Lewis is confusing.

You're president of the NAM, spearhead of anti-unionism. For weeks your press and political stooges have been working up hysteria against the Big Bad Bogeyman with the Bushy Brows, to pass the union-busting Case bill.

Yet now you say Mr. Lewis is really a lovely man.

You're trying to cripple all unions. Yet you say you love the AFL.

What's on, Mr. Wason?

Is it possible to love Lewis, while you hate labor—to cherish your own bogeyman — to bust unions while you boost the AFL?

★ ★ ★

The blushing object of your affections must be wondering: "He loves me—he loves me not—he loves me."

At the Natl. Labor-Management Conference, the NAM joined hands with Lewis and the AFL against CIO efforts to pass a resolution for substantially higher wages.

The NAM loved Lewis then, particularly since he also called for a free-for-all on higher prices. So why has it since dissembled its love?

The tory Republicans also love Lewis—politically. But in their anti-labor drive in Congress, they have dissembled their love to the point of saying they want union-busting bills chiefly to bust Lewis.

★ ★ ★

These ups-and-downs in the love life of a labor leader seem confusing when looked at separately. But they can be fitted together like the parts of a jig-saw puzzle.

Back of both NAM and tory Republicans, and controlling most of the millionaire press, are the DuPonts and other reactionary big-business interests of their ilk.

Unlimited profiteering is their chief aim. The chief obstacles are price control, unions and political progressives. Their chief enemy is CIO, the best fighter for higher wages, lower prices and progressive political action.

For their purposes, they have found in Lewis a perfect tool—both to use and to abuse.

★ ★ ★

The DuPont and Pew families contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Republican Party, helping among other things, to elect Rep. Francis Case, so he could introduce their union-busting bill.

To pass the Case bill, the DuPont-NAM crowd also needed a labor leader against whom they could build up public hysteria. Lewis was it. They set their press to work with a will.

But this did not diminish their affection for Lewis, nor their hopes of making other uses of him.

Was he not their political soulmate, sharing their hatred of all Roosevelt stood for? Did he not favor lifting the lid on prices? Did he not champion the NAM conception of "free enterprise?" Above all, was he not the bitter enemy of their chief enemy, the CIO.

So even while they made a bogeyman of Lewis, they sought to build him up—to paint a fictitious picture of a labor leader so fierce and powerful he always got results—though Lewis has never got results for the workers to compare with those won by Philip Murray and the CIO.

★ ★ ★

Wason's praise for the AFL in the South was another tip-off. It indicated NAM's hopes of using the AFL as a company-union offset to the CIO—a role the AFL seems more than willing to accept.

Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution reports hearing AFL leaders, at Asheville, N.C., laughing as they told of printing and distributing phony "CIO handbills" in certain towns.

"Then we wait two or three days and come in," they said. "Every time, the mill-owners fall over themselves to help us organize. They don't want CIO."

But the workers do want CIO, for the same reason such employers don't, because it brings the best results in wages and conditions.

So, even while he praised the AFL and knocked the CIO, NAM's Wason also dolefully predicted CIO's success.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, L. S. Buckmaster, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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FUR UNION PLANS SOUTHERN DRIVE

THE CIO Fur and Leather Workers at their 16th annual convention at Atlantic City, N. J., this week heard reports of unprecedented gains made by the union since the last convention and mapped plans for continued growth, particularly in the South.

Gains since the last convention include job security, health and old age retirement funds, paid all or part by employers, and average increases of from 15c to 22c an hour since V-J Day.

With 100,000 members in 140 locals in the U. S. and Canada, the union has organized over 95% of the fur workers and 85% of the leather workers.

The union's executive board called on the convention to press for improved health and old age retirement funds to be paid by employers, a veterans' aid program, a project for government-run fur ranches and a drive for wage increases in the event of inflation.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, told the story of the CIO's organizing drive and praised the union for paying promptly its contribution to the campaign.

Outlining the gains already made by IFLWU in the South, Hardy Scott, president of the union's southern sub-district council, said that the union had won a quarter of a million dollars in pay raises for approximately 500 workers in eight southern states since the last convention.

Both IFLWU Pres. Ben Gold and CIO Counsel Lee Pressman in speeches to the convention praised the policy statement expressed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray at the Steelworkers' convention. Referring to Murray's statement, Pressman said:

"That statement expressed for the United Steelworkers and for the CIO the principle on which the CIO was founded . . . to organize into our unions men and women regardless of their race, creed and political beliefs . . .

PRES. BEN GOLD

so that all of them shall enjoy their democratic rights in our organization . . .

"Your organization is one of those in the CIO which have lived up to the principles expressed by CIO President Murray."

Urging all-out political action, Pressman declared that "if we are to hold our gains and move forward to a democratic era the rank and file of the CIO must march out in November to make certain that only progressive candidates are elected."

Commenting on Murray's statement of policy adopted by the steelworkers' convention, Gold declared, "Murray smashed the hopes of those who sought to divide and weaken and undermine the unions by red-baiting, eliminating Communists and progressives and honest union members from office and from the unions themselves."

Referring to the Fur Workers' early bitter struggles against AFL-fostered dissension, Gold said: "If, during the years from 1921 to 1935, there had been a leader who had had the courage and understanding to take the position that Murray has taken—that trade unions shall not be made an instrument of repression and interference with their members' beliefs—our union would not have been forced to go through so many years of battles, starvation and misery."

In the report of the executive board, approved by the convention, the union took a strong position for close friendship between the U. S. and the Soviet Union to avert the possibility of a third world war.

It charged the Truman administration with deviating from "the Roosevelt policy expressed in the Teheran three-power declaration," and urged the CIO "to initiate a struggle for disarmament of all nations instead of the present armament race."

The report called for intensified struggle against "the greedy reactionary monopolistic forces whom the late President Roosevelt rightly termed 'economic royalists'."

It urged that consideration be given to the nationalization of the monopolies, declaring that failure to curb their "Frankenstein powers" would "spell disaster for the common man, inviting even greater chaos than the terrible years of Hoover and . . . the 2nd world war."

The union wired President Truman late this week, asking intervention in the coal and rail strikes to help the workers secure their wage demands.

CIO SIGNS UP FUR TRAPPERS

Union-made from the time the mink or muskrat is trapped until it adorns milady's neck is the aim of the CIO Fur & Leathers Workers. Delegates to the IFLWU convention at Atlantic City this week reported that four locals of fur trappers have already been organized in the South. Workers processing and finishing furs are now approaching 100% organization in the IFLWU.

Hilton Rink, Morgan City, Pa., himself a trapper, said that the previous attempts to organize the trappers during the past 20 years had failed, but that the CIO is the organization they have been looking for.

Pres. Ben Gold of the IFLWU declared that "these trappers catch alligators bigger than men. God help some of the politicians if men like Hilton Rink get after their skins."

SECRECY VEILS BILL AIDING BOSSES

By FRED ROSS

IT is an open but hitherto unpublished secret in Washington, D. C., that Management Planning, Inc., is responsible for the Andrews Bill (HR 6035) which would relieve employers from the necessity of paying back wages no matter how the Supreme Court rules on super-seniority.

The bill, which has been reported out by the House Military Affairs Committee and is now on the House calendar, provides that an employer would not have to give back pay to a non-veteran displaced by a veteran with less seniority—super-seniority — or to a veteran refused a job to which the court may find he was entitled.

Robert McMillian, Management Planning representative and former Senate Legislative office employe, is credited with being the man who persuaded his committee members that the bill should be given the "go" signal. Who Management Planning represents is not absolutely clear, although it is reported that it speaks for certain West Coast business interests.

That there is secrecy around the favorable report on the bill is not surprising in view of the fact that there were no hearings on the measure, but a letter was solicited by the committee from Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director.

Hershey surprisingly enough wrote there was "serious doubt" as to the validity of rulings by Selective Service and that he would not recommend that the ruling on super-seniority—issued by his own agency—should form the basis of any legislation.

Seeking to penetrate the veil of secrecy, Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee this week wrote Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, asking an opportunity to testify against S 2040, which is similar to the Andrews Bill.

HIT GROVES' ATOM BOMB DICTATORSHIP

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, the man who wants the Army named permanent stepfather of the atomic bomb, this week found a firecracker under his seat. It was placed there by the editor of Popular Science magazine.

The publication took a full page to criticize Groves' refusal to provide the magazine with pictures of the Oak Ridge atomic bomb project. The pictures were needed to illustrate a medical article.

Popular Science said:

"Ours is only one of many cases against General Groves. He has larger charges to answer to. In the name of military security, he has discouraged every effort to apply the lessons of atomic research to the improvement of the civilian economy. He has blocked every move toward civilian control of atomic processes."

Stop playing soldier and come to sleep like a civilian.....

'EVERY VET A VOTE'—AVC AIM

WITH the prediction that the veteran vote will swing elections in many key districts, the American Veterans Committee this week announced at Washington, D. C., the opening of a campaign "to make every veteran a voter."

As a first step in the campaign all AVC chapters are being sent an analysis of the voting records of members of Congress on key issues and an estimate of the number of votes necessary to swing close Congressional races.

The 500 AVC chapters from coast to coast are joining in an intensive canvass of veterans in their Congressional Districts urging all veterans to register and vote in both primary and general elections.

The AVC constitution prohibits the organization from backing political candidates but members are urged to form independent veterans' committees for this purpose.

Voting records of Representatives and Senators on nine key issues are now being distributed among AVC chapters. The analysis registers the vote on each issue but it is left up to the individual to decide the merits of his legislator's voting record.

BARE LEGION'S SECRET MINUTES

A CHARGE that the American Legion is seeking to squelch and if possible eliminate labor posts from its ranks was made this week at N. Y. City by officers of the Natl. Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires.

Maurice Frank, judge advocate of the labor legionnaires, made public a heretofore suppressed report of a secret star-chamber session of the Legion's Natl. executive committee weighing action against the unionists.

"The Legion," said NCULL Vice Pres. Henry Geisz, "is trying to find ways and means of doing away with both labor posts themselves or the individuals in them. They fear democracy since the present top leadership remains in power only by suppressing rank-and-file sentiment."

The NCULL is called an unauthorized and illegal group in the suppressed report, which the labor group obtained through independent means after being denied a copy by Legion officials. The report cites the opposition of the union veterans to Legion policy on these issues: Indorsement of Henry A. Wallace for Secretary of Commerce, support of the 65c minimum wage bill and opposition to military conscription.

"We are making the report public," Charles A. Vencill, conference president, said, "because we take exception to the arbitrary exercise of gag rule by high-ranking Legion officials." Vencill expressed his belief in the Legion as an organization for the public good, adding: "We want only an extension of the Bill of Rights and freedom of speech into Legion affairs."

Delegates from 138 posts affiliated with the labor legionnaires were scheduled to open their annual convention May 24 in Brooklyn.

SEN. PEPPER TELLS OF G' PROTESTS

Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.) last week called the attention of the Senate to a group of war amputees from Thomas M. England Hospital, Atlantic City, and Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, who came to the Capitol to protest against anti-union legislation.

He declared that "it was worthy of note" that "men who made almost the complete sacrifice for their country . . . feel that there is under attack the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively."

Pepper later pointed out that not a word appeared in the press about the delegation, which brought a petition against anti-labor legislation signed by veterans from almost every state.

1 Double headache—to workers and the public—is the timber industry. Its pay is low, its accident rate highest in manufacturing, with logging leading and sawmill work running second. Its inefficiency and high prices (wholesale rates are 80% above the '39 average) are slowing up construction of badly needed homes. Most workers—like the high climber above—work for small producers, particularly in the South.

2 Major union in the industry is the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America, currently negotiating for wage increases for more than 40,000 workers in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana. IWA-CIO points to Northwest Douglas fir lumber prices—up 80% since 1940. Wages there have risen only 56%. There's a $1.05 an hour current minimum in the fir industry, and 97½c to $1.02½ in pine. IWA-CIO charges big operators want to provoke a strike, lay the blame for shortages on the union, then pressure for still higher prices on scarce lumber. Logs are dumped from train, rafted and floated to mill.

3 Key man in the saw mill is the head sawyer. Herman Hartzell has been men in the mill can do his job. His weekly take-home is about $65 for m a day.

TIMBER—SNAF

Story by Polly Gladish and Fre

JOHN P. SMITH is in a bad way. He wants to build a home. About 10 million other people do too. The basic material they are bidding for is lumber. Its price is going up and its quantity and quality are going down.

Multiply John P. Smith's headache by 10. You'll get a product that, 20 years from now, will plague John Smith Jr.—unless Uncle Sam takes off the blinders and does something about the timber industry.

Current termite is the flat refusal of war-rich Northwest timber operators to grant wage demands of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America. Big fir operators who set the wage pattern for the area have forced a strike vote by 40,000 workers who want better pay. Negotiations are stalemated.

The operators are offering 3½c an hour raise, and clauses that would break down working conditions that the union has fought hard to establish. The union is basing its demands, for a raise of 12½c an hour, sick leave and protection of existing contract clauses, chiefly on the extremely favorable price and profit structure of the industry and the hazardous, arduous and often seasonal character of the work.

The union cites Congressional testimony showing the low wage pattern of the industry, with 239,000 out of 443,000 lumber and timber workers receiving less than 65c an hour. Lumber is second only to tobacco in the proportion of employes under 65c an hour. "That," says the union, "is the record of an industry whose prices in 1945 were more than three times as high as in 1914."

IWA-CIO points out that wholesal lumber prices already are 80% abov the 1939 average, while the averag wholesale price of all commodities i ony 41% higher. "These fantasti prices," the union says, "are not cos of-production prices—they are holdu prices designed to exploit the lumbe shortage for the benefit of a few co porations. And the heat is on to pus the prices still higher."

Will prices boost production? Th last 10 years' record says no. Figure from the Bureau of Labor Statistic on prices, and the U. S. Forest Servic on production, show:

Year	Average Price 1926 equals 100	Production Billions of Board Feet
1925	100.6	41
1941	122.5	37.8
1944	153.3	32.6
1945	155.1	27.4

"Recent price increases have bee granted through pressure on the OP with the implication that such i creases would stimulate production says the union, "but the IWA wishe to point out that unless some of th present profits are passed along t the employes and a recruitment o skilled manpower is pushed by bot management and labor, lumber pro duction for our present and futur needs will not be forthcoming. You d not produce logs and lumber wit profits, but with highly skilled man power, sweat and satisfied labor, alon with a sound technical knowledge o the lumber industry."

The union says the governmen hopes to build a million houses i 1946, and meet all other needs a well, with 32 to 33 billion board fee But production the first seven week of this year was even less than i

ll has been on the job 19 years at Weyerhaeuser Plant B, Everett, Wash. Only four or five other t $65 for manipulating the complicated head rig that slashes off a million board feet of lumber

4 "Sure I want to keep on in the mill if there's plenty work, but if it's irregular, then naturally I'll want to get out," says Sigfred Hansen, who has three sons and used to run a grocery before the war. IWA-CIO says the best way to keep workers in the industry is to pay better wages. The union is asking 12½c an hour raise. The industry is offering 3½c. "Lumber workers have always been paid low wages, worked long hours at strenuous and hazardous work with the lowest type of working and living conditions," says the union.

AFU FOR HOUSING

n and Fred d'Avila ● Pictures by Bud Harless

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1945, when only 27.4 billion feet of lumber was cut!

What's the answer? IWA-CIO has two of them. One's for now, the other's for the future.

The first calls for wages and working conditions which take into account the hazardous nature of the work and the favorable profit position of the industry. It urges government subsidies to low margin, small producers to keep them in business at least during the critical lumber shortage. It calls for stringent control of already inflated prices. It asks repeal of the carry-back, carry-forward provisions of the tax laws which allow some of the larger firms to idle at the expense of the U. S. Treasury.

The second part of the program is more ambitious. And yet just as necessary if we are going to save our fast dwindling forests from the black market and marginal producers' ruthless axes.

IWA-CIO points out that roughly 70% of U. S. timber lands are held in tracts of less than 5,000 acres by some five million different owners. And most of the logging over the nation is done by small operators.

The union says that such operators—like small farmers—are not financially able to pay for research and for scientific forestry, unless they get government assistance.

The union says that these operators—gram to aid them, the workers and the nation:

1. Government assistance to owners and operators to improve their efficiency, to increase production and to gear in current production with long range forest conservation. Until that is done, the union says, production will lag, lumber prices will be unnecessarily high and our timber reserves will shrink before the onslaught of destructive logging.

2. Use of government police powers to guarantee that scientific forestry is practiced on all come commercial logging jobs.

3. Vigorous action by industry and government to use waste wood for making building materials which can pinch-hit for ordinary lumber. Millions of tons of wood by-products are wasted each year, the union declares. Processes are available for making fiber board, plastic board and fabricated lumber from this waste wood. Yet only a few companies are doing anything about it, because many of the firms are hamstrung by the tradition of making only ordinary lumber, which means that 70% of the tree is wasted.

Much of what the union is asking for is contained in two bills now before Congress, HR 5973 introduced by Rep. Thom (D. O.) and HR 6221 by Rep. Hook (D. Mich.) The former tackles the immediate production job, and the latter gears it in with the long time conservation program.

Action now is necessary, the union warns, for generations of misuse and waste of forest resources are catching up with us. If we build millions of houses in the next 10 years, and pay no more attention to the problems of forest destruction and wood waste than we have in the past, thousands of our sawtimber stands will be wiped out.

And John P. Smith's headache today will be just about 10 times bigger 20 years from now for John Smith, Jr.

5 Buckers like Logan Dodson, who works for a small independent operator, each day saw up from 40 to 60 fallen trees into log lengths of 24 to 40 feet. Small operators are frequently inefficient. They are numerous in the South but are a minority in the Northwest. IWA-CIO says they need help and policing—to boost production by scientific lumbering and to prevent them from wasting natural resources. Recommended also are raised wages to keep manpower in the industry, control of already too inflated prices, and repeal of the carry-back, carry-forward provisions of the tax law to get big companies, idle at government expense, interested in production.

CIO GETS SEAT ON ILO

EQUAL representation for CIO and AFL in the Intl. Labor Organization — a goal long sought by CIO — was finally achieved last week. Sec. of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach informed CIO Pres. Philip Murray that all future appointments will be alternated between the two labor organizations.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations is ready to accept the solution which you have offered," Murray wrote to Schwellenbach, "namely, that the designation of the labor delegate to each successive ILO Conference will be rotated between the AFL and CIO."

AFL leaders have long sought monopoly representation in the international body, which was formed after the Treaty of Versailles to promote and develop improved labor standards throughout the world. CIO representatives have served as "advisors" to the American labor delegate at recent general conferences of the ILO.

The next major confab is slated for Montreal, Canada, in September, and it is anticipated that the U. S. labor representative will be a CIO official.

In his letter to the Secretary of Labor, Murray noted that there is "some natural disappointment" over the appointment of Harry Lundeberg of the AFL Seafarers' Intl. Union, as the union delegate to the ILO maritime conference in Seattle early in June. However, there will be five advisors from CIO maritime union ranks.

Meanwhile the ILO, whose governing body meets in Montreal this month, has announced that conferences will be held in the near future with the United Nations to determine their future relationship.

Italians urge the overthrow of Umberto II, their new king. This denunciation of the monarch expresses the people's temper as they prepare for the June 2 elections. (Federated Pictures)

EDUCATION NEWS

Committee Seeks Funds

An appropriation to extend workers' education activities in the Dept. of Labor's Division of Labor Standards is being urged by the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, a group composed of some 30 labor representatives and others interested in workers' education. Hilda Smith is chairman of the group.

Ultimate aim of the Committee is to obtain a Labor Extension Service in the Dept. of Labor similar to the Extension Service in the Dept. of Agriculture. Meanwhile it is pressing for funds to extend the labor education services of the Division of Labor Standards.

A request for $37,000 for this purpose, included in the Dept. of Labor's 1947 budget, has been approved by the Budget Bureau and will now have to be passed on by the Subcommittee on Labor & Federal Security of the House Appropriations Committee, before it can come before Congress for final action.

The Division of Labor Standards plans to use the funds to meet more adequate requests for pamphlets, class outlines, films and other teaching material sent in by unions, universities and other institutions engaged in labor education.

The present Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, which was set up in September 1945 at a two-day conference called for Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach, grew out of a committee started in 1937 under the name of Labor Advisory Council for the WPA Workers Service Program.

In 1942 a group of labor people met at the White House at the invitation of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and drew up recommendations for a proposed program, and the same year the plan for a Labor Extension Service was endorsed by both the CIO and AFL conventions.

After the WPA was discontinued in 1942, an interim committee kept the cause alive until the formation of the present committee last September.

CIO members of the Committee, all of whom serve as individuals, include Emory Bacon, United Steelworkers; Kermit Eby and George Guernsey, Natl. CIO Dept. of Education & Research; John Edelman and Laurence Rogin Textile Workers; and Alan Strachan and Jack Zeller, Auto Workers.

Steel Union Institutes

A series of one-week labor institutes sponsored by the United Steelworkers of America will be held this summer at Penn State College, University of Illinois and Antioch College, it was reported at the USA-CIO convention last week in Atlantic City.

The program planned for Penn State, a land grant college supported by public funds, will enable 400 officers and members to attend one of the four weekly institutions which will be held July 8 and Aug. 3. Similar conferences are scheduled at the University of Illinois and at Antioch College in Ohio, the report stated.

The possibility of extending to labor the facilities of other land grant colleges for programs similar to the experimental project at Penn State, was discussed by Clinton Golden, assistant to the USA-CIO President.

Pointing out that these land grant colleges which exist in nearly every state, are supported by all people within the state through taxation, Golden said that so far they have been concerned primarily with rendering service to business and agricultural interests, "and have not generally been thought of as institutions concerned with the training of people in the labor movement."

The USA-CIO institutes have the two-fold aim of providing courses dealing with subjects that will better equip local officers and staff men in performance of their jobs and also make available a week of recreation and sports.

School For Voters

Old-line politicians are in for another bad shock. Having long taken it for granted that voters know their place and wouldn't think of stepping out of it to stick their noses in the political arena, many politicians will snort indignantly when they learn that voters are going to be taught how the political game is played.

For that's what some 500 average voters will be taught at the new school which the National Citizens Political Action Committee has just announced. Called the School of Political Action Technique, this unique educational venture will be held at the Willard Hotel in Washington for four days beginning June 26. The school will be open to anyone but attendance will be limited to 500 students.

The roster of faculty and discussion leaders includes Dr. Elmo Roper, public opinion analyst; Pare Lorenz, motion picture director; Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the NC-PAC; Allan Lomax, former librarian of the Archives of American Folk Songs, Library of Congress; Elmer Benson, former Governor of Minnesota; Thomas J. Brandon, pres., Public Affairs Films Production Co.; Sam O'Neil, public relations director, Democratic Natl. Committee; Verda Barnes, CIO-PAC Women's Division director; Dr. Hadley Cantril, Princeton Univ.; Robert Heller, Columbia Broadcasting director; and Clark Foreman, pres., Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

C. B. Baldwin, director of the school and exec. vice-chairman of the NC-PAC, said the school "is a natural outgrowth of a growing political consciousness on the part of the voters of America. We believe that it represents an important forward step in American political life. Politics has been too nearly monopolized by political machines. It is time that it becomes the business of every citizen."

A catalog describing courses, faculty, fees and other information may be obtained from the National Citizens PAC, 205 East 42nd St., New York, 17, N.Y.

Avoiding Atom War

Only a strong, democratic world government can avoid an atomic war in the near future, Dr. M. T. Kelley, representing the Association of Oak Ridge Scientists, told students at the Southern CIO Term in session at Highlander Folk School.

Speaking at a meeting held at the labor school last week, Dr. Kelley declared that rockets armed with atomic bombs could destroy half of the major cities in the United States in a single day. He warned of the danger involved in placing the control of atomic energy under a military commision.

CIO delegates to the meeting, representing nearly 17,000 organized workers in the South, made plans to urge their congressmen to place control of atomic energy in the hands of a civilian commission as provided in the McMahon Bill now before the Senate.

LABOR'S WORLD

Moscow will be the site of the next executive committee meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Sessions will be held June 16-18, and will be concerned with a big agenda.

Slated to come before the meeting are such questions as the WFTU's investigation of the German union problem; the relations between the UN's Economic & Social Council and the world labor organization; and relations with the Greek labor federation. It is also expected that a strong statement concerning Franco Spain may be forthcoming.

The WFTU may set in motion plans for a delegation to visit Japan, as it has already done in Germany; devising methods of help to unions in colonial or mandated territorities; and for defending labor rights throughout the world.

CIO will be represented at the Moscow gathering.

* * *

The Brazilian government has taken violent action against 194 union longshoremen in the big port of Santos who refused to handle cargo from a ship flying the flag of fascist Spain. At the instigation of Labor Minister Negrao Lima, 700 sailors were brought into port to carry out arrests of the workers and the closing of their union hall.

Brazilian labor answered the government official's red-baiting charges with warnings that "Brazil's problems can't be settled with tanks and guns."

* * *

The CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, representing over 6 million organized workers in the U. S. has called on the government of Brazil to cease immediately its anti-labor activity and to accord trade unions the essential rights of organization and affiliation on the basis of international commitments to which Brazil is a party.

The CIO Committee pointed out that recent moves of the Brazilian government were clearly designed and calculated to break up the labor movement in that country and noted that even such a conservative publication as "Time Magazine" was declaring this week that instead of resorting to "crude, soldierly" anti-labor moves, the Brazilian government had better do something about that country's "runaway inflation."

* * *

China's big wartime industrial base in the western part of the country is being paralyzed by a run-away shop technique used by both government and private employers, according to a Far Eastern dispatch to Allied Labor News.

At the beginning of the war, factories and workers were moved at great effort to the interior of the country to save them from the enemy. The story of that cross-country movement attracted world attention. Now, instead of continuing to operate in these rural areas which need industry, owners are taking their money back to the coast regions where higher profits are available. Workers in the interior are being left high and dry as the factories close, since the firms are refusing to pay expenses for moving them to their original homes.

In Shanghai, meanwhile, workers are rebelling at the maintenance of the same wage rates paid during the Japanese occupation. Officials figures show 10,000 walkouts among the city's two million industrial workers since V-J day. Government officials are using both troops and, as in pre-war days, gangsters to crush labor and seize control of the unions.

FEPC LAW PASSED IN MILWAUKEE

Determined pressure has forced the Milwaukee common council to pass a fair employment practices ordinance, making it the second city in the country to outlaw job discrimination. Chicago was the first to pass its own FEPC law.

The Milwaukee ordinance calls for a fine of $10 or five days in jail for discrimination because of race, color or creed. It was passed only after some 200 Milwaukee citizens went to a meeting of the judiciary committee, in whose hands the bill was languishing, and forced an open hearing.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

A. R. Hardesty, CIO Sub-Reg. Director, Dallas, Tex., reports: Fleming Mill, Dallas, Tex., CIO 103, against 78.

John Collins, Asst. Reg. Dir., Boston, Mass., reports: R & G Company, Attleboro, Mass., PJNWIU-CIO 44, no union 33.

G. George DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: Moores & Ross Milk Co. (Borden), Newark, Ohio, CIO 25, independent 19, neither 1. Representative Al Carson was in charge.

Harvey O'Connor, Publicity Director, Oil Workers International Union, reports: Oil Workers Intl. Union won the CCMO election, Taft, Calif., Dist. Dir. J. Elro Brown reported. The vote was OWIU-CIO 180, AFL 120. Election covered field and production workers in California, who will become members of Taft Local 6, Bakersfield Local 19, Ventura Local 120 and Long Beach Local 128. This was a run-off election, OWIU having failed by one vote of receiving a majority in the first election.

G. George DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: Prima Shoe Company, Columbus, Ohio, USWA-CIO 39, against 31. USWA Representative Emerson Pence was in charge.

Joe Dernoncourt, CIO Reg. Dir., Oklahoma City, Okla., reports: Big Chief Tailings Company voted for MMSW-CIO, 32 to 1. Organizing activities were directed by Howard Lee of the MMSW-CIO.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: The Washburn Co., Andrews' Div., Rockford, Ill. (production and maintenance employes), UERMWA-CIO 38, against 34.

Gene Derrickson, CIO Field Rep., Wilmington, Del., reports: Phenolite Company, Kennett Square, UERMWA-CIO 129, no union 20.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: Hanset Lumber Co., Tillamook, Ore., CIO 28, AFL 0. Leonard Simmons was in charge. Brewer Lumber Mills, Spokane, Wash., granted recognition to IWA-CIO. Election involved 25 men. R. Engleking, CIO Field Representative, and Orley Armstrong, Dist. President, were in charge.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Fisher Body Plant, General Motors, production clerks, UAW-CIO 6, against 3. Andy Clinton was in charge.

C. W. Fowler, Press and Publicity Director, FTA-CIO, reports: P. Lorillard Co., Lancaster, Pa., FTA-CIO 56, no union 26, AFL 6. FTA-CIO won bargaining rights in consent election at King-Cole Candy Co., Chicago, Ill.

John J. Maurillo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Syracuse, N. Y., reports: Delavans Paper Box Company, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., UPA-CIO 48, AFL 23, no union 1. This plant was organized by Harry Buckeye, assisted by the Sub-Regional Office.

Local 1981, USA-CIO, started the year with an ambitious organizing campaign which is now bearing fruit. Bond Crown of California, with 120 employes, has been organized, a contract signed up. Naco Mfg. Co., operating under a maintenance of membership contract, made their membership 100% with a "Dawn Patrol" card check which brought in 45 new members. Elections soon will be held in the following plants where the USA-CIO has a majority of the employes signed up: Colson Equipment and Supply Co.; Essex Wire Co., Anaheim; California Corrugated Culvert Co.; State Steel Co., Anaheim.

Pres. Reid Robinson, of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, reports employes in the following plants have voted for the IUMMSW: Aluminum Magnesium, Inc., Sandusky, Ohio; Baker & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.; Birdseye Mills, Macon, Ga.; Burns Brick Co., Macon, Ga.; Calgary Iron Works, Calgary, Alberta; Canastota Die Moulding, Syracuse, N. Y.; Cherokee & Bibb Brick Co., Macon, Ga.; Columbia Compress Co., Columbia, Miss.; Darwin Lead Mine. Darwin, Calif.; Eagle-Shawmut Mine, Sonora, Calif.; Hinsdale Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Metaline Falls, Wash.; Standard Feed Miling Co., Macon, Ga.; Magnus Metals Div. of National Lead Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Middle Georgia Lumber Co., Macon, Ga.; Molybdenum Corp. of America, Empire, Colo.; National Lead Co., Atlantic Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; New Hilarity Mine, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Osburn Tailings Plant, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Southern States Iron & Roofing Co., Macon, Ga.

Correction: The victory at the Sylvania Corp., Emporium, Pa., was reported as UE-CIO 668; no union 513; and should have been UE-CIO 558; no union 513.

The United Steelworkers of America-CIO held the largest labor convention ever held in this country. It was a success in every way.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

Uniform agreements with eight Goodrich plants is the aim of negotiations begun this week by the CIO United Rubber Workers. Contract proposals drafted last week at a meeting of URWA local presidents at Akron, Ohio, included union shop plus check-off, wage reopening clause, sick leave and no reduction in the working force until the six-hour work day is instituted.

Plant negotiations for uniform contracts are planned with the other members of the Big Four—Firestone, U. S. Rubber and Goodyear, who with Goodrich recently agreed to increase wages 18½c an hour.

★ ★ ★

Fines of $10 to $100 or 30 to 90 days in jail imposed by a police court judge on 63 pickets of the CIO Auto Workers last week will be appealed to the Michigan supreme court and if necessary to the U. S. Supreme Court, the UAW announced this week. The pickets were arrested while in front of the home of an official of the Michigan Steel Products Co.

It Happened in Alabama

FARMERS, STRIKERS IGNORE TERROR

By TRAVIS K. HEDRICK
Federated Press

IN A beautifully wooded grove beside a lake 18 miles from Andalusia, Ala., May 18, 2,000 workers, farmers and their families gathered together in an all-day barbecue and singing to prove that southern terror cannot stop the fight of unionism against sweatshops.

The event was arranged by the farmers of Covington County on the Florida line with striking workers of Andalusia's three factories as guests. It was staged against a background of potential and actual terrorism instigated in behalf of this community's mayor, J. G. Scherf, who owns the three struck mills.

Andalusia businessmen 132 strong signed a full-page advertisement lauding the "loyal employes" who are scabbing in the shops and warning "out of town and out of state organizers" of their actions. It called organizers of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers "uninvited and unwanted visitors."

Earlier a vigilante mob of more than 50 men waylaid two automobiles driven by women in an effort to "get those agitators"—two strikers who had visited an injured friend in nearby Brantley, Ala. After being insulted and threatened by the mob, the women were permitted to proceed without further incident but were warned not to come back.

Gov. Chauncey Sparks, visited by a delegation of strikers, promised the state would not stand for violence and that "if industries are afforded protection certainly labor has the right to demand equal protection."

Pres. E. E. Alexander of the Commercial Bank at Andalusia doesn't feel that way. He told Striker Paul Godwin: "I'm going to do all in my power to see the CIO run out of Andalusia."

The workers however chartered their union, ACW Local 439, to see it stay in town. Continued low wages, sweatshop working conditions and an accumulation of unsettled grievances and misadjusted wage rates brought a strike March 20 when a worker was discharged on a super-seniority ruling of the management.

Mayor Scherf got an injunction almost immediately prohibiting more than five pickets at each of his three mills. His police gave the workers a pushing around. The weeklies he controlled printed threats and long, bitter attacks on the ACW, its officers and organizers.

The newspapers bragged the strike would be over shortly. But nine weeks have passed and the solidarity of the workers is continually increasing. The mills operate but at increasing loss of production.

DRIVE OFFICE'S NEW ADDRESS

Headquarters of the CIO's organizing drive in the South, originally slated to be in the Atlanta regional office, have been established at 79½ Poplar Street, N. W., Atlanta, it was announced by Van A. Bittner, director of the drive.

Phone number at the headquarters is Cyprus 5065.

Bittner also announced appointment of a number of regional directors for the campaign to unionize a million Southern workers. They include: Arkansas, Walter Harris; Georgia, C. H. Gilman; Kentucky, William Billingsley; Louisiana, Fred Peiper; North Carolina, William C. Smith; Texas, Robert Oliver, and Virginia, Ernest Pugh.

Steelworkers' Convention

DEMANDS OUSTER OF SMALL

PRESIDENT Truman was asked to request the resignation of Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small, in a blistering resolution adopted by the CIO United Steelworkers, during the closing sessions of their convention last week. Small has called for legislation outlawing strikes for six months.

Labor Sec. Lewis Schwellenbach received a hearty welcome from the delegates. He called for establishment of a permanent FEPC and passage of the 65c minimum wage bill, and praised CIO political activity.

"Whenever a labor union attempts to do something to better the conditions of the people of the country, that is called insidious political activity," Schwellenbach said.

"I don't know of any reason in the world why the organized workers of America haven't just as much right to take an interest in the results in a free election as any other part of our population."

In his concluding speech, Pres. Philip Murray urged the delegates to make political action their No. 1 project. "Labor has been fighting with its back to the wall," he said, to retain progressive legislation won from 1933 to 1935.

In other actions, the convention voted to raise monthly dues from $1 to $1.50, and changed the titles of Van A. Bittner and Clinton Golden from Assistant to the President to Vice-President.

41ST AFFILIATE GETS CHARTER

THE Amalgamated Lithographers of America this week became the 41st CIO affiliate when CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey presented the former AFL union with a charter at its eighth international convention at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Pres. William J. Riehl of the Lithographers received the charter on behalf of the organization's 20,000 members.

Expressing his pleasure, at being able to welcome this well-established union into the growing ranks of the CIO, Carey said that although this was the first graphic arts union to join the CIO, he was confident others would follow.

"You may be sure," Carey declared, "that the jurisdictional problems with which you have been faced for years under the AFL, will not plague you now. Your new parent body will give you every support in its power, and it has much strength."

Carey declared that the newest affiliate would aid the CIO in obtaining its great objectives of abolishing war and mass unemployment.

The Lithographers withdrew from the AFL several months ago because the AFL did not support their union label, or back them in jurisdictional disputes.

PJNW MEMBERSHIP UP 75%

MEMBERSHIP of the CIO Plaything, Jewelry & Novelty Workers Union has increased 75% since the previous convention two years ago, Pres. Anthony H. Esposito reported to the 170 delegates attending the union's fourth convention in Atlantic City this week.

Emphasizing the necessity for intensified organizational activity, Esposito pointed out that "the two great threats to the welfare of the American workers come from the open-shop anti-union employers on the one hand, and their reactionary collaborators in Congress on the other."

He declared that while it is necessary to preserve labor's gains against the attacks launched by poll-tax Democrats and the union-busting Republicans in Congress, workers should not align themselves with extremists, thus ignoring "the essential value of civil liberties and our way of life."

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, predicted that the CIO southern organizing drive would prove successful, while the AFL efforts to organize the South would fail.

Turning to the World Federation of Trade Unions, Haywood asserted that the hope of the world's future depends on its success or failure. He pointed out that the only labor movements not belonging to WFTU are "those of Japan, Germany—and the AFL."

On behalf of the convention, Esposito presented Haywood with a wrist watch made entirely by PJNW members as a token of appreciation for his guidance of the union. Robert C. Edwards, director of the PJNW Organizing Committee, was presented by Esposito with a wrist watch in appreciation of his services to the union.

The officers and the executive board recommended that the per capita payments to the international be increased from 50c to 75c and the minimum monthly dues from $1 to $1.50, Sec.-Treas. Alex Bail told the convention.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

ARE YOU PROTECTING YOUR CHILD?

Children are apt to play in the street. Hooking a ride is fun, but if this youngster fell into the path of another car, his life might be ruined or lost. If you want to protect your child from danger, ask yourself: (1) Has my child a good, properly equipped playground where he can play at all times? (2) Have I taught my child how and when to cross streets? (3) Have I warned my child against the dangers of street play and hooking rides? We repeat—are you protecting your child?

Photo by Three Lions

ASKS REORGANIZATION PLAN CHANGE

The U. S. Childrens Bureau will be stripped of authority to promote better health and welfare programs for children under the Social Security Act, if the present plan to transfer the Bureau from the Labor Dept. to the Federal Security Administration goes through, warns CIO Legislation Representative Nathan Cowan.

In a letter sent to President Truman this week, Cowan urged that Reorganization Plan No. 2 be amended in order to protect the powers of the Childrens Bureau. He charged that as the working plan now stands, it "is an open invitation to the Federal Security Administrator to hand over the Bureau's programs to any office in his agency he fancies.

"Even if he permits the Bureau to continue its programs," the letter stated, "the loss of authority will tie the hands of the Bureau.

"In fairness to our children, the CIO requests you to recall your order immediately, reinstating the powers given to the Childrens Bureau in the Social Security Act, Title V, and insuring that the Bureau retain its power to set standards and make investigations in the field of child labor."

NAMED TO ILO BODY

Frieda S. Miller director Women's Bureau, Labor Dept., is attending the meeting of the Governing Body of the Intl. Labor Office at Montreal, May 23 to 28, as U. S. Representative. She was appointed this week by President Truman.

SENATOR PEPPER IS WOMEN'S CHAMPION TOO

By ESTHER PETERSON
Washington Representative CIO Clothing Workers

SOMETIMES we forget that a bill like the Case bill affects women—just as it affects every right-thinking person in the country. Women will be glad to hear that last week one man, valiant and unafraid, stood up in the United States Senate and pleaded the case of every working man and woman in America. He spoke up for them day after day in the face of one of the strongest barrages of opposition any Senator has ever had to face.

John L. Lewis had made America not just angry, but mad. And the unscrupulous employers, ever eager for an opportunity to club labor, started beating the drums for action. Senators and Representatives started receiving, almost hourly, telegrams craftily worded to inflame their anger.

The press jumped on and the misled public lent a hand, too. It looked hopeless and many pro-labor spokesmen, in government and the press, grew strangely silent or preoccupied with famine in Europe at this point.

But one man stood up, day after day, pleading for thoughtful, careful consideration — not "legislation by revenge." Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.) was unmoved by the blasts bursting all around him. He spoke for us to a Senate riding a wave of blind hate:

"How long did the little boys and girls of the South have to work in the cotton mills? I used to see them in some of the cotton mills in the Southern States, with their little sallow faces, pallid, shrunken human beings coming out of the cotton mills, with lint in their eyes and in their hair and in their souls.

"Yet anyone who tried to better their working conditions was an agitator and many times those who tried to organize those workers were driven out of their quarters by deputy sheriffs and policemen, who were on the company pay roll, beating them over the head or applying to them some other kind of coercive force.

"No one can tell me that merely because he has learned that he and his fellow workers may get together, they have in mind wrecking management or wrecking private enterprise, or wrecking the American economy. They do not. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the demands which they make are just."

This is our champion. He fought in vain this time, but he will go on if we show him we are behind him. Write him a letter or a card telling him how you appreciate his fight. After what he has had to take from his fellow Senators and the press, he needs encourgement.

CASE BILL AIMED ALSO AT WOMEN

Any bill that would hamstring labor—such as the Case bill—would hurt women wage earners. The extent of the damage is shown by an examination of "Women's Stake in Unions," pamphlet to be issued May 27 by the U. S. Labor Dept. A chart shows the following percentages of women in some CIO unions including Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 40% — or 280,000; 66%, Clothing Workers; 60%, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

Good Listening!

CIO'S WEEKLY RADIO SHOW

Labor — USA

ABC Stations Coast to Coast

5:45 P. M. Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

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by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WITH STEVE DENTON EXPOSED AND ARRESTED, MICKEY PROPOSES TO SUE RIGHT AT THE UNION MEETING! BUT AS THEY ANNOUNCE THEIR PLANS TO GO AWAY AND GET MARRIED — THERE IS A SUDDEN INTERRUPTION...

WHAT D'YOU MEAN WE CAN'T GO OFF AND GET MARRIED?

YOU HEARD ME, SQUIRT. ME AND THE BOYS HAVE-OTHER PLANS FOR YOU AND SUE...

WHEN A RETURNED VET LIKE YOU COMES BACK AND KEEPS ON FIGHTING FOR THE REST OF US... AND TAKES A BEATING LIKE THE ONE YOU TOOK... WELL I THINK ME AND THE REST OF US —

... SHOULD GIVE YOU KIDS A REAL UNION WEDDING! I MAKE A MOTION —

RIGHT!

SECOND THE MOTION!

AYE!

AYE!

A UNION WEDDING!

SOMETHING *NEW* IS ADDED TO UNION ACTIVITY! PRESENTLY...

HERE'S THE CAKE THE WIFE BAKED FOR SUE AND MICKEY...

EVERYBODY'S BEEN SWELL... EVEN THE STOREKEEPERS AROUND HERE HAVE SENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR WEDDING FEAST...

AND LATER THAT EVENING...

HERE'S THE BRIDE AND GROOM! HERE WE GO! START THE CELEBRATION!

GEE... SUE... THE UNION SURE DOES THINGS IN A GRAND WAY...

I'M SO HAPPY, JIM... NOW IF ONLY YOU'D FIND YOURSELF A NICE GIRL AND GET MARRIED...

HE HAS A NICE GIRL, MOTHER BARRY... ONLY THE BIG BABBOON DOESN'T ASK HER!

PEGGY ALLEN! WHERE'VE YOU BEEN?

WAITING FOR YOU TO CALL ME UP SOMETIME... AM I NOT SHAMELESS, MOTHER BARRY...?

NOT AT ALL, DEAR...

YOU TWO YOUNGSTERS ARE PUTTING ME ON THE SPOT... BUT I'M NOT RUSHING INTO MARRIED LIFE... WHAT D'YOU SAY TO SOME REFRESHMENTS?

FINE... BUT I'D RATHER HAVE A UNION WEDDING...

ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

$$$ For Rankin

Over the opposition of the CIO and a host of other liberal organizations, the Committee on un-American Activities received $75,000 from the House last week.

Rankin—who has been vocal in his hate for workers, unions, farmers, Negroes, foreign-born, and anybody who can be classified as an enemy of fascism—is delighted at the opportunity to carry out his hate-propaganda.

He applauded when Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) warned that the funds would be used to smear PAC in the coming election.

"This is no longer an impartial committee," Marcantonio declared, "but a vehicle to strike down those groups with views opposed to his."

Supporters of the committee were hard put to explain its past, or predict its future. Rep. Sumners (D. Tex.) couldn't recall a single piece of legislation adopted at the committee's suggestion, nor how much of the $75,000 would be used to investigate the revived Ku Klux Klan.

The answer, in both cases, is nothing.

65c Minimum

In the next week or two the House may be ready to act on the 65c Minimum Wage Bill. It's time now to remind your Congressmen that they should vote for the bill without the inflationary rider tacked on by Senate reactionaries.

The Minimum Wage Bill will improve conditions for millions of the low income groups who most need government help. The inflationary rider would add several billion dollars to the already swollen coffers of the speculators, in whose hands are now concentrated the products of American farms.

The bill is vitally necessary; the rider is an open invitation to inflation and should be removed.

To help get the Minimum Wage past the anti-labor wolves, some 90 Congressmen — headed by Rep. George Outland (D. Calif.)—have set themselves up as co-sponsors of the bill. In a long, thorough speech to the House, Outland explained that the improved minimum wage is an economic necessity.

It would increase purchasing power, provide greater security, and in the long run help stabilize our nation's economy.

Scholarly arguments, however, won't get the bill adopted by the House. Your support is needed. Write or wire your Congressman today stating your strong support for S. 1349 and your determined opposition to the Pace inflationary rider.

Blunderbuss Legislation

Some Congressmen would pass a law to forbid the sale of chocolate ice cream soda on Saturday afternoon if they thought that such an act could remotely hurt labor unions.

To a man from Mars, the roundabout efforts of these foes of labor must appear amusing; but to American workers, who must struggle to maintain their standard of living in an area of rising prices and insecurity, these attacks on their unions are serious in the extreme.

The Case Bill, which has already passed the House, is up for debate and an early vote in the Senate. It would turn back the clock of labor legislation to the period before the Norris-LaGuardia Act, when injunctions and police violence were the common methods of "settling" a strike.

Now, thanks to the action of a little reactionary from the non-industrial state of South Dakota, this progressive legislation is menaced.

The Case Bill has support from two types of Congressmen -- those who know what they are doing, and those who don't. In the former category are the men who look with favor upon any stick with which to beat labor unions.

Others, less hostile, to the American workers, feel merely that "something has to be done." Like a bride experimenting with new recipes, they are eager to try anything once, although the results at worst may prove poisonous, or unusable at best.

Even the so-called "statesmen" among the hate-labor crew frequently get carried away by their enthusiasm to limit union activity. Sens. Russell (D. Ga.) and Ball (R. Minn.) have proposed an amendment to the Agriculture Appropriation and other agency bills to prohibit payment of federal funds to workers belonging to unions which permit strikes against the government.

The Ball-Russell fire was directed against the CIO Public Workers union, which they had hoped to cripple. Now they find their action would apply to hundreds of thousands of AFL and CIO unions and the rail brotherhoods employed in navy yards, arsenals, and other U. S. installations.

The answer to this sort of mess has long been known by American workers and liberals. A blow at any union is a blow at all labor. Even mildest anti-labor bill endangers every union. The only safe course is to fight—and fight hard—against each attempt to curb unions and economic democracy.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Case Bill HR 4908	Would harass unions with many new restrictions and anti-labor devices.	Passed by House; Senate may vote this week.	**Wire your Senators that you don't want the Case Bill in any form or any other anti-labor bill.**
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June 1947.	Passed by House with flock of death-dealing amendments; Senate Banking Committee now preparing report.	Wire your Senators to pass bill without amendments. **Strong action is needed to save OPA and price control.**
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee hearings to open soon.	Send wires to your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee. to support this bill.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; now ready for House Labor Committee.	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill S 1606	Establishes national health program aimed at providing adequate low - cost medical service.	Hearings being conducted by Senate Labor Committee.	Write your Senator that you want bill passed.
British Loan S. J. Res. 138	Would extend $3,750,000,000 long - term credit to Great Britain.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee now holding hearings.	Write or wire your Congressman to vote for loan without amendments.
Anti-polltax Bill HR 7	Outlaws polltax in federal elections; would apply to seven southern states.	Passed by House; approved by Sen. Judiciary Committee and awaits action by Senate. Foes of bill are stalling.	Write Senators demanding debate and vote before recess.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

FEPC: One bill that keeps coming up on Capitol Hill, to the discomfort of the conservatives, is the proposal for a permanent FEPC.

For the second week in a row, the House polltax crew voted to adjourn on Wednesday—this time by an 83-81 vote—rather than consider the measure. The prospect is that they'll either have to consider the bill, or face the facts that each Wednesday can be written off the calendar—this at a time when there are scores of important bills to be considered.

Foes of racial and religious discrimination in the House have been using the "Calendar Wednesday" technique to buffalo the tories. On Wednesday, under the rules, every committee can bring its proposed legislation to the floor, thus getting around the bottleneck House Rules Committee.

Rather than consider the FEPC bill, the polltax group demanded a roll call of the House four times in three hours. Having thus stymied action, they forced adjournment.

It's time to write your Congressman demanding an end to stalling tactics and quick action on the FEPC legislation.

POLLTAX: The Natl. Committee to Abolish the Polltax isn't impressed with arguments for burying the polltax in order to avoid a possible filibuster.

A committee statement takes issue with Sen. Barkley (D. Ky.), who complains that there isn't time for action or for filibuster.

The Senate majority leader is helping the polltax bloc "get what they want," the committee charges. "He knows and they know that a filibuster against the restoration of ten million votes would sound peculiarly disgraceful in an election year. It would sound wicked to a world that looks to America for democratic leadership."

For some eight months that anti-polltax bill has been ready for action. As the committee notes, there were weeks when the Senate met only briefly—but the polltax bill never was brought to the floor. Now, with time running short before the campaign recess, Sen. Barkley is worried about the possible anti-democratic filibuster of the southern bloc.

Action is long overdue to remove the polltax and permit the seven Southern states to have truly democratic elections. Wire your Senators and Majority Leader Barkley; demand action at this session to outlaw the antiquated levy on voting rights.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

HALT THE PLOT TO KILL LABOR!

By PHILIP MURRAY

Wire Sent by President of CIO to All Members of U. S. Senate

IN a moment of wild hysteria an attempt is being made to stampede through Congress legislation which has as its sole aim the destruction of the labor movement of this nation.

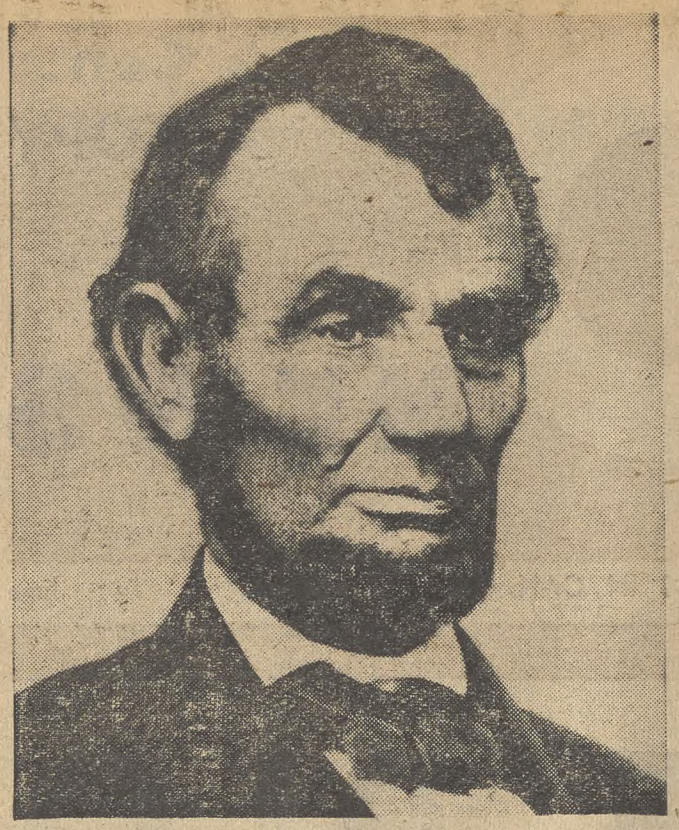
THE Case bill, which has passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and President Truman's recent proposal which has passed the House of Representatives, if finally enacted as law, would accomplish this most devastating end.

SINCE V-J Day powerful segments of American industry have been actively and deliberately seeking to provoke a crisis, to engineer a pretext for stampeding Congress into the passage of anti-labor legislation.

IT was not a labor organization but the powerful General Motors Corporation which rejected an award of the President's Fact-Finding Board. It was not a labor organization but the U. S. Steel Corporation and the steel industry which refused to accept a decision of the President of the U. S. to settle the labor controversy in that industry. It was not a labor organization but the powerful Westinghouse Corporation whose bad faith caused two U. S. Conciliators to withdraw in disgust. It was not a labor organization but the powerful oil industry which undermined and sabotaged all efforts to obtain a peaceful settlement of a wage dispute, thus provoking seizure by the government.

THE Case bill and the President's proposal repeal for all practical purposes the bene-

(See Page 16)



THEY FIGHT REACTION

"I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them or not. I like a system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail elsewhere. One of the reasons why I am opposed to slavery is just here." -- Abraham Lincoln, 1860.

The spirit of Lincoln is not dead. There are still men in Congress with a love of freedom and a belief in democracy who will fight for the preservation of the 13th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. That Amendment says: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the U. S., or any place subject to their jurisdiction." What some of these Congressmen said about legislation to smash labor is printed on this page.

REP. SAVAGE of Washington: "Those railroad workers should not be accused of striking against the government; they were throwing the ball at the employers, as they have a right to do, and the government ran in at the last minute and grabbed the ball and squawked because it hurt. That made it impossible for the workers to win their point . . . There are several things in the bill that we will be sorry for later on if we pass the bill in this condition. Let us not vote for militarism in the U. S. in peacetime. Let us not start another Japan."

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REP. GREEN of Pennsylvania: "President Roosevelt went all through the war without requesting any legislation as drastic as this. The paramount issue here today, in my opinion, is the civil liberties and the individual rights of citizens, and I do not think that you can make any man work because you bring in a piece of legislation and pass it in this Congress . . . I think that more thought should be given to this matter, and I do not see how I, myself, can at any time vote for a bill that is going to put into the military service the people who are trying to get a higher standard of living for their families and themselves."

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REP. DE LACY of Washington: "This bill contains points of vital consequence to all the people. These first two moves (repeal of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and of sections of the Wagner Act) deprive labor at once of its protection against court injunctions, and, second, of its protection against the old blacklist. I have actually experienced that blacklist in my own person. I know something of the pain that comes when a man is penalized and his family is penalized by being denied the right to earn his bread and butter."

●

REP. MARCANTONIO of New York: "Time and events will show after the fury and hysteria have passed away that these strikes were not provoked by workers or their leaders, but that they were promoted by profit-bloated corporations who have been seeking this very opportunity to continue the strikes and confuse the situation so as to bring about the very kind of legislation that we have before us today. They have won their round . . . I cannot help but remember that after the march on Rome by Benito Mussolini, one of the last edicts or laws that the last parliament of Italy passed was very, very similar to this legislation—the so-called labor syndicate law of Italy, based on the same proposition and under the same guise—that you cannot strike against the government.

"Again, I repeat, the government in this case . . . is merely acting as an agent of private monopolies . . . (Labor's rights) are being stripped away. You are stripping it away because the press wants it. The press wants it because monopoly finance wants it. God save the Congress of the U. S. from a repetition of what happened in the Italian parliament under Mussolini."

●

SEN. PEPPER of Florida: "I believe that this is going to be a moment to which we shall not look back with pride. It comes the nearest to being the indication of the willingness on the part of the duly constituted democratic body of this government to abandon democratic principles and protection that I have seen in my public career . . . I cannot believe that in peacetime, after victory, we shall yield up the democratic constitutional rights of the citizenry of this country because we have an unrestrained animosity against certain of the working men and women of the U. S.

"I venture with all kindliness to predict that the President of the U. S. has been imposed upon by his counselors, and that he will live to see the day when he will regret that he made to this Congress the recommendation for the passage of this measure. I would give my seat in the Senate before I would support such a measure."

●

SEN. DOWNEY of California: "I must admit, as I have heard here seriously debated the most dictatorial and harsh law of which human mind can conceive, that I am like a person in a dream. I cannot have a sense of reality that our President has proposed such a law, and in a wild hysteria of excitement, abandoning all consideration, in an hour or two the House of Representatives placed its approval upon it . . .

"No one can deny that if we once enact this bill, we will have given to the President of the U. S. and to the Army the power to shoot a man, after summary trial, in 24 hours, if the worker, under this bill, refuses to obey the call of the President and says 'I am unwilling to work in the coal mines under existing conditions.'"

●

SEN. MURRAY of Montana: "There are two courses ahead of the American people. One course is the road to an expanding economy of full employment and full production. If we take this course, it means legislation dealing with the many factors that affect disputes between labor and management. It means affirmative action with respect to price control, monopoly, taxation, health, housing, social security, mediation machinery and related matters. It means translating into reality the promise which Congress made to the American people in the Employment Act of 1946. This is the road to labor peace and harmony.

"But there is another course that lies ahead of us. That is the road of boom and bust, of feast and famine. That is the road that seems to be preferred by those who advocate a floating pool of unemployed in order to keep labor in its place. This is the road down which our country would travel if we followed the lead of the speculators, monopolists and profiteers . . . To those who look forward with glee to the prospect of boom-time profits and depression bargains, legislation to impair or destroy the rights of labor appear both desirable and necessary.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the overwhelming majority of the American people prefer the first course—the road to full employment, the road toward the enlargement and expansion of our social security program."

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SEN. LAFOLLETTE of Wisconsin: "Although I think a large majority of the employers have accepted in good faith collective bargaining by representatives chosen by their workers, as conceived and legislated for in the Natl. Labor Relations Act, there still remains an intransigent but powerful minority of employers who have never accepted in good faith and at heart the principle of independent collective bargaining upon the part of unions organized and choosing their own independent representatives. I know that to be true as a result of my own experience and four years of investigation in this field . . ."

●

SEN. MORSE of Oregon: "Is the Senator from California (Mr. Downey) aware of the fact that before noon on Saturday the White House knew that the railroad workers were willing to go back on the basis of the report of the President's own Emergency Board. . . ? May I say that I think that was one of the cheapest exhibitions of ham acting I have ever seen, because he knew full well, before he went to the rostrum, what the position of the American railroad workers was."

UNITED LABOR HITS TRUMAN BILL

TURNS BACK CLOCK 50 YEARS!

CIO LATE last week called upon President Truman to veto the Case anti-labor bill on the grounds that "it presents exceedingly grave dangers to the public welfare."

In a long, detailed analysis of the bill and its effects, CIO Pres. Murray declared that "far from removing the causes of labor disputes, it will in fact encourage and increase labor disputes."

Murray charged that the Case Bill is merely the latest in a series of proposals offered in Congress during the past 10 years to alter the whole structure of government labor policy, and to "weaken labor and undermine its bargaining strength."

President Truman's call for anti-labor legislation and the speedy action of the House in passing the President's bill, touched off the fastest and biggest protest from organized labor in recent years.

Within a few hours of the President's address to the joint session of Congress, in which he proposed drastic curbs on the right to strike and urged drafting of workers and union leaders who disregard "back-to-work" orders, a tremendous surge of protest sprang from every section of the labor movement.

In Washington CIO Pres. Philip Murray telegraphed a long message to every Senator pointing to recent action by corporations in stalling off settlement of disputes, and demanded that the Senators disregard arificial hysteria created in the press for immediate passage of the Truman bill.

Simultaneously, in a wire to all CIO-affiliated international unions and state CIO councils, Murray declared that "the most serious crisis in the entire history of the labor movemen now confronts us.

"The vicious anti-labor legislation which Congress is now considering and may momentarily complete will turn the clock back 50 years and leave the labor movement powerless and defenseless against a sinister conspiracy of American industrialists and powerful corporations."

Murray urged the widest possible mobilization of union members and the general public to fight passage of the Truman bill in the Senate, and called for wires and letters to the President urging his veto of the Case bill, which would permanenly restrict many of labor's present rights.

In Detroit, top leaders of the UAW joined with Pres. Walter Reuther to urge defeat of the bill and the widest possible program of joint action with the AFL and brotherhoods to ensure killing the bill in Congress.

Commenting on the situation were:

Sidney Hillman, PAC Chairman: "It is inconceivable that our government should reward the devoted effort, the self-sacrifice and self-restraint that American workers displayed in winning the victory by depriving them of the very freedom which we fought a bitter war against fascism to preserve."

Reid Robinson, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers: "It is noteworthy that not once, either in his radio talk or his speech to Congress, did the President put the guilt where it really belongs—on the arrogant and selfish railroad companies, who made unprecedented profits during the war."

Harold Ickes, chairman Independent Citizens Committee: "Labor would not be the only victim of he proposed drastic legislation. The entire American citizenry, the the whole democratic system of government, has been attacked."

James Patton, president Natl. Farmers Union: "Sorrowfully . . . the Natl. Farmers Union must denounce President Truman's messages and speech in the settlement of the railroad strike, and the bill he has proposed, as naked, open fascism."

Indiana CIO Council: "American workers cannot be forced to break strikes. They cannot be forced into industrial slavery. They will fight Mr. Truman and his law in the Senate, in the courts and at the polls."

Robert Kenny, president, Natl. Lawyers Guild: "By sanctioning the proposed legislation, Congress would be taking a course which leads inexorably to the termina-

(Continued on Page 13)

Monday after President Truman's smash-labor proposal more than 250 CIO members from N. Y. City flocked to Washington to register sharp protests with their Congressmen. Talking to Sen. James M. Mead are representatives of the N. Y. City CIO Council and affiliated unions.

BLACK WEEK—BLOW BY BLOW

LAST week was one of the most disturbing—and confusing—in recent American legislative history.

Here's a summary of action taken by Congress between May 25 and May 31 on various proposals affecting organized labor.

CASE BILL (HR 4908)

This measure, which was passed by the House early in 1946, was approved by the Senate on May 25, a few hours after President Truman's speech to the joint session of Congress. The vote was 49-29.

The Case Bill, as reported out of the Senate Labor Committee, contained provisions only for establishment of a Natl. Mediation Board, and for restriction of picketing in cases where farmers haul their own products to market.

The Senate, however, tacked on numerous amendments:

1. The Byrd amendment, forbidding unions to maintain sole control over health and welfare funds set up under collective bargaining agreements.

2. The Ball 60-day cooling off amendment, providing loss of Wagner Act benefits when workers strike after less than 60 days' notice.

3. The Taft amendment, to create an additional 30-day cooling off period in disputes between labor and public utilities.

4. The Ellender amendment changing the Wagner Act to deny any of its benefits to supervisory employes.

5. The Taft amendment, to make labor unions liable in the U. S. courts to damage suits for violation of contracts.

6. The Ball amendment, to outlaw secondary boycotts of products made under unfair working conditions.

7. The Ellender amendment, to make illegal any obsrtuction or delay to commerce through robbery" or "extortion."

An eighth amendment, offered by Sen. Wiley of Wisconsin, to usher in compulsory arbitration, was defeated 74-2.

The House, to avoid further discussion of the bill in a joint conference committee, suspended its usual rules on May 29 and approved the Senate version of the Case measure by a 230-106 vote. The bill then went to the White House for Presidential action.

TRUMAN BILL (HR 6578; S. 2255)

The work-or-be-drafted bill proposed by Pres. Truman in his speech to a joint session of the House and Senate on May 25, was approved in the House within two hours by a vote of 306-13. The Bill provides that for the duration of the national emergency the President can seize industrial properties affected by strike, lockout or slowdown, and, as he sees fit, call upon the workers to return to their jobs. At the same time he can order officials of the company and union to demand that his order be carried out; and he can determine what wages will be paid in seized plants. Any person failing to carry out these orders would be liable to a year's imprisonment and/or a $5,000 fine. Workers failing to heed the order will lose their Wagner Act rights and seniority status. In addition, the President can order the drafting into the army at rates and conditions he decides, of all workers who disobey his order.

Friends of labor in the Senate, together with many frequently anti-union Republicans, attacked the Truman bill in the Senate throughout the week. Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.) resigned from the Senate Labor Committee to protest the action of Majority Leader Barkley in referring the bill to the Interstate Commerce Committee.

PROBE LABOR RELATIONS

Rep. Howard Smith (D. Va.), a notorious foe of unions, proposed establishment of a joint Senate-House 14-man committee to investigate the entire subject of labor relations and offer recommendations for future legislation. The House approved the resolution, which would give the Speaker authority to appoint its seven members; under normal conditions, Smith, as the originator of the proposal, would be its chairman.

No action has yet been taken on the Smith proposal in the Senate.

The Senate Labor Committee, which has won wide praise for its studies of labor bills, has approved a request for funds to make its own special study of the labor-management problem. A study prepared by this committee would be preferable to the Smith-proposed joint committee.

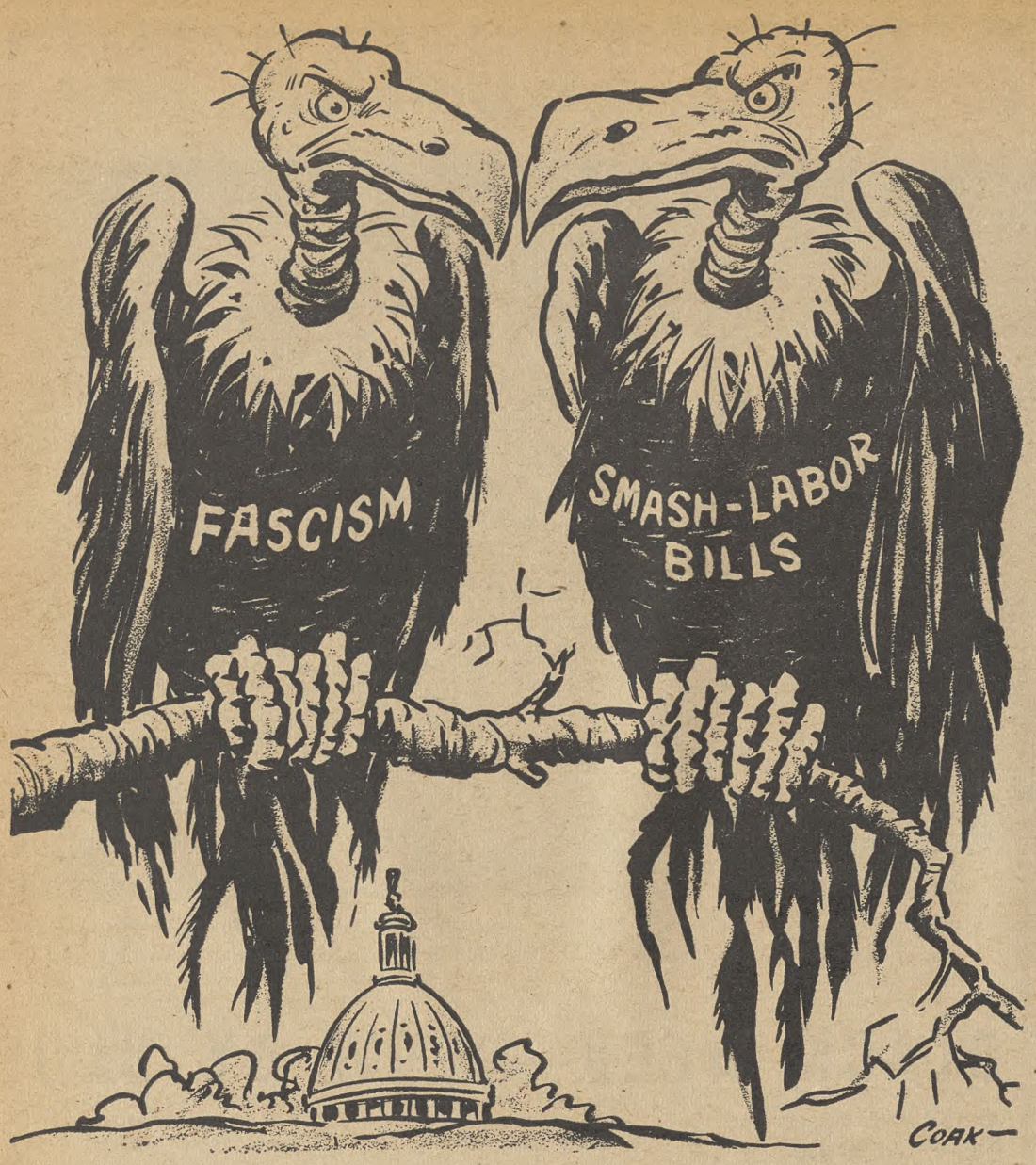
On May 28, the Senate removed the draft-labor section of the Truman bill. The vote was 70-13. The 13 votes came almost entirely from southern Democrats, with Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.) the only northern Senator to vote for retaining the work-or-fight clause in the bill.

'Even Society Quivered'

Gruesome sample of the kind of thinking by some people about the Truman "kill-labor" bill was contained in the Washington Daily News society pages this week.

"The weekend here and there was a wonderful thing!" wrote Evelyn Peyton Gordon. "Nobody would believe that the ending of a strike could have had an effect on society but it did. When Leslie Biffle walked into a cocktail party Sunday afternoon, half the guests said: 'Here comes our hero!' After all it was the dapper secretary of the Senate who brought the 'message to Garcia' Saturday afternoon, right in the middle of the President's fist-shaking speech.

"It was at the reception which the Morris Cafritz' gave for the Hungarian Minister and Mme. Szegedy—most Hungarian names seem to begin with a sneeze—and the town had really turned out. Mrs. Biffle, in turquoise blue and black, didn't seem to regard her husband in the light of a hero. But not so the other guests. Anybody who even touched that missive emerges popular."



TWO OF A KIND

The word "fascist" has often been too loosely used. But in the case of the present drive to smash the labor movement, the parallels with fascist procedure and thinking are so close as to make its use inevitable.

Wherever fascists have risen to power, their first purpose has been to destroy free labor unions.

They have gone about their dirty work by provoking national crises. They have whipped up hysteria through lying propaganda. Under cover of this hysteria, they have taken brutal steps for the suppression of labor.

Fascist procedures have also been marked by open use of government as the instrument of reactionary capital; by assumption of dictatorial powers to over-ride the people liberties; and by the installation of a slave labor system, in which workers are denied the right to strike and treated like conscripts.

Today, in America, we have seen the first steps taken along this disastrous path.

First, there has been a series of provocations by big-business interests, bloated with war profits and privileged to finance their shutdowns from the public treasury.

Each time these interests have forced their workers out on strike, their press and politicians have gone hog-wild in propaganda to whip up anti-labor hysteria. Each time they have been encouraged and made more arrogant by government failure to crack down on them.

Finally, these provocateurs achieved their "Reichstag fire" in the railroad strike. They induced the government to abandon all pretense of impartiality and to use its powers for the strikebreaking and union-busting purposes of reactionary big business.

President Truman actually went to Congress demanding dictatorial powers to abrogate the liberties of American working people. He asked legislation to jail, fine and outlaw workers for the mere act of striking, to deprive them of seniority rights and to force them to work at the point of the bayonet.

This Truman bill, to legalize involuntary servitude and to introduce the provisions of fascist labor codes, was actually passed forthwith by the House.

The Senate, at the same time, rushed through the Case bill, for the permanent destruction of many of labor's rights, and the House soon after accepted the Senate version of this bill.

The Case bill, like the Truman bill, would cut at the roots of the right to strike. It would force workers to work against their will during compulsory "cooling-off" periods, under penalty of loss of their rights under the Wagner act.

It would revive the hated anti-union injunction, compel unionists to handle scab material, and encourage employers to countless provocations so they might use the courts for union-breaking purposes. It is a one-sided instrument for the destruction of labor unions.

But the American people will not supinely let themselves be robbed of their liberties by such fascist techniques and proposals. Already many members of Congress are alarmed at what they have done. The whole labor movement has been united by this outrageous attack. Public-spirited citizens of all kinds are sounding the alarm.

President Truman must be swamped with demands that he veto the Case bill and withdraw his own atrocious proposals. Every member of Congress must be told to prevent the passage of the Truman bill in any form.

The American people must serve notice on their politicians that they will not tolerate any tampering with their liberties, and that they want nothing in this country that even smells of fascism.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

REMEMBER the war slogan, "Free Labor Will Win"?

Free labor did win. It outproduced by far the slave labor of the Axis. It fought and died for its freedom.

All through the war, labor's freedom was zealously guarded. The right to strike was preserved, and the unions' no-strike pledge was a voluntary one. Even the Smith-Connally act did not make the mere act of striking punishable by law.

But now, in peace-time, free labor is threatened with the very whip it wrested from the fascist slavemasters.

★ ★ ★

Under the dictatorial powers demanded by President Truman, free American workers may be forced to work against their will, like the slave labor of the Axis, subject to penalties modeled after the fascist labor codes.

Fines up to $5,000 and a year's imprisonment are threatened for the "crime" of striking, along with anti-labor injunctions, with all their attendant penalties.

The individual worker, who refuses to work under terms not to his liking, may be made an outlaw, deprived of all Wagner Act protection and robbed of his seniority rights.

Finally, under the Truman bill as passed by the House, he may be conscripted into the army, forced to work under military command, and courtmartialed if he refuses.

★ ★ ★

On Black Saturday, May 25, the President and Congress trampled like stampeding cattle on the people's liberties.

For the first time since 1865, when the Constitution was amended to forbid slavery or involuntary servitude, they acted . to reduce Americans to servitude.

Abraham Lincoln must have turned in his grave. For it was he who said:

"I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to. . . . I like a system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail elsewhere."

★ ★ ★

On this Black Saturday, President Truman went before a frenzied Congress, demanding the power to compel Americans to work against their will, under threats of fines, jail, loss of legal rights, military discipline and court martial.

A few minutes later, without deliberation, investigation or understanding of the measure before it, an hysterical House voted all he asked, with only 13 members dissenting.

The Senate meanwhile stayed in session until it passed the Case bill, abrogating the right to strike for 60-day "cooling-off" periods; subjecting unions to endless lawsuits; compelling unionists to handle scab materials; denying Wagner act protection to supervisory employes; and reviving the strike-breaking anti-union injunction.

★ ★ ★

But Congress did not suddenly go crazy from the heat of public pressure generated by the railroad strike.

Its actions were the consummation of a long and carefully planned plot, aided by manufactured pressure and hysteria.

Ever since V-J Day, powerful sections of American monopoly capital have been provoking one industrial crisis after another, by rejecting the workers' demands, refusing to accept Presidential and fact-finding awards, and forcing their workers out on strike.

On each occasion, there has been no governmental crackdown on the strike-provoking employers; while the employers' press, radio and politicians have had free rein in working up anti-union hysteria.

On Black Saturday, the plotters achieved their greatest triumph, an almost complete identification of government with the demands of monopoly capital.

Not one word was said by the President or the majority of Congress against the employers. Not one step was proposed to remedy the workers' grievances and the real causes of industrial disputes. Unmeasured abuse was heaped on the workers, and all the powers of government were called upon to destroy their freedom.

But the politicians will yet learn that American public opnion is not represented by the propaganda of the big-business press. The American people, who fought like lions against enslavement by foreign fascists, will not easily be robbed of their liberties by domestic dictators.

Free labor will win. But it will have to mobilize all its union strength and political power, along with all other freedom-loving Americans, to do so.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, L. S. Buckmaster, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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"Glad to see a man of your caliber fighting the OPA, Sir."

KNIFE OPA IN SENATE

THE heart of OPA and price control is being quietly and effectively cut out "with a dull knife," Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles warned the American public last week.

Bowles leveled his charges at the Senate Banking Committee, which has been tacking crippling amendments on to the price control bill. The bill had previously been mauled when it was voted in the House. The Senate committee has been working behind closed doors, but it was apparent this week that its amendments would be as destructive as those approved in the House.

The Senate committee's changes in the original OPA bill, Bowles declared, will affect not only food and clothing, but rent as well.

"The Senate recommendations are even worse than the bill passed by the House," he said, "and there is a promise of still more inflationary amendments to come.

"Here are the makings of an economic tragedy for every American family. The situation can still be saved, but only if the millions who go to make up our great country are awakened before it is too late."

The Senate committee has already announced sharp cuts in the amount of government funds it will recommend for food subsidies, and has voiced disapproval of the maximum average price plan—which forces clothing producers to devote a substantial section of their output to badly needed low-priced garments.

Meanwhile, in a brief submitted to the committee, OPA argued strongly against removing price controls on meat, a move frequently demanded by the powerful packing companies. Such a move would bring an immediate rise in meat prices, OPA declared, would affect indirectly the prices of 60% of all food costs, and would bring an end to all price control.

At the same time OPA announced a rise of a cent a quart in the retail ceiling price for milk, and rises of several cents in the butter ceiling.

Action on the price control extension bill must be taken before June 30 when the present law becomes ineffective. It is expected that the Senate will move to consider it immediately after the current debate on the anti-labor bills.

Analysis of Truman Bill

YOUR FREEDOM IS AT STAKE!

By LEE PRESSMAN

THE President's strike-breaking bill for the "settlement" of industrial disputes is the most repressive single labor proposal which ever has been advanced in the halls of Congress.

For the first time in the history of American life, either in war or in peace, the act of striking is made a crime. A strike is outlawed regardless of its purpose, regardless of whether the strike is conducted peaceably or not, regardless of the degree of employer provocation and regardless of the patience of the union in exhausting other available remedies prior to calling a strike.

The measure is unique in another and equally important respect. The bill rests exclusively upon war powers. Nearly one year after V-J Day and while the nation is at peace, a bill is proposed which relies exclusively upon the President's military powers to accomplish a purely peacetime objective.

The bill provides that the President, whenever he determines that a labor dispute curtails or impedes war production, may seize the affected plant, mine or facility. The President then determines that the continued operation of the plant, mine or facility is necessary for the maintenance of the national economy. He may issue a proclamation declaring the existence of an emergency. In his proclamation, the President is empowered:

1. **To call upon the employes and the union officers to return to their posts of duty before a day fixed in the proclamation.**
2. **To then call upon the union and its members to take any affirmative action he deems necessary to terminate the strike and to restore full operation.**
3. **To establish whatever terms and conditions of employment he thinks proper.**

The bill then explicitly states that after the issuance of the President's proclamation the officers of the union are obligated to act as strike-breakers and each individual worker is obligated to return to work whether he wants to or not. In short, it is made illegal for a union officer to refuse to break a strike and for an employe to refuse to return to work.

What happens if either the union officer or the employe insists upon his freedom? Four things may happen to such an individual:

1. **He is subject to a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment or both.**
2. **He is subject to a federal injunction and, in case he refuses to obey the injunction, to punishment for contempt of court. The Norris - LaGuardia Act, which prohibits federal injunctions in labor matters is repealed.**
3. **He is automatically discharged; he loses his employe status both for purposes of the Natl. Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act, and his seniority is wiped out.**
4. **He may be drafted on whatever terms and conditions the President sees fit to serve in the Army and is subject to military command to perform the work which he refused to do as a civilian. If he refuses to obey military command, he is then subject to the pains and penalties of court martial.**

This is the essence of the President's bill. It is also the essence of human slavery.

The savage character of this legislation may be seen by contrasting it with the Smith-Connally Act. Everyone now realizes that the Smith-Connally Act was a mistake, that it was passed in the heat of passion and incited rather than prevented wartime strikes. But even under the Smith-Connally Act, a wartime measure, the act of striking was not regarded as punishable under law. Section 6 of the Smith-Connally Act is limited to prohibitions against inducing others to engage in strikes or aiding strikes by giving them guidance and direction or by providing funds for the conduct of their strikes. In short, even the anti-labor group which played upon wartime passions and stampeded Congress into passing the Smith-Connally Act did not dare go so far as to outlaw the right of workers to strike. Moreover, under the Smith-Connally Act, no attempt was made to repeal the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the Natl. Labor Relations Act or the Railway Labor Act.

Even at the height of the war, the attempt embodied in the May-Bailey bill to conscript labor for war purposes was defeated because many saw in such a proposal a form of involuntary servitude inconsistent with the ideals of the war. We are threatened with a strike-breaking system of regulations which are "justified" on the ground of "war necessity."

The bill violates at almost every point fundamental constitutional safeguards. Under the bill as it is written it could be made a crime to picket a seized plant, to speak over the radio in support of a strike, to hold a union meeting or to distribute handbills.

All of the rights for which labor has struggled through the years and which the Supreme Court has repeatedly decided are protected by the Constitution are trampled upon by this bill.

The bill is one of the clearest instances of a violation of the constitutional prohibition against involuntary servitude which could be found. The bill nakedly and unashamedly seeks to force individuals to work against their will and to send them to the penitentiary if they refuse.

Even the Smith-Connally Act expressly provides that nothing in the Act should be construed so as to prohibit an individual from refusing to work or to accept employment.

The purpose of the bill is to destroy the freedom of the individual and to coerce his labor.

The purpose of the bill is demonstrated by the provision which authorizes the President to draft strikers into the Army. Here we see resort to the most severe use of the military power for the purpose of breaking a strike. Such a use of the power to conscript during peacetime for purposes of labor relations is unprecedented in American history.

The cold disregard which is reflected in the bill for democratic rights is seen also in the fact that the power to put the bill into effect is vested exclusively in the President.

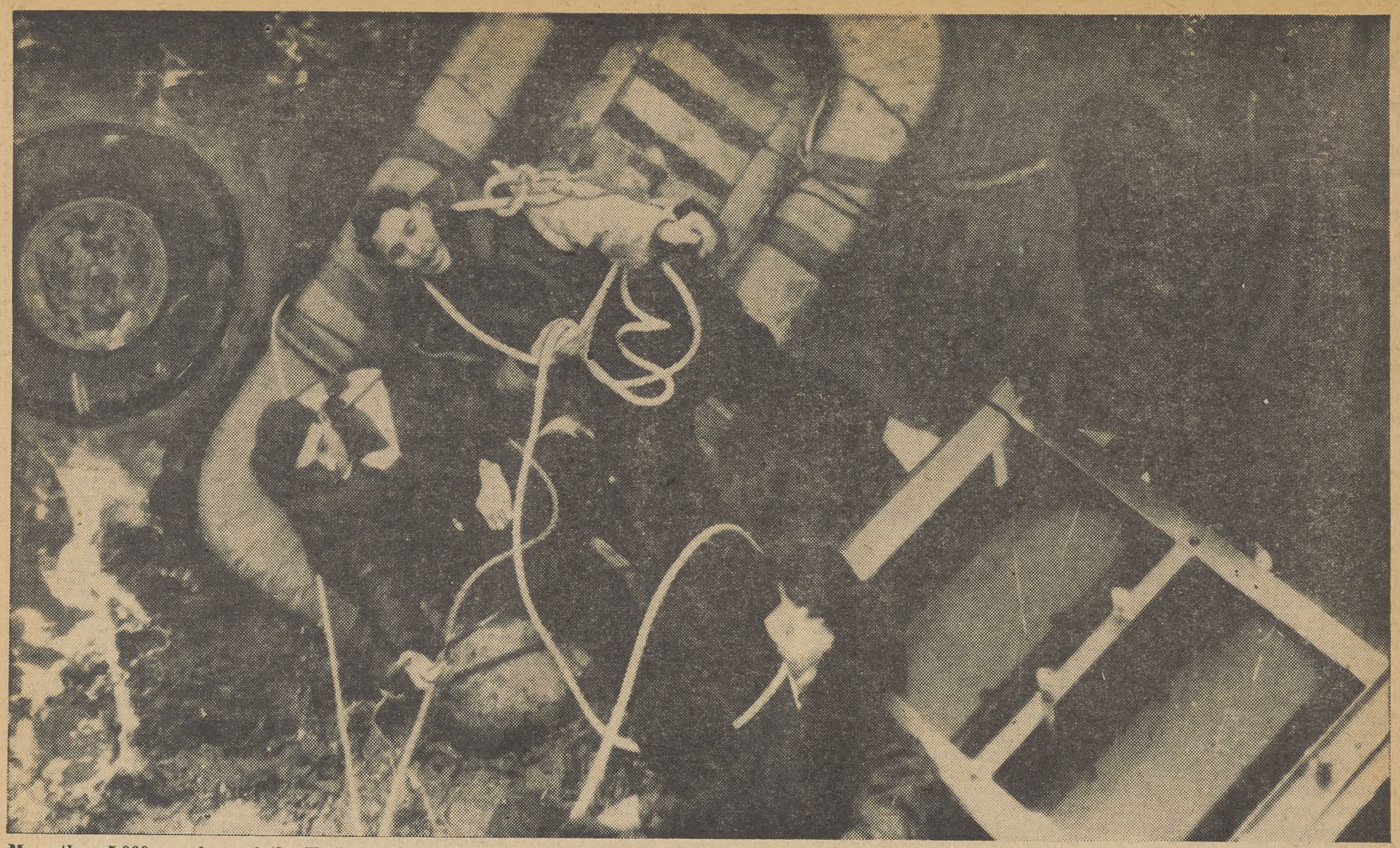
If the President decides that a plant should be seized under the bill, he may seize it for whatever reasons he sees fit.

If the President decides under the bill that a strike should be broken, he may break it for whatever reasons he sees fit. And he may break it on whatever terms he chooses.

A 50-year-old seaman with four children is not now subject to the draft but if the President should decide to draft him into the Navy for striking, the bill authorizes him to do so.

If he decides that workers should receive during the period of government seizure 5c an hour, he can force them to work for that amount. There are no standards in the bill to which the President must adhere and no provision is made for the courts to review his judgment.

We have just fought a bloody war to banish forever from the earth a system of slave labor operating under arbitrary military control. The President's proposal is a violation of the principles for which that war was fought.



More than 5,000 members of the U. S. merchant marine gave their lives to help win the war. Thousands of others were injured by bombs and torpedoes, by shock and exposure. Sample of what many had to endure is shown in this photo. Battered by mid-Atlantic wind, rain, waves, and haunted by the horror that perhaps they would never be found, two survivors of a torpedoed merchant ship strain the last bit of sheer nerve as they are helped aboard a Coast Guard cutter.

HEROES OF WAR ASK DECENT WAGES FOR FAMILIES IN PEACE

WORKERS in one of the most hazardous industries in America —who proved their patriotism in war—are negotiating with employers for the same standard of wage increases already won by millions of other organized workers.

In Washington this week, representatives of seven maritime unions—six of them CIO—laid joint demands of 200,000 members before shipowners and government.

The deadline for acceptance is June 15. On that day, if all unions have not negotiated satisfactory wage agreements, the maritime unions have voted to strike.

Some of the unions have been negotiating for more than seven months. They are fed up with delay. They do not want a strike, but they must protect their members' standard of living in a period of rapidly rising prices.

These are the unions (all CIO except the last): Natl. Maritime Union, Longshoremen & Warehousemen, Marine Cooks & Stewards, American Communications Assn., Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., Inland Boatmen, and Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers.

WHAT is their war record? From the bitter run to Murmansk to the savage beaches of Iwo Jima, it is one of bloody sacrifice. Of them, General Douglas MacArthur said:

"I wish to commend to you the valor of the merchant seamen participating with us in the liberation of the Philippines. With us they have shared the heaviest enemy fire. On this island I have ordered them off their ships and into fox holes when their ships became untenable targets of attack.

"At our side they have suffered in bloodshed and in death. The high caliber of efficiency and the courage they displayed in their part of the invasion of the Philippines marked their conduct throughout the entire campaign in the southwest Pacific area.

"They have contributed tremendously to our success. I hold no branch in higher esteem than the Merchant Marine services."

Hazardous as their work was in war, it also is dangerous in peace. Longshore work, for instance, has by far the highest accident rate of any type outside manufacturing, even exceeding that for logging.

WHAT are these men asking for? Their basic demands, put forward by Joseph Curran and Harry Bridges, co-chairmen of the Committee for Maritime Unity, are:

1. A flat 22c an hour increase in pay for the lowest ratings and graduated increases up to 35c an hour for skilled ratings.

2. A 40-hour week and an eight-hour day at sea and in port, with overtime for all work in excess of eight hours.

3. Overtime payments ranging from $1.25 to $1.75 an hour.

4. Retroactivity to October 1, 1945.

The demands of the longshoremen, in addition to retroactivity, are:

1. An increase of 35c an hour and corresponding increase in the overtime rate.

2. Saturday an overtime day.

3. Elimination of carloading differential.

Other union questions governing working rules and conditions for the more than 200,000 maritime workers represented by the seven unions are to be negotiated after settlement is reached on the main issues.

Maritime leaders participating in the meetings with the U. S. Dept. of Labor and the shipping operators are Joseph Curran, president of the NMU; Harry Bridges, president of the ILWU; V. J. Malone, president of the Marine Firemen; Hugh Bryson, vice-president of the Marine Cooks & Stewards; Joseph P. Selly, president of the ACA; and Randolph Meriweather, business manager of the Marine Engineers. Representatives of the Inland Boatmen's Union are not present at the meetings.

THE Committee for Maritime Unity was established at a National Convention of Maritime Unions held at San Francisco from May 6 through May 11. The convention marked a highpoint in the long years of effort by maritime workers to achieve unity on a national basis behind their common demands.

A major decision reached by the 215 delegates to the San Francisco Convention committed all the unions, with the exception of the Inland Boatmen's Union, which is not now in negotiations with the operators, to take joint national strike action on June 15 unless the operators, with whom the unions have been negotiating individually for more than seven months, granted their just demands. The convention stipulated that all the unions were to go on strike and not to return to work until the main demands of each union were settled.

The convention set up a National Strike Coordinating Committee, which is composed of the members of the Executive Board of the Committee for Maritime Unity. This committee was instructed to apprise the World Federation of Trade Unions of the impending strike and work out details for obtaining world labor support in the event the strike is not averted.

In the event the strike takes place the convention decided that all ships will be struck with the exception of troop ships and relief ships, with agreement to be reached either with government or private employers to operate such ships under fair and equitable conditions.

SUPERSENIORITY KILLED

THE U. S. Supreme Court this week nailed down the coffin lid on superseniority, brain child of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, and the darling of union-busting employers who hoped to use the illegal memorandum to pit veteran against non-veteran and destroy unions.

The court's six to one ruling against superseniority ended CIO's two-year battle against the unlawful interpretation of the Selective Service Act during which the union took its story to the armed forces, veterans and the general public.

Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, this week expressed the hope that "The Selective Service System will stick to the law and not attempt to lead into the Selective Service and Training Act meaning that does not exist there."

Superseniority would provide that an employer would have to give a veteran his old job back for a year, even though that means displacing a non-veteran with greater seniority.

The CIO first entered the legal arena to fight superseniority after Abraham Fishgold, veteran, brought suit in a Federal District Court in Brooklyn against CIO Marine and Shipbuilder Workers' Local 13 and the Sullivan Drydock and Repair Co., Brooklyn, claiming that he was illegally laid off while non-veterans with greater seniority remained on the job.

The District Court ruled in favor of Fishgold, but an appeal to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals brought a decision against him and for the union. The case then went to the Supreme Court, which in a ruling by Justice Douglas declared this week:

"We have searched the legislative history in vain for any statement of purpose that the protection accorded the veteran was the right to work when by operation of the seniority system there was none then available for him."

Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO, had told the court that superseniority would seriously disrupt industrial relationships and harm the veteran as well as the non-veteran.

M. H. Goldstein, Local 13's attorney, had argued that the contract under which Fishgold was laid off was made on the order of the Natl. Labor Relations Board and there was no evidence to show that Congress intended to amend the Natl. Labor Relations Act when it passed the Selective Service Act.

Hailing the decision Golden this week said:

"Ever since the superseniority theory was concocted by Selective Service in 1944, the CIO has fought it because it was contrary to the interests of veterans, organized labor and industry itself.

"It was contrary to the interests of the veterans because it would have benefited only a comparative handful of them for a year, whereas union contracts protect their seniority and job rights indefinitely.

"Superseniority would not only have wrecked the seniority principle which unions have built up after years of struggle to protect workers most equitably in their job rights, but would have disrupted industry by displacing older and skilled employes for young and untrained workers.

"The CIO has insisted that the Selective Service Act be applied as written and that an employe be credited upon his return to his old job with accumulated seniority equal to time spent in the armed forces.

"In fact the CIO has sought seniority credit equal to time spent in the service of their country for veterans not covered by the law—those who had no jobs before they went to war."

Copies of the decision may be obtained from Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

FORD WORKERS GET $10 MILLION NOW

Ratification of the contract with the Ford Motor Co. by Ford locals of the CIO Auto Workers by referendum vote this week brings into effect the retroactive 18c an hour wage increase back to Jan. 5. Roughly figuring 100,000 employes getting $7.20 a week additional for 20 weeks and allowing about a third off for shutdowns and layoffs in that period the total retroactive checks will be around $10,000,000.

"One thing I could never stand about the Army was those darned barrack room inspections!"

Spokesmen for the British Trades Union Congress and CIO spoke of common problems facing world labor during the meeting of the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee in Washington last wek. Seated: Sir Walter Citrine of the TUC; Anne Loughlin of the British garment union, and CIO Pres. Murray. Standing: Ernest Bell, TUC; W. P. Allen, British railway engineers; Michael Ross of CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.; F. Wolstencroft of British woodworkers; CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey, and T. Fletcher, TUC research staff.

LABOR'S WORLD

LATIN American labor, speaking through its central federation, last week demanded an end to persecution of workers in Brazil. Reports from Rio De Janeiro described police attacks on union longshoremen, railroad workers and bank employes, with the army helping the cops.

When railroad employes on the British-owned Leopoldina lines struck after seven months of futile bargaining for $15-a-month increases, Labor Minister Negrao Lima ordered his operatives to beat and arrest the men. The president of another workers' organization—bank employes—has been arrested.

The Workers Unity Movement (MUT), representing the unions, charged the government with persecuting labor to cover up its own failure to act effectively against inflation and other major economic issues.

* * *

Allied Labor News reports from Rome that the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) has demanded government action to prevent the U. S. Trans-World Airlines from getting a monopoly over Italian air transport. Under a plan that has been worked out in Rome, present Italian air firms would be dissolved; TWA and the Italian government would operate the lines on a monopoly basis.

Italian labor complains that the scheme is "contrary to national interests."

* * *

Joint action against Spain's Franco regime has been pledged by the Franco-British Trade Union Committee, in which the labor movements of the two countries are represented.

The committee reached agreement on another problem over which their respective governments have not yet seen eye to eye: the still-potent industrial machinery of the German Ruhr. The British and French unionists urged international control over Ruhr industry to prevent future use by German warmongers, and recommended that the French get a first priority on coal from the Ruhr mines.

* * *

Here and there: Irish railwaymen have negotiated wage increases of from $10 to $18 a month . . . Sons of British dockworkers are to get first preference in the filling of new jobs . . . Spontaneous strikes have occurred in several Vienna engineering and metal plants; since the liberation of Austria, wages have been kept at old levels, but prices are going up . . . The fascist Argentine government has decided that only incorporated unions can participate in collective bargaining.

CIO, BRITISH STUDY WORK STANDARDS

THE Anglo-American Trade Union Committee, comprised of representatives of the CIO and the British Trades Union Congress, has completed a "fruitful discussion" of problems facing the labor movements of Great Britain and the U. S., it was announced this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the TUC.

Formal meetings of the committee were held at CIO headquarters in Washington. The British delegation returned to England late last week.

Murray and Citrine issued the following statement at the termination of the conference:

"The Anglo-American Trade Union Committee has enjoyed a fruitful discussion of the major problems affecting the labor movements of Great Britain and the U. S. As representatives of the British Trades Union Congress and the CIO, we have surveyed the problems concerning the development of industrial democracy in our two countries and exchanged past experiences in developing strong union organizations.

"These talks have embraced such varied points as collective bargaining, minimum wages, the 40-hour week, health and safety standards, and various aspects of the problem of workers' security in the postwar world. We feel that we have benefitted greatly by this opportunity to exchange ideas and attitudes, and believe that continued forms of these international discussions can prove tremendously helpful in developing international friendship.

"It is anticipated that this committee will meet again in England later in 1946."

The TUC delegation consisted of Citrine; W. P. Allen of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen; F. Wolstencroft of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers; Ernest Bell, secretary of the TUC international department; Anne Loughlin of the Natl. Union of Tailors and Garment Workers; and Ted Fletcher of the TUC Research Department.

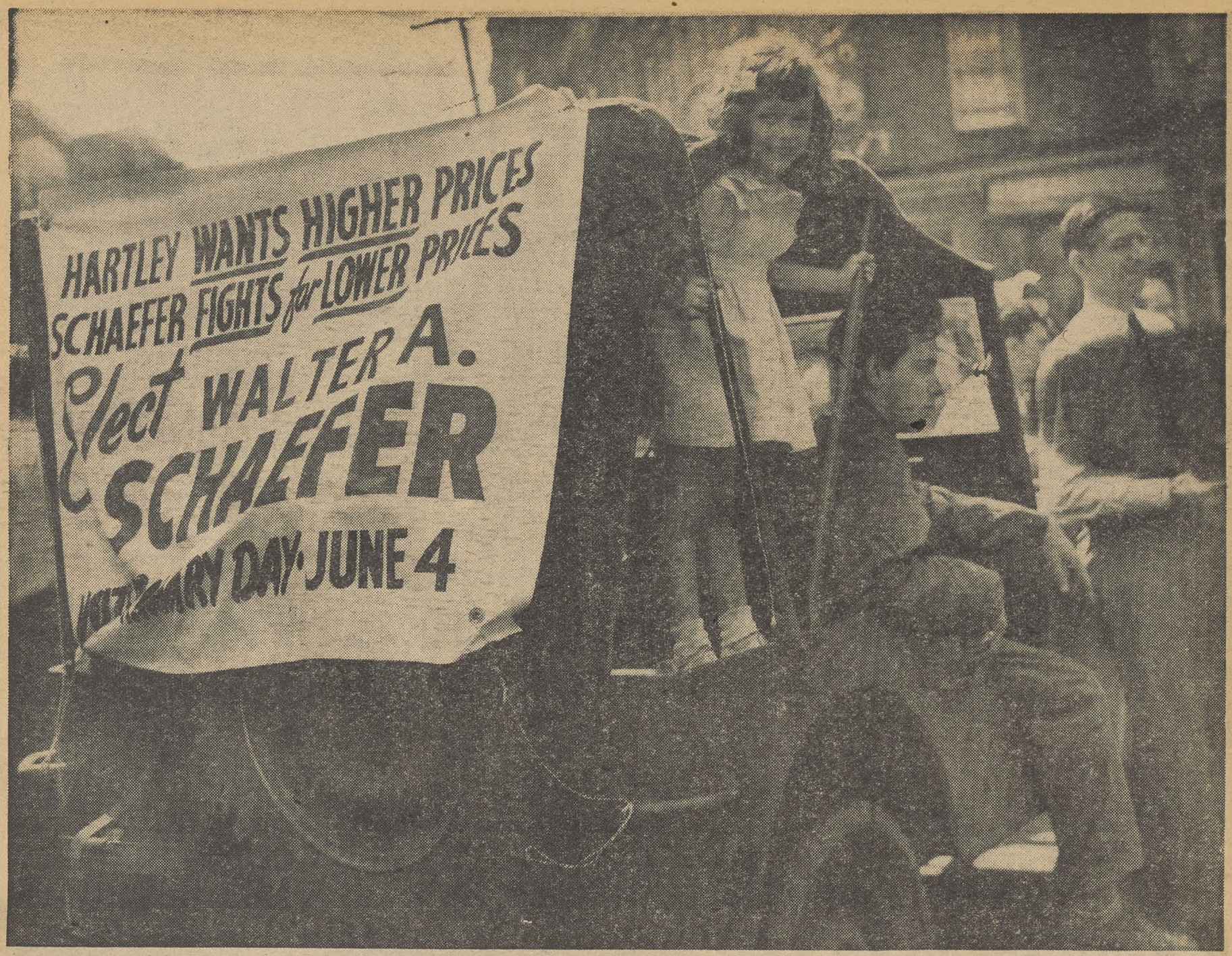
The CIO was represented by President Murray, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice-Pres. Allen S. Haygood, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union, and Michael Ross, director of the CIO international affairs department. Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, another CIO member of the committee, was prevented by illness from attending the sessions.

CIO SENDS THREE TO MOSCOW MEET

CIO will be represented at the World Federation of Trade Unions executive council meeting next month by a three-man team.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, UAW Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas and Michael Ross, director of the CIO international affairs department, will fly to Moscow, site of the June 16-18 confab.

The WFTU has a full agenda planned for the meeting. To be discussed are the problem of the German trade unions, a report of the labor situation in Greece, relations with the United Nations Economic & Security Council and a considerable number of admintrative proposals in connection with the development of the WFTU international machinery.



1 It's the people vs. the Corporations, and the issue is OPA, in the 10th Congressional district of New Jersey. On the streets of Newark, the people are rallying for the June 4 primary that pits anti-OPA Republican Fred A. Hartley, 19 years a Congressman, against challenger Walter A. Schaefer. Schaefer is for OPA, for a 65c an hour minimum wage bill, for a fair employment practices law, against legislation like the Case bill. Among his younger backers is Carolyn Diane Fink, daughter of veteran Carl Fink.

2 The Greater Newark CIO Council is leading the fight against Hartley. "Why is it that Hartley has been elected nine times?" asks Political Action chairman Jim Moore. "He has two faces. If there's a funeral, he sends a remembrance. If there's a wedding, he sends a greeting. He plays shuffleboard with the boys. What does he do when he goes to Washington? He shows who's back of him by leading the fight to raise the price of milk from 16c to 32c a quart, to see that the price of a suit of clothes jumps from $30 to $75." Moore, left, discusses campaign tactics with Sam Varano, left, and Emil Nardachone, local officials of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

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3 "Hartley is leading the fight against continuation of price control," Moore tells the crowd. "If his bunch wins, instead of paying $30-$40-$50 for rooms, I'll be paying $75 to $100." One of his listeners, Frank Cicola, said: "It's time we changed. We don't want inflation and another depression. I don't want to ever see another depression like the one in '29. I used to walk from plant to plant—e fellows would wave me away before I even got to the door."

UT TO BEAT LABOR'S FOE

Photos by MARIAN HILLE

'WE'RE not professional politicians. We're workers from the shops, and we've come here to talk to you as laboring men and members of the mmunity on the defeat of Hartley and the election of Walter Shaefer." his is CIO-PAC at work. The speaker is Nick Cilli, PAC chairman of the h ward of Newark. He is addressing a street corner gathering. Another eaker begins, "Friends, relatives, and members of the community." He is ck Martino, PAC chairman of the first ward in Newark and a Westinghouse orker of Local 426, UE. This is his neighborhood and there are probably some his relatives in the crowd.

These election rallies, the motorcades, leaflet distributions, and home canssing are waking up the New Jersey communities to guard their best interests the coming primaries and elections. The union men work hard. Five speeches five street corners on your free Saturday afternoon is work. But they underand the seriousness of the campaign.

Congressman Fred A. Hartley must be defeated. Hartley's record in ashington is all bad. His voting has been against OPA and has been antioor (for the Case bill) all along. Further, as Jim Moore, PAC chairman in arge of this campaign, pointed out to the Newark street corner audience, le's not just voting for this anti-labor legislation. Congressman Fred Hartley leading this fight."

A highly industrialized portion of New Jersey is involved in this campaign. ion members from the region in steel, auto, electric, gas, rubber, packinguse, clothing, textiles and other industries are being drawn into PAC tivity. Center for the drive is the PAC office in Newark at 17 William St.

There are 110,000 registered voters in the territory, including part of wark and East Newark, Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, Belleville, Kearney, Harrin and Nutley.

4 Politics is people. You have to take the issues to them in their neighborhoods. UE-CIO member Frank Scarpelli hands out leaflets and tells voters about Hartley's record—America First supporter up to Pearl Harbor, fierce opponent of strong price control, voter against subsidies to help provide housing for veterans.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Victor Ulivich, Acting CIO Regional Director, Philadelphia, reports the following election victories: Tabor Manufacturing Corp., Philadelphia, UERMWA 33, Against 19; American Insulating Machinery Co., Philadelphia, UERMWA 31, Against 0; Earl Gear Co., Philadelphia, USA-CIO 26, Against 1; Keystone Silk Co., Lebanon, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 126, Against 101; Phenolite Co., Kennett Square, Pa., UERMWA 129, Against 20, and Carr Plush-Gloucester Plush Co., Gloucester, N. J., CIO Textile Workers 18, Against 0.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, Connecticut, advises: Dictaphone Mfg., Co., Bridgeport, Conn., UERMWA-CIO 372, No Union 260; Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., New Hartford, Conn., UERMWA-CIO 75, Company Union 61, No Union 9.

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Reg. Dir., announces: Cleveland Electric Motor, Cleveland, Ohio, employes voted 9 to 1 in favor of CIO. Organization was handled by Stanley Kwiat, Intl. Rep.

CIO Field Rep. Chet Dusten, Portland, Oreg., reports: Huntington Rubber Mill, CIO 40, AFL 5, Neither 8.

The American Newspaper Guild won the following elections: New York Daily News (plant guards) voted 39 to 0 for CIO; Record American maintenance employes, Boston, Mass., voted 21 to 1 for the CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joe Dernoncourt, Oklahoma, reports: Scott Mining Co., Picher, Okla., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 41, No Union 20; Tri State Incorporated (card-check) CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 71, No Union 52; Harris Mining Co., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 22, No Union 7. The organization work was carried on under direction of Organizer Howard Lee.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., Minnesota, advises: Mitchell Battery Co., Minneapolis, UERMWA-CIO 17, No Union 2; Musser & Co., Wells, Minn., UPWA-CIO 83, No Union 29.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. Org. IUMSWA-CIO, reports: IUMSWA won bargaining rights for Sherman & Wilbur Ship Repair Yard, Long Beach, Calif.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchie, St. Louis, reports: Easton Shoe and Boot Co., St. Louis, CIO Shoe Workers 48, AFL 2.

Ralph Dawson, CIO Field Rep., Los Angeles, Calif., reports: U. S. Ind. Alcohol, Anaheim, Calif., FTA-CIO 12, AFL 10, No. 1

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, reports: American Optical Co., Kansas City, Kans. (card-check) chose CIO Optical Workers as bargaining agent, Rep. Samuel Grolmes was in charge.

CIO Asst. Reg. Dir. John Collins, Boston, Mass., reports: C. T. Wall Co., Providence, R. I., CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers 46, Against 0.

Acting CIO Reg. Dir. Burt J. Mason, Chicago, reports: Chas. F. L'Hommedieu and Sons, Co., Inc., Chicago, (production & maintenance employes), UERMWA-CIO 45, Against 9.

AND HERE'S FROM THE SOUTH

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Rotary Lift, Memphis, Tenn., USA-CIO 91, Machinists 81. This plant had been under closed shop contract with the Machinists for 5 years. Campaign handled by USA Reps. Earl Crowder and Lawrence McGurty. Milton Bowers, Inc., (card-check) certified USA-CIO. Rep. Crowder in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Carey E. Hagler, Birmingham, advises: USA Dist. Dir. R. E. Farr informs: Knight Iron & Metal Co., Birmingham, USA-CIO 38, No Union 10.

Robert Oliver, CIO Reg. Dir., Texas, reports: Triangle Publishing Co., Houston, CIO Newspaper Guild 9, Against 0; Purity Baking Co., El Paso, CIO 46, AFL 1; Fleming & Sons, Inc., Dallas, CIO Paperworkers 103, No Union 78, and Wright & Patterson Packing Co., Dallas, CIO Packinghouse Workers 48, AFL 13, No Union 14.

Thomas J. Gaallgher, Dir. Org. IUMSWA-CIO, reports: American-Norit Co., Jacksonville, Fla., CIO 14, AFL 6; Drake-Thompson & Co., New Orleans, CIO 25, No Union 7.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

Pres. Donald Henderson of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers exclaimed, "It's about time," when the Natl. Labor Relations Board this week asked Federal court action in San Francisco to halt unfair labor practices against canneries belonging to the Calif. Processors & Growers. The canneries recently signed back door contracts with the AFL teamsters as the climax of long defiance of NLRB orders.

* * *

Nine hundred members of the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers at the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. plant at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., this week won their 14-week-old strike when management agreed to a new contract providing an 18c hourly raise.

* * *

Members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers this week walked out of the Interborough News Co., New York City, warehouses, in protest against contract violations. Eighty-two of the 125 strikers are veterans.

* * *

The CIO Oil Workers' executive council voted at its May meeting in Fort Worth, Texas, to appropriate $25,000 as a contribution to the CIO's Dixie Drive.

* * *

Mobile, Ala., maritime workers will not go hungry during their strike scheduled to start June 15, if they take the offer of George A. Fife, a member of the Mobile Bay Seafood Workers, who operates a five-ton fishing smack. Fife promised that he and his friend will see that the striking maritime workers are kept supplied with all the seafood they can eat.

WOODWORKERS GAINS TOTAL 20c

A 5c per hour increase won this week by 40,000 lumber workers on the Pacific coast brings to a total of 20c per hour the gains won by the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America since V-J Day.

The settlement affects employes of over 500 companies in the Douglas fir region. An increase of 15c per hour was won last fall, effective November 1. The present 5c offer is effective as of April 1, when ratified by the principals.

The Wage Stabilization Board has to act upon the increase.

Negotiations are continuing in the Western Pine areas and it is hoped an early settlement will be arrived at without a work stoppage.

Although the IWA-CIO top committee was armed with a strike vote in both negotiations, it became unnecessary to use strike action.

The recent negotiations were opened by nearly 100 companies cancelling contracts, and other companies asking revision of as many as 33 contract points.

A joint request was made for Dept. of Labor assistance. Ronald Houghton and Joe Vincent, acting in behalf of the Dept., brought about the proposed settlement between the committees which is to be referred to the IWA membership and the employers. The IWA committee has recommended acceptance of the proposal.

The IWA committee agreed to forego a sick leave demand in view of the national lumber shortage and the great need for material to build homes for returning veterans and lumber for wooden boxes in which to move precious food crops.

"The IWA has continually pointed out ways that our government can assist in getting better over-all lumber production, utilize wood waste, and, at the same time, build up our crop of trees for the future," said Pres. James E. Fadling at the conclusion of negotiations.

"The IWA, therefore, urges again that a sound program be devised to assist full production of lumber and logs, giving the workers a good wage at steady employment. Lumber workers will produce at good wages, but are also firm in their position that if prices and profits soar, they must and will demand better wages and conditions."

Late this week the IWA reported that Klamath Basin, Oregon, and California pine operators have agreed to the same wage increase as the fir associations.

Five out of seven Pacific Coast lumber associations have accepted terms, IWA officials said, with the major holdout in white pine, employing about 8,000.

SEES BIGGEST STRIKE'S END

By ESTHER HANDLER

HOPE for an early settlement of the biggest current CIO strike tying up production of vitally needed farm equipment and resulting from stubborn refusal of violently anti-union companies to bargain in good faith, was seen this week. Secretary of Labor Louis B. Schwellenbach announced to the press that the government intends to take over the Allis-Chalmers and J. I. Case plants by the end of the week if these companies refuse to resume "genuine bargaining."

J. I. Case plants, located at Racine, Wis., and Rockford, Ill., employing 5,000 workers, organized by the CIO Auto Workers, have been strikebound for six months. Allis-Chalmers strike involving seven plants—some out as long as 2½ months—and nearly 30,000 workers, climaxed two years of unsuccessful bargaining.

Robert Buse, president of Local 248, UAW-CIO, West Allis, largest of the Allis-Chalmers locals, declared last week that this step by the government places the responsibility for the holdup of farm equipment production during a national food crisis "squarely where it belongs: with the management of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Speaking for the Allis-Chalmers Workers Council, the organization through which the seven unions—organized by the Electrical, Radio & Machine, Farm Equipment Workers and UAW—function cooperatively, Buse declared that the unions are ready to negotiate with the company as soon as it sends its top officials into negotiations. The chief obstacle in the way of securing contracts at each of the plants is the company's insistence upon being represented by "fourth string" officials, the local union president said.

PACKING UNION TO PLAN PACTS

HAVING emerged from this year's 10-day strike stronger than ever before, the CIO Packinghouse Workers will meet in Montreal, June 3 for their third constitutional convention.

Prominent among the affairs to be considered by some 400 delegates will be plans for new contracts for the Big Five packers—Swift, Armour, Wilson, Cudahy and Morrell—whose master contracts expire this August. It is expected that the delegates, speaking for some 200,000 packinghouse workers, will ask for a guaranteed annual wage to be included in the new contracts.

The union is proud of the annual wage plan negotiated by the CIO employes of the Hormel plant in Austin, Minnesota. In operation since 1935, the Hormel plant is an illustration as to how a guaranteed yearly wage benefits the workers as well as the community in which they live. The assured income of the Hormel workers is reflected in the growing prosperity of Austin, where the Hormel plant is a dominant company, and in the improved industrial relations and high productivity of the packing workers.

The convention will elect international officers and directors for the 10 districts of the union which cover the entire United States and Canada. Because the ODT banned last year's convention, this is the first election to be held since June, 1944.

A convention high-light will be the report by Pres. Lewis J. Clark of UPWA on his recent trip to the South American countries and of the formation of the Pan-American Committee of Meat Workers.

New York City social service workers, members of the CIO Office and Professional Workers, diagnose their complaint against the Community Service Society, which has refused to recognize the union. The pickets did not interrupt the agency services as they picketed on their own time.

THE WORD OF GOD

INDEPENDENT FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL

MILITANT TRUTH

AMERICANISM

A NATIONAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION

Interpreting Current Events From A Fundamental Christian And Constitutional American Viewpoint

VOL. 7. NO. 4. CATTANOOGA 1, TENNESSEE. APRIL, 1946 5 CENTS PER COPY.

Twelve reasons for not joining the CIO cited in the April issue of the Militant Truth, southern anti-union sheet, whose masthead is pictured here, boil down to two—that by organizing six million workers for better wages and working conditions and by making them active politically, the CIO has sinned against God and the Constitution.

U. S. MOVES TO SMASH KLAN

WHILE employers racked their brains for ways to halt the CIO's southern organizing campaign, public protest from southerners precipitated action this week against the Ku Klux Klan by both Federal and Georgia authorities.

The U. S. government filed a tax lien in the State courts against the organization for $685,305 allegedly unpaid income taxes dating back to 1921.

With California earlier showing the way by revoking the Klan's charter, Georgia's Gov. Ellis Arnall ordered similar action, after clergmen verbally flayed the secret organization from the pulpits of more than score of churches in Atlanta, the hooded hoodlums headquarters.

Presumably referring to the backing the Klan is reportedly giving to Eugene Talmadge in his campaign for Governor of the State, Arnall declared that the Klan was violating its charter by engaging in political activity.

Another alleged violation of the Klan charter as a nonprofit fraternal organization was cited by Arnall. The KKK was charged by Georgia's governor with promotion of "prejudice, hatred and intolerance through the concerted action of its members."

But employers were marshalling an arsenal of devices to fight the organization of their employes. Southern textile interests were reported by Federated Press to be planning a tax of 10c on each cotton spindle to raise a war chest for "public relations"—a large part of which is expected to find its way into the Klan's coffers.

A variety of other means were used. At Gaffney, S. C., where the CIO Textile Workers have been on strike 13 months against the Gaffney Mfg. Co., city officials arrested parents, picketing with their children, after passing a special ordinance.

Methods used at Smithfield, Va., were a gathering of 300 backed by Remmie L. Arnold, president of the Southern States Industrial Council—the principal speaker—as well as rumors of lynching to intimidate Negro CIO members.

Lloyd Vaughan, CIO representative, was booed when he attempted to speak at the meeting. Although the CIO lost an NLRB election at a small meat packing plant the next day, organizational plans are going forward in Smithfield and throughout Virginia with employes joining at Arnold's own pen factory in Petersburg, and an NLRB election is in the offing.

CIO WINS DETROIT CITY WORKERS

After a strenuous campaign by both sides the CIO United Public Workers last week won a 2 to 1 victory over the AFL in a representation election among Dept. of Public Works employes of the city of Detroit.

The vote was CIO 2,513; AFL 1,343; no union 249. It was conducted by the city election commission along NLRB lines and was the first of its kind in any American city, according to V. Pres. Mort Furay of the UPW. While the city conducted the election Mayor Jeffries, campaigning for the Republican nomination for governor of Michigan, says no contract will be signed. But some sort of working agreement is confidently expected by the UPW.

MEETING KEYED TO DIXIE DRIVE

"ORGANIZE the South!" is the slogan appearing on the badges issued to the delegates attending the fourth constitutional convention of the CIO United Furniture Workers.

The furniture convention, the first held in three years due to war transportation restrictions, will open on June 3 in the Statler Hotel, Detroit.

Pres. Morris Muster of UFWA announced that credentials already in the international office indicate the largest convention ever held by the union. A large delegation from Southern local unions is assured and delegates will represent locals from such important furniture centers as Thomasville and High Point, N.C.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Martinsville and Roanoke, Va.

Prominent speakers who have accepted invitations to address the convention include CIO Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood, Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas, of the CIO Auto Workers; CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Charles G. Bolte, American Veterans Committee, chairman.

A substantial number of local unions will be represented by delegates who saw service in the Army, Navy, Marines and the Seabees. A two-day meeting of the union's General Executive Board opened June 1 and the incoming GEB will meet the two days following the convention.

BANK BECOMES UNION'S HOME

DELEGATES representing more than 12,000 red caps, dining car employes, Pullman laundry workers and airline service employes, will meet in Chicago, June 4 to 7, for the fifth biennial convention of the CIO United Transport Service Employes.

A feature of the convention will be the formal dedication of the Union's new home at 3452 South State St. The building was formerly the Binga State Bank. Speakers for the occasion will be CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Bishop Bernard J. Shiel; Bess Myerson (Miss America of 1945); Congressman William L. Dawson and the Rev. Joseph Moore.

Others scheduled to address the delegates during the convention are: Pres. Walter Reuther, of the CIO Auto Workers, John W. Gibson, assistant Secretary of Labor and Rose Pesotta, author of "Bread and Roses." Also on the program are D. S. I. Hayakawa of the Illinois Institute of Technology, Dr. Frank Horne, U. S. Housing Agency, Henry Lee Moon of CIO Political Action Committee, General Counsel Leon M. Despres of UTSEA and Hope R. Stevens, New York Regional Council, UTSEA.

Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the UTSEA declared that the convention will study and adopt methods of increasing the union's activity in the many communities where local organizations exist.

"We are of the opinion" he declared, "that intelligent unionism today must assume greater community responsibility. Unions today must consider and should give real consideration to community services, co-operative and credit union programs, hospitalization insurance, veterans' services and family, cultural, recreational and social activities."

18½c AIRCRAFT RAISE

A wage increase of 18½c an hour has been won by the CIO Auto Workers for 1,900 employes of Taylorcraft Aviation Corp. at Alliance, O.

Twelve cents of the raise is payable as of May 6. Three cents will be paid August 1, and the final 3½ cents will go into effect on November 1. All factory and office employes will share in the increase.

AFL MAKES ATOM BONER

THE CIO Atomic Workers Organizing Committee leveled its first big blast against the AFL this week and Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic workers moved in to widen the breach.

Jumping on a statement made by George L. Googe, AFL Southern organizing chief, that the AFL would not eek initiation fees from atomic workers, the CIO charged that the AFL already had collected initiation fees ranging from $3.50 to $250.

"Many atomic workers have stormed the AFL offices . . . and demanded that their money be refunded," CIO representatives said.

Initiation fees and high dues have been collected by about 25 different AFL unions at Oak Ridge "under the promise that some day the AFL hoped to get contracts," the CIO charged.

CIO initiation fees are $1 for non-veterans and veterans pay no fees. Membership dues in the CIO union do not start until bargaining rights are established between the union and managers of the atomic energy plants.

WAREHOUSE LOCAL MAPS N. Y. DRIVE

A large-scale organizing drive in New York's wholesale and warehouse industry was voted unanimously by 350 delegates at a two-day Convention of the Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, May 25 and 26, in Brooklyn.

The delegates voted an appropriation of $250,000 to finance the drive, which is aimed at doubling the local's present membership of close to 15,000 in the New York area within a year after it gets under way this fall.

At the same time, the delegates approved a wage program for the industry calling for minimum wage provisions in all contracts of no less than $1 per hour for warehouse work, 85 cents per hour for office work and light assembly work.

Summing up the discussions on the organizing drive and the wage program, Local 65 Pres. Arthur Osman brought waves of cheers and applause when he told the delegates: "We must raise our sights, demand wage increases in keeping with today's skyrocketing living costs, and make up our minds to fight for them. If our employers do not resist our wage demands, it's an indication that we're not asking something worthwhile. Anything worth while must be fought for!"

ANTI-CIO RAG BARED

By TRAVIS K. HEDRICK

THERE'S a journalistic hack making himself a good living in Chattanooga, Tenn., by linking fantastic smears of organized labor to a tortured and twisted denial of decent, fundamental Christian doctrine in a tabloid paper that mysteriously appears wherever the AFL or CIO starts an organization campaign in the south.

The hack signs himself Sherman A. Patterson, and calls his paper the Militant Truth, complete with an illustration of the Holy Bible backed up with the Cross, and an American flag on the masthead.

Militant Truth calls itself a monthly "interpreting current events from a fundamental Christian and constitutional American viewpoint."

All efforts to contact Patterson in person failed during two days here, but his office in the downtown James Bldg. was open with a young girl clerk in charge.

While waiting for her to assemble some back copies in an office stacked high with the current issue, I noted Patterson's bookcase filled with most of the anti-New Deal, anti-labor books of recent years. It also featured volumes of Elizabeth May Dilling, the domestic fascist who charged Mrs. Roosevelt is a red, and "Roosevelt's Black Record" by the same writer.

Although Militant Truth pours most of its venom on the CIO, it appeared mysteriously at Knoxville when the AFL Ladies Garment Workers was organizing the Standard Knitting mills. Addresses on the current number in its office were going to workers in Griffin and Athens, Ga.

Patterson's listed objectives are "to present the Gospel Message, true to the Bible," and to "uphold the free, representative, constitutional form of government."

Appearing as religious writer is a Dr. Dan W. Wilbert, Washington, D. C., who, strangely enough, is not listed in the Washingon directory as either an individual or a clergyman.

Who are Militant Truth's other writers? The January, February and March issues list the following authors, all suitably featured for southern readers:

Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel (D., Tex.), who has fought every effort of labor to improve the lot of the common man; Howard Rushmore, labor-baiting writer for Hearst's New York Journal American; Samuel B. Pettengill, ex-Congressman from Indiana, now stooging for Frank Gannett's anti-labor, anti-New Deal "Committee for Constitutional Government," and David Sentner, Washington writer for Hearst papers.

Well over a half page is devoted in the February issue of the paper to B. Herly attacking Pres. Sidney Hillman and the CIO Clothing Workers, and another big feature is concerned with the reasons why workers should not ask for higher wages.

Militant Truth is against OPA, against higher wages, against organized labor; against the New Deal. Its columns prove it is for sweatshop employers, for organized greed and high profits.

REMEMBER IN NOVEMBER

13 AGAINST SLAVE LABOR

A hysterical House of Representatives approved the Truman anti-strike bill (H. R. 6578) by 306 to 13.

Here are the names of the 13 Congressmen who kept their eye on the ball and refused to vote for precedent-breaking "work-or-be-drafted" legislation:

DEMOCRATS

John Coffee
Washington
Robert Crosser
Ohio
Hugh DeLacy
Washington
William J. Green
Pennsylvania
John Kee
West Virginia
Matthew Neely
West Virginia
George O'Brien
Michigan
Charles Savage
Washington

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

Vito Marcantonio
New York

REPUBLICANS

C. W. Bishop
Illinois
Howard Buffet
Illinois
Clare Luce
Connecticut
Frederick Smith
Ohio

TELLS ROLE OF LABOR CO-OPS

Labor is urged to support collective buying through consumer cooperatives as it has supported collective bargaining through unions, in a pamphlet "Labor and Co-ops" by James Myers, published by the Cooperative League of the USA. Myers, a friend of labor for many years, is industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches and a member of the Cooperative League's Committee on Organized Labor and Consumer Cooperation.

As very little has been written in this country about labor-sponsored co-ops, this 48-page pamphlet should be of value to union members interested in co-operative activity. It gives basic principles and present trends of true cooperatives; briefly reviews the extent of the labor co-op movement in England and other foreign countries where it has grown to much greater proportions than in the U. S.; lists by states those consumer cooperatives and buying clubs which were built in whole or in part by wage earners, and suggests organization of a credit union as one of the simplest and best ways to start a cooperative group.

The pamphlet may be obtained from the Cooperative League, 167 West 12th St., New York 11, N. Y., at 15c a copy.

"Omigosh! I forgot to register!"

By a 230-106 vote, the House of Representatives passed the Case anti-labor bill for a second time on May 28. The form of the Case bill was identical to that passed earlier in the week by the Senate.

The Congressmen who voted for the Case bill voted against labor; the 106 who voted against the bill voted for labor's democratic rights. In this tabulation, votes for the bill are marked "W"; those against the bill, "R." NV signifies Not Voting.

The following Congressmen were paired for the bill (W): Ploeser (R. Mo.); Eaton (R. N. J.); Schwabe (R. Mo.); Gwinn (R. N. Y.); Arends (R. Ill.); Auchincloss (R. N. J.); Hartley (R. N. J.); Bennett (R. Mo.); Robertson (R. N. D.); Hebert (D. La.); and Vinson (D. Ga).

The following Congressmen were paired against the bill (R); Hook (D. Mich.); Miller (D. Cal.); Tolan (D. Cal.); Douglas (D. Cal.); Havenner (D. Cal.); Healy (D. Cal.); Norton (D. N. J.); King (D. Cal.); Dawson (D. Ill.); Coffee (D. Wash.); LaFollette (R. Ind.); and Butler (R. N. Y.).

ALABAMA

Boykin (D)	W
Grant (D)	W
Andrews (D)	W
Hobbs (D)	W
Rains (D)	W
Jarman (D)	NV
Manasco (D)	W
Sparkman (D)	W
Patrick (D)	NV

ARIZONA

Harless (D)	R
Murdock (D)	R

ARKANSAS

Gathings (D)	W
Mills (D)	W
Trimble (D)	W
Cravens (D)	W
Hays (D)	NV
Norrell (D)	W
Harris, Oren (D)	W

CALIFORNIA

Lea (D)	NV
Engle (D)	NV
Johnson, Leroy (R)	W
Havenner (D)	NV
Welch (R)	NV
Miller (D)	NV
Tolan (D)	NV
Anderson (R)	NV
Gearhart (R)	NV
Elliott (D)	NV
Outland (D)	R
Voorhis (D)	R
Healy (D)	NV
Douglas (D)	NV
McDonough (R)	NV
Patterson (D)	NV
King (D)	NV
Doyle (D)	R
Holifield (D)	R
Hinshaw (R)	NV
Sheppard (D)	NV
Phillips (R)	W
Izac (D)	NV

COLORADO

Gillespie (R)	W
Hill (R)	W
Chenoweth (R)	W
Rockwell (R)	W

CONNECTICUT

Ryter (D)	R
Kopplemann (D)	R
Woodhouse (D)	R
Geelan (D)	R
Luce (R)	R
Talbot (R)	W

DELAWARE

Traynor (D)	NV

FLORIDA

Peterson, J. Hardin (D)	W
Price (D)	W
Sikes (D)	W
Cannon, Pat (D)	NV
Hendricks (D)	W
Rogers (D)	W

GEORGIA

Peterson, Hugh (D)	W
Cox (D)	W
Pace (D)	W
Camp (D)	W
Vinson (D)	NV
Tarver (D)	W
Gibson (D)	W
Wood (D)	W
Brown (D)	W
Mankin (D)	W

IDAHO

White (D)	NV
Dworshak (R)	NV

ILLINOIS

Douglas (D)	R
Dawson (D)	NV
Rowan (D)	R
Kelly (D)	R
Gorski (D)	R
Sabath (D)	R
O'Brien (D)	R
Link (D)	R
Gordon (D)	R
Resa (D)	R
Church (R)	W
Reed, Chauncey W. (R)	W
Mason (R)	NV
Allen (R)	W
Johnson, Anton J. (R)	W
Chiperfield (R)	W
Dirksen (R)	W
Arends (R)	NV
Sumner (R)	W
McMillen (R)	W
Simpson, Sid (R)	W
Howell (R)	W
Price (D)	R
Vursell (R)	W
Clippinger (R)	NV
Bishop (R)	R

INDIANA

Madden (D)	R
Halleck (R)	W
Grant (R)	W
Gillie (R)	W
Harness (R)	W
Johnson, Noble J. (R)	NV
Landis (R)	W
LaFollette (R)	NV
Wilson (R)	NV
Springer (R)	W
Ludlow (D)	NV

IOWA

Martin, Thomas E. (R)	W
Talle (R)	W
Gwynne (R)	W
LeCompte (R)	W
Cunningham (R)	W
Dolliver (R)	W
Jensen (R)	W
Hoeven (R)	W

KANSAS

Cole (R)	NV
Scrivner (R)	W
Winter (R)	NV
Rees (R)	NV
Hope (R)	NV
Carlson (R)	NV

KENTUCKY

Gregory (D)	W
Clements (D)	R
O'Neal (D)	R
Chelf (D)	W
Spence (D)	R
Chapman (D)	W
May (D)	NV
Bates (D)	R
Robsion (R)	W

LOUISIANA

Hebert (D)	NV
Maloney (D)	W
Domengeaux (D)	W
Brooks (D)	W
McKenzie (D)	W
Morrison (D)	W
Larcade (D)	W
Allen (D)	W

MAINE

Hale (R)	W
Smith, Margaret Chase (R)	R
Fellows (R)	W

MARYLAND

Roe (D)	W
Baldwin (D)	W
D'Alesandro (D)	R
Fallon (D)	W
Sasscer (D)	W
Beall (R)	R

MASSACHUSETTS

Heselton (R)	W
Clason (R)	W
Philbin (D)	NV
Holmes, Pehr G. (R)	W
Rogers, Edith Nourse (R)	W
Bates (R)	NV
Lane (D)	R
Goodwin (R)	W
Gifford (R)	W
Herter (R)	W
Curley (D)	NV
McCormack (D)	R
Wigglesworth (R)	W
Martin, Joseph W. (R)	W

MICHIGAN

Sadowski (D)	NV
Michener (R)	W
Shafer (R)	W
Hoffman (R)	W
Jonkman (R)	W
Blackney (R)	W
Wolcott (R)	NV
Crawford (R)	W
Engel (R)	R
Woodruff (R)	W
Bradley (R)	W
Hook (D)	NV
O'Brien (D)	R
Rabaut (D)	R
Dingell (D)	R
Lesinski (D)	NV
Dondero (R)	W

MINNESOTA

Andresen, August H. (R)	NV
O'Hara (R)	W
Gallagher (D)	R
Starkey (D)	R
Judd (R)	W
Knutson (R)	W
Andersen (R)	W
Pittenger (R)	W
Hagen (R)	NV

MISSISSIPPI

Rankin (D)	W
Whitten (D)	W
Whittington (D)	W
Abernethy (D)	W
Winstead (D)	W
Colmer (D)	NV
McGehee (D)	W

MISSOURI

Arnold (R)	W
Schwabe (R)	NV
Cole, William C. (R)	W
Bell (D)	NV
Slaughter (D)	W
Bennett (R)	NV
Short (R)	NV
Carnahan (D)	R
Cannon, Clarence (D)	R
Zimmerman (D)	W
Sullivan (D)	R
Ploeser (R)	NV
Cochran (D)	NV

MONTANA

Mansfield, Mike (D)	R
D'Ewart (R)	W

NEBRASKA

Curtis (R)	W
Buffett (R)	W
Stefan (R)	W
Miller, A. L. (R)	W

NEVADA

Bunker (D)	NV

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Merrow (R)	NV
Adams (R)	NV

NEW JERSEY

Wolverton (R)	R
Hand (R)	NV
Auchincloss (R)	NV
Mathews (R)	W
Eaton (R)	NV
Case (R)	W
Thomas, J. Parnell (R)	W
Canfield (R)	R
Towe (R)	W
Hartley (R)	NV
Sundstrom (R)	W
Kean (R)	W
Norton (D)	NV
Hart (D)	R

NEW MEXICO

Fernandez (D)	NV

NEW YORK

Sharp (R)	W
Hall, Edwin (R)	NV
Latham (R)	W
Barry (D)	R
Roe (D)	NV
Delaney, James (D)	NV
Delaney, John, (D)	R
Pfeifer (D)	R
Keogh (D)	R
Somers (D)	R
Heffernan (D)	R
Rooney (D)	R
O'Toole (D)	R
Rayfiel (D)	R
Celler (D)	W
Buck (R)	R
Baldwin (R)	R
Marcantonio (ALP)	R
Bloom (D)	R
Torrens (D)	R
Powell (D)	R
Lynch (D)	R
Rabin (D)	NV
Buckley (D)	R
Quinn (D)	NV
Gwinn (R)	W
Gamble (R)	NV
Bennet (D)	W
LeFevre (R)	NV
Kearney (R)	R
Byrne (D)	W
Taylor (R)	NV
Kilburn (R)	NV
Fuller (R)	W
Hancock (R)	W
Hall, Leonard (R)	W
Taber (R)	W
Cole, W. Sterling (R)	W
Rogers (D)	R
Wadsworth (R)	W
Andrews (R)	NV
Elsaesser (R)	W
Butler (R)	NV
Reed, Daniel A. (R)	W
Klein (D)	R

NORTH CAROLINA

Bonner (D)	W
Kerr (D)	W
Barden (D)	W
Cooley (D)	NV
Folger (D)	NV
Durham (D)	NV
Clark (D)	W
Doughton (D)	W
Ervin (D)	W
Bulwinkle (D)	W
Weaver (D)	NV

NORTH DAKOTA

Lemke (R)	R
Robertson (R)	NV

OHIO

Bender (R)	W
Elston (R)	W
Hess (R)	W
Gardner (D)	R
Jones (R)	W
Clevenger (R)	W
McCowen (R)	W
Brown (R)	W
Smith, Frederick (R)	NV
Ramey (R)	W
Jenkins (R)	W
Brehm (R)	W
Vorys (R)	W
Weichel (R)	W
Huber (D)	R
Griffiths (R)	W

OHIO—Continued

Thom (D)	NV
McGregor (R)	W
Lewis (R)	R
Kirwin (D)	NV
Feighan (D)	R
Crosser (D)	R
Bolton (R)	W

OKLAHOMA

Schwabe (R)	W
Stigler (D)	W
Stewart (D)	NV
Boren (D)	W
Monroney (D)	W
Johnson (D)	W
Wickersham (D)	W
Rizley (R)	W

OREGON

Norblad (R)	W
Stockman (R)	W
Angell (R)	R
Ellsworth (R)	W

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett (D)	R
Granahan (D)	R
Bradley (D)	R
Sheridan (D)	R
Green (D)	R
McGlinchey (D)	NV
Wolfenden (R)	NV
Gerlach (R)	W
Kinzer (R)	W
Murphy (D)	R
Flood (D)	R
Fenton (R)	W
Hoch (D)	R
Gillette (R)	W
Rich (R)	W
McConnell (R)	W
Simpson, Richard M. (R)	W
Kunkel (R)	W
Gavin (R)	NV
Walter (D)	R
Gross (R)	W
Brumbaugh (R)	W
Morgan (D)	R
Graham (R)	W
Tibbott (R)	W
Kelley (D)	R
Rodgers (R)	W
Campbell (R)	W
Corbett (R)	NV
Fulton (R)	R
Eberharter (D)	R

RHODE ISLAND

Forand (D)	R
Fogarty (D)	R

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rivers (D)	W
Riley (D)	W
Hare (D)	W
Bryson (D)	W
Richards (D)	W
McMillan (D)	W

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mundt (R)	W
Case (R)	W

TENNESSEE

Reece (R)	NV
Jennings (R)	W
Kefauver (D)	R
Gore (D)	W
Earthman (D)	W
Priest (D)	W
Courtney (D)	NV
Murray (D)	NV
Cooper (D)	W
Davis (D)	R

TEXAS

Patman (D)	W
Combs (D)	W
Beckworth (D)	W
Rayburn (D)	SPKR.
Sumners (D)	W
Johnson, Luther (D)	W
Pickett (D)	W
Thomas, Albert (D)	R
Mansfield, Joseph J. (D)	W
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	W
Poage (D)	W
Lanham (D)	W
Gossett (D)	W
Lyle (D)	W
West (D)	W
Thomason (D)	W
Russell (D)	W
Worley (D)	W
Mahon (D)	W
Kilday (D)	W
Fisher (D)	W

UTAH

Granger (D)	R
Robinson (D)	R

VERMONT

Plumley (R)	W

VIRGINIA

Bland (D)	W
Daughton (D)	NV
Gary (D)	W
Drewry (D)	W
Burch (D)	W
Almond (D)	W
Robertson (D)	W
Smith, Howard (D)	W
Flannagan (D)	R

WASHINGTON

DeLacy (D)	R
Jackson (D)	R
Savage (D)	R
Holmes, Hal (R)	W
Horan (R)	W
Coffee (D)	NV

WEST VIRGINIA

Neely (D)	R
Randolph (D)	R
Bailey (D)	R
Ellis (R)	W
Kee (D)	R
Hedrick (D)	R

WISCONSIN

Smith, Lawrence (R)	W
Henry (R)	W
Stevenson (R)	W
Wasielewski (D)	R
Biemiller (D)	R
Keefe (R)	W
Murray (R)	W
Byrnes (R)	W
Hull (Prog)	R
O'Konski (R)	R

WYOMING

Barrett (R)	W

SENATE VOTE ON CASE BILL

ON MAY 25, the Senate voted 49-29 to pass the Case anti-labor Bill (HR 4908). This bill, approved earlier in the year by the House of Representatives, repeals in effect the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act and hobbles labor unions with numerous restrictions.

It is a vicious bill. It was studied for weeks in the Senate Labor Committee, which removed most of the bad features. But in a series of seven amendments, a combination of Republican and polltax Senators again loaded the bill with anti-labor devices.

Remember this vote in November. And remember that this was no bill passed in excitement and hysteria—but one which had been long studied and long debated. The men who voted for the Case bill aginst labor knew exactly what they were doing.

Men who voted AGAINST the Case Bill are listed as R; men who voted for it are listed as W; those not voting are listed as NV.

ALABAMA
Bankhead, John H. 2d (D) ..... NV
Hill, Lister (D) ..... R

ARIZONA
Hayden, Carl (D) ..... R
McFarland, Ernest W. (D) ..... R

ARKANSAS
McClellan, John L. (D) ..... W
Fulbright, J. William (D) ..... W

CALIFORNIA
Downey, Sheridan (D) ..... NV
Knowland, Thomas J. (R) ..... W

COLORADO
Johnson, Edwin C. (D) ..... R
Milliken, Eugene D. (R) ..... W

CONNECTICUT
Hart, Thomas C. (R) ..... W
McMahon, Brian (D) ..... R

DELAWARE
Tunnell, James M. (D) ..... NV
Buck, C. Douglass (R) ..... W

FLORIDA
Andrews, Charles D. (D) ..... NV
Pepper, Claude (D) ..... R

GEORGIA
George, Walter F. (D) ..... W
Russell, Richard B. (D) ..... W

IDAHO
Gossett, Charles C. (D) ..... NV
Taylor, Glenn H. (D) ..... R

ILLINOIS
Brooks, C. Wayland (R) ..... W
Lucas, Scott W. (D) ..... W

INDIANA
Willis, Raymond E. (R) ..... NV
Capehart, Homer E. (R) ..... W

IOWA
Hickenlooper, Bourke M. (R) ..... W
Wilson, George A. (R) ..... W

KANSAS
Capper, Arthur (R) ..... W
Reed, Clyde M. (R) ..... W

KENTUCKY
Barkley, Alben W. (D) ..... R
Stanfill, William A. (R) ..... W

LOUISIANA
Ellender, Allen J. (D) ..... W
Overton, John H. (D) ..... NV

MAINE
Brewster, Owen (R) ..... W
White, Wallace H., Jr. (R) ..... W

MARYLAND
Radcliffe, George L. (D) ..... NV
Tydings, Millard E. (D) ..... W

MASSACHUSETTS
Saltonstall, Leverett (R) ..... W
Walsh, David I. (D) ..... NV

MICHIGAN
Ferguson, Homer (R) ..... W
Vandenberg, Arthur H. (R) ..... W

MINNESOTA
Ball, Joseph H. (R) ..... W
Shipstead, Henrik (R) ..... R

MISSISSIPPI
Bilbo, Theodore G. (D) ..... NV
Eastland, James O. (D) ..... W

MISSOURI
Briggs, Frank P. (D) ..... R
Donnell, Forrest (R) ..... W

MONTANA
Murray, James E. (D) ..... R
Wheeler, Burton K. (D) ..... R

NEBRASKA
Butler, Hugh (R) ..... NV
Wherry, Kenneth S. (R) ..... W

NEVADA
McCarran, Pat (D) ..... R
Carville, Edward P. (D) ..... NV

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Bridges, Styles (R) ..... W
Tobey, Charles W. (R) ..... W

NEW JERSEY
Hawkes, Albert W. (R) ..... W
Smith, H. Alexander (R) ..... W

NEW MEXICO
Chavez, Dennis (D) ..... NV
Hatch, Carl A. (D) ..... W

NEW YORK
Mead, James M. (D) ..... R
Wagner, Robert F (D) ..... R

NORTH CAROLINA
Bailey, Joseph W. (D) ..... NV
Hoey, Clyde R. (D) ..... W

NORTH DAKOTA
Langer, William (R) ..... R
Young, Milton R. (R) ..... W

OHIO
Huffman, James (D) ..... W
Taft, Robert (R) ..... W

OKLAHOMA
Moore, E. H. (R) ..... W
Thomas, Elmer (D) ..... R

OREGON
Cordon, Guy (R) ..... W
Morse, Wayne (R) ..... R

PENNSYLVANIA
Guffey, Joseph F. (D) ..... R
Myers, Francis J. (D) ..... R

RHODE ISLAND
Gerry, Peter G. (D) ..... W
Green, Theodore Francis (D) ..... R

SOUTH CAROLINA
Johnston, Olin D. (D) ..... W
Maybank, Burnet (D) ..... NV

SOUTH DAKOTA
Bushfield, Harlan J. (R) ..... NV
Gurney, Chan (R) ..... W

TENNESSEE
McKellar, Kenneth (D) ..... NV
Stewart, Tom (D) ..... W

TEXAS
Connally, Tom (D) ..... W
O'Daniel, W. Lee (D) ..... W

UTAH
Murdock, Abe (D) ..... R
Thomas, Elbert B. (D) ..... R

VERMONT
Aiken, George D. (R) ..... R
Austin, Warren (R) ..... W

VIRGINIA
Byrd, Harry Flood (D) ..... W
Glass, Carter (D) ..... NV

WASHINGTON
Magnuson, Warren G. (D) ..... R
Mitchell, Hugh B. (D) ..... R

WEST VIRGINIA
Kilgore, Harley M. (D) ..... R
Revercomb, Chapman (R) ..... W

WISCONSIN
LaFollette, Rob, M. (Prog.) ..... R
Wiley, Alexander (R) ..... W

WYOMING
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D) ..... R
Robertson, Edward V. (R) ..... W

Among the Senators not voting, the following indicated that if they had been present, they would have voted against the bill (R): Downey (D., Cal.) and Walsh (D., Mass.). The following announced they would have voted for the bill (W): Andrews (D., Fla.), Bailey (D., N. C.), Bankhead (D., Ala.), Maybank (D., S. C.), McKellar (D., Tenn.), Overton (D., La.), Radcliffe (D., Md.), Mushfield (R., S. Dak.), Butler (R., Neb.) and Willis (R., Ind.).

Good Reading

BOOK GIVES SCORE ON RADIO

GOOD READING for trade unionists who want to know what they can do to help break monopoly control over the air waves is "Radio's Second Chance" * by Charles A. Siepmann, formerly employed as a ocnsultant for the Federal Communications Commission.

The book examines an industry that—perhaps as much as the movies and the newspapers—shapes the destiny of thought in America.

"A democracy," says Siepmann in a preface, "thrives only if all its citizens are alert to the strains and dangers to which it is continuously subjected.

"The radio industry cannot do its job in a democratic society unless the citizens are aware of what it is doing, are alert to what it is not doing, informed enough to be intelligently critical, clearsighted enough to know responsible performance when they see it, and to demand it when they do not see it."

From this preface Siepmann develops his thesis that monopoly interests have nearly clinched control of the radio and that the people must do something about it. FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting offers one answer, he says, with low-cost operation making it a natural for operation by people's broadcasting firms.

In a call for action, he writes:

"We have referred to the listener as the sleeping partner in radio. It is time for us not only to wake up but to awake to the modern world, avail ourselves of the techniques which today secure for social groups a voice in the conduct of affairs.

"It is not enough to be informed, alert and conscious of what we're after. To get what we want we have to organize."

*** Radio's Second Chance. Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.**

SOCIAL WORKERS BRIEFED ON CIO

Representatives of a number of CIO unions took an active part in the program of the Natl. Conference of Social Work held last week in Buffalo. A score or more CIO officials spoke at the conference, telling the social service workers what the CIO has meant to America's industrial workers.

John Brophy, director of CIO Councils, in his speech on industrial forces and social progress said that the statistics recording these gains are very impressive.

"You, as social workers, see in your communities the reflection of union gains," he said. "You see the rise in levels of family living, in nutrition, health and security.

The Natl. CIO Community Services Committee sponsored two special sessions at the conferences and representatives of the CIO-CSC and other CIO groups discussed the social program of the CIO at these and other sessions. CSC speakers included Secretary Ted F. Silvey, who gave the CIO's viewpoint on the reorganization of National health and welfare service, and Program Director Robert A. Levin, who spoke at the session on Charity versus Service.

Other CIO speakers included Pres. Lewis Merrill of the Office & Professional Workers; Exec. Sec. Bernard Segal, UOPWA Social Service Employes Union; Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers' research director; James King and Eleanor Dowling, State, County & Municipal Workers, and others.

Church & Labor Pioneer

VIRGINIA CIO PRESIDENT APPOINTED LABOR CHAPLAIN

THE Rev. Charles C. Webber, president of the Virginia State CIO Council and pioneer in the cause of promoting better understanding between church and labor groups, has been appointed "chaplain to organized labor" by Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam.

Mr. Webber, who is a national representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and director of the CIO Political Action Committee in Virginia, was given his new appointment as labor chaplain at the N. Y. East Methodist Conference held May 16 in Brooklyn.

A graduate of the University of Michigan and the Boston University School of Theology, Mr. Webber did graduate work at Union Theological Seminary, at Harvard, and has a master's degree from Columbia University. He began his work with the labor movement during his first pastorate in Denver in 1920, where he was president of the Denver Labor College.

In 1922 he left Denver to become superintendent of the Pittsburgh Coke Mission, having charge of 25 churches and Sunday schools. Later he served for three years as pastor of the Church of All Nations in N. Y. City, and for nine years was on the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, as assistant director of field work and instructor in the department of church and community.

REV. CHARLES C. WEBBER

Virginia CIO President Appointed "Chaplain to Labor"

In 1935 Mr. Webber went to Richmond, Va., during the Amalgamated's campaign to organize the Friedman-Marx Clothing Co. In 1943, on leave of absence from the church, he helped organize a plant in Martinsville, and in 1935 he was appointed a national representative of the ACWA.

At the Virginia CIO Council convention in April this year Mr. Webber was elected president and director of the CIO-PAC.

LABOR HITS TORY BILLS

(Continued from Page 3)

tion of constitutional government."

Unions everywhere in the country took immediate action against the hysterical anti-labor proposals. Among them were the CIO Packinghouse Workers, whose executive board is meeting in Quebec in a pre-convention session; the United Rubber Workers, which approved the trainmen's proposal for joint political action; 1,200 shop stewards in New York who spoke for 600,000 members in calling the President's proposal "unwarranted and uncalled for;" 15 non-operating rail brotherhoods affiliated with the AFL, which said passage of the bill is "unthinkable;" the Intl. Typographical Union, which sent emergency notices to all its locals.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union and Pres. Michael Quill of the transport workers urged immediate action to defeat the bill. In Chicago a thousand officers of the city's biggest CIO unions laid plans for a joint mass meeting with AFL and brotherhood locals. The Maryland-D. C. CIO Council called upon Maryland's two Senators to vote against the pending anti-labor legislation. Paul Schnur, secretary of the San Francisco CIO, charged that recent developments have "placed the government of the the U. S. at the disposal of monopolists and industrialists."

The Machinists union, independent, declared it would seek the defeat of any Congressman who voted for the Truman strike-breaking program. The Ohio CIO charged that the Senate is "going completely mad in its lust to destroy labor unions."

The Natl. Religion & Labor Foundation in New Haven described the proposals as "the gravest threat in our history to the fundamental liberties we cherish." The Case Bill must be defeated since its passage "would greatly weaken organized labor," a statement from the American Veterans Committee declared.

The Natl. Negro Congress pointed to gaps between the President's avowal of friendship for labor and his recent proposals.

Within a few days, big delegations from several eastern industrial states reached Washington bringing similar demands. From New York some 350 men and women from CIO unions in the country's largest city came to the capital and conferred at length with the Empire State's two Senators—Mead and Wagner—both of whom are long standing friends of labor. A smaller but no less effective delegation came from Philadelphia. An auto caravan of CIO-ers from Cleveland left the Ohio city for Washington early in the week.

Denunciation of the bills also came from the AFL and from the Railway Brotherhoods. Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Railway Trainmen spoke to several thousand people at an outdoor mass meeting staged by the N. Y. City CIO

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS **By Rose H. Alschuler**

WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT?

Summer's ahead! You and your children can do all sorts of things together. A work table set up outdoors will furnish your children and the children in the neighborhood with endless fun. Children who share work and play with their parents are apt to be happy, to have good work habits, respect for property and an easy friendly attitude toward other people.

TRUMAN BILL HITS HOUSEHOLD FUNDS

By ELIZABETH SASULY

Washington Representative, CIO Food & Tobacco Workers

WOMEN's stake in the anti-union laws now being pushed in Congress by President Truman is a double one—they are concerned both as workers and as housewives.

As workers, women are concerned with any law affecting their rights as union members. They know that anti-union legislation threatens their wages and standards as it affects those of all workers.

As housewives, women know that the family take-home pay is threatened by the Truman bill and the Case bill just as a direct wage cut would affect it.

As citizens, women know that any law that cuts into the rights of working people to organize and bargain collectively threatens the rights of all people, whether they belong to organized labor or not.

My union, the FTA-CIO, has a large percentage of women among its members, larger probably in proportion than most other unions. We have always found that our members are among the most militant, the most interested in everything that affects their welfare and the ability of their union to help them.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, FTA Pres. Don Henderson and other CIO officials and their leaders have denounced the Truman bill, and its GOP counterpart, the Case bill, threatening the existence of unions and democracy.

Fascism is always preceded by suppression of unions. It was done that way in Japan, Italy and Germany. Along with that process, women in fascist countries found themselves forced out of industry, into the lowest paid and most menial jobs, back into a condition of social inferiority.

If unions are suppressed in this contry, as the Truman-Case bills would do, women workers and housewives will suffer alike. That is why women, through their unions, their auxiliaries and other progressive organizations are fighting the union-busting plans now in Congress.

The answer to the Truman plan to destroy unions, as CIO leaders have pointed out, must be intensified organizaion and united political action by working people and their allies, the housewives, farmers and others.

As in the 1944 election, women will play a key role in the elections of 1946 and 1948. The job of every working woman, of every housewife, is to see that the largest possible number of women are mobilized to play a progressive role in these elections.

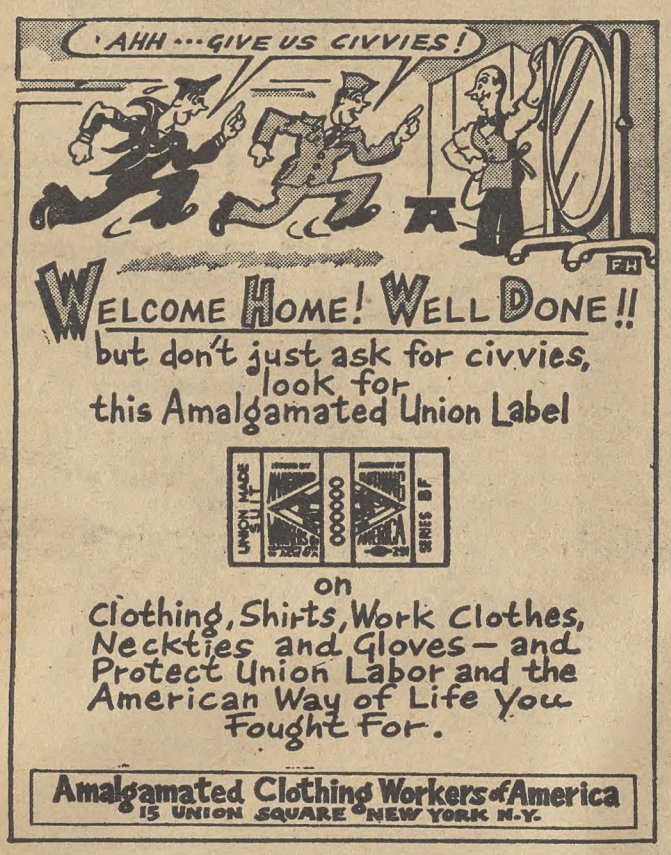
CIO-PAC and CIO unions must work harder than ever to see that women, whether they belong to unions or not, are brought out to register and vote—on the issues and for candidates pledged to carry out a progressive program.

If women are not mobilized in this task, then the current crop of anti-labor laws will be only a beginning. At the end of the present Truman road lies fascism. At the end of fascism lies World War III.

Working class men and women alike must unite to keep our free nation off this road to destruction.

OPEN SHOP THREAT

An openshop amendment to the Nebraska constitution will be on the Nebraska ballot in November. The proposed amendment would "prohibit denial of employment to any person for membership or non-membership in, or resignation or expulsion from a labor organization."



Register Now to Vote!

Good Listening!

CIO'S WEEKLY RADIO SHOW

Labor — USA

ABC Stations Coast to Coast

6:45 P. M. Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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Campaigns
Badges · Emblems
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THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
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SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
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Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
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20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE UNION FOILED BY MICKEY BARRY — JIM'S BROTHER — THE MEMBERSHIP VOTES TO GIVE MICKEY AND HIS SWEETHEART, SUE, A REAL UNION WEDDING... AS THE FESTIVITIES PROGRESS...

I'LL HAVE A BITE TO EAT, JIM... BUT I LIKE THIS IDEA OF A UNION WEDDING BETTER.

IT-IS A GOOD IDEA, PEGGY... AND MAYBE WE'LL TALK ABOUT IT ONE OF THESE DAYS...

HOW ABOUT SOME SODA, MOM ?

YES, SON... UMMM, WONDER WHO BAKED THIS CAKE... I MUST GET THE RECIPE FOR—

JIM! WHO — WHO IS THAT ?

WHA—!

S-SORRY, FOLKS. I DON'T MEAN NO HARM...

I'M JUST LOOKING FOR THE UNION HEADQUARTERS... THEY TOLD ME DOWN THE STREET THAT IT WAS HERE... SORRY... DON'T MEAN TO BUTT IN ON NO PARTY...

YOU POOR BOY! THIS IS THE UNION. COME IN... COME IN. YOU'RE ALL WORN OUT...

THANKS, MA'M... I AM ALL TUCKERED OUT...

YOU SURE MUST HAVE WALKED A LONG WAYS, KID. WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND ?

THE UNION, MISTER... WE NEED IT BAD BACK HOME... WE GOTTA HAVE A UNION...

IT WAS PRETTY BAD DURING THE WAR... BUT WE FIGGERED IT'S GOT TO BE DONE... SO WE PITCHED IN AND WORKED HARD... AND PRICES WERE HIGH AND NONE OF THE FOLKS COULD SAVE MONEY...

ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

...AND WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER, THEY CUT OUT OVERTIME AND WE GOT LESS MONEY TO TAKE HOME ON PAY-DAY. NOW PRICES ARE GOING UP AND THINGS ARE GETTING WORSE AND WORSE AND...

... SO WE GOTTA HAVE A UNION TO PROTECT US... WE JUST GOTTA HAVE IT, MISTER... WE...

LOOK OUT— GRAB HIM! THE KID'S FAINTING!

75

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Security -- A No. 1 Problem

Last week, while Congressional conservatives were screaming at American labor and seeking to whittle down the workers' rights, two CIO officials talked about two problems on the mind of every wage earner's family: health and security. Congress, wondering why labor strikes, would do well to study their words.

Before the Senate Labor Committee, Sec-Treas. George Addes of the UAW-CIO presented some bluntly-worded testimony on the need for a national health insurance program, as outlined in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill (S. 1606).

Why do the auto workers want the bill passed? Because, as Addes explained, "their own experience has led them to the realization that an unfair and unnecessary financial barrier has been erected between their families, and the proper medical and hospital care which they feel should be available to them."

The UAW has tried to cope with at least a portion of the problem through its own Health Institute. The Institute has discovered that a large proportion of the workers had failed to take necessary treatment because of "inability to undertake the expense which they feared would be involved."

Nor are voluntary plans very satisfactory. The Blue Cross plan, which in Michigan is more than 50% supported by UAW members, is comparatively high-priced and limited in its service.

"The cheapest, and the only effective solution within the framework of our economic system is in the establishment of a national insurance plan," Addes commented.

Another phase of the same problem of providing security for the millions was analyzed at the House Ways & Means Committee by Van A. Bittner, CIO Social Security Committee chairman, in a statement presented by Robert Lamb, legislative representative of the steel union.

Discussing unemployment compensation, the union officials called for passage of another Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill—this one to integrate all our security programs and services.

Present unemployment compensation programs are defective because they vary widely from state to state, payments are low, and large numbers of people are not protected, the House committee was told. Passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill would correct this situation by providing nationwide standards of eligibility for compensation payments, waiting period, duration of benefits, amounts of benefits and disqualifications.

Passage of an improved national security bill would benefit not only workers in periods of distress, but would give the country a more stable economy. That's why CIO supports it; and it's a good reason why Congress ought to do something about this bill—and soon!

Halt the Plot To Kill Labor!

(Continued from Page 1)

fits which labor has gained in the last 13 years. Through the threat of injunctions, criminal penalties and the draft into military service, this legislation savagely attacks labor and imposes the equivalent of involuntary servitude. These measures constitute a beachhead for those sinister forces in American life which seek to use the military power as a means of crushing labor. Unless promptly rebuffed by lovers of liberty these forces will thrust all democratic rights into permanent quarantine.

I urge you as a representative of a democratic people to reject President Truman's anti-labor and anti-democratic proposal. I urge you also to reconsider the Case bill and to reject it. These measures violate fundamental democratic and constitutional guarantees and threaten the foundations of freedom.

I do not believe that the Senate of the U. S. will permit passion and hysterical partisanship to destroy our freedom. I do not believe that the Senate of the U. S. will permit itself to be stampeded into sanctioning coercion of human beings into working against their will and to subjecting them to the penalties of court martial for their refusal to work.

The Senate cannot and must not permit the fruits of years of struggle to be snatched away and destroyed through hasty and ill-considered action. We cannot, after a bloody war to extend the frontiers of freedom, announce to the world that America has cynically chosen the path of repression.

Basic principles of democracy and freedom, require that President Truman's proposed measure be referred to a Senate Committee for deliberate and calm hearings to afford an opportunity for the presentation of full testimony.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
Henry C. Fleisher, Editor **Irving Richter**

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Case Bill HR 4908	Would harass unions with many new restrictions and anti-labor devices.	Passed by House and Senate. Awaits action by President.	Wire your Senators and Congressmen to uphold President if he vetoes bill.
Truman anti-strike bill S. 2255 HR 6578	Provides basis for outlawing strikes, squashing unions, drafting strikers.	Passed by House; Senate vote due soon. Clause to draft strikers removed by Senate.	Wire Senators to vote against bill; wire Congressmen to oppose bill in second vote.
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June 1947.	Passed by House with flock of death-dealing amendments; Senate Banking Committee now preparing report.	Wire your Senators to pass bill without amendments. **Strong action is needed to save OPA and price control.**
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee hearings to open soon.	Send wires to your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee to support this bill.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; now ready for House Labor Committee.	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill S 1606	Establishes national health program aimed at providing adequate low-cost medical service.	Hearings being conducted by Senate Labor Committee.	Write your Senator that you want bill passed.
British Loan S. J. Res. 138	Would extend $3,750,000,000 long-term credit to Great Britain.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee now holding hearings.	Write or wire your Congressman to vote for loan without amendments.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

Anti-labor hysteria took the place of logic on Capitol Hill last week, and without the skillful leadership and logic of Senators Pepper (D. Fla.) and Murray (D. Mont.) the "work-or-fight" bill might have become law.

As a result of the President's message to the joint session of House and Senate, the calendar was devoted almost entirely to anti-labor legislation. However, other important bills are awaiting their turn; and while fighting to protect its basic rights, labor shouldn't forget these other vital measures:

PRICE CONTROL: Senate Banking Committee shows every indication of bowing to the inflation bloc. The Committee has prepared a number of amendments just as bad as those approved by the House; if they pass, all hope for effective price control will go out the window.

The present law expires June 30—so there's not much time left to impress the Senate of the need for passing an honest, workable, strong price control act for the coming year.

MINIMUM WAGE: The 65c Minimum Wage Bill, already passed by the Senate with the Pace inflation rider attached to it, is due for action by the House Labor Committee in the near future. Write your Congressman today demanding passage of the bill **without** the Pace rider and **with** wider coverage to include seamen, retail workers, food processing plant employes.

BRITISH LOAN: The bill to grant the British a three and three-quarter dollar credit is still in the House Banking Committee. Last week Sec. of Commerce Henry Wallace warned Congressmen that the loan would help protect the currencies of the entire world, and predicted that if it is defeated "currency warfare of the most dangerous type" threatens the United Nations.

Wallace also advocated loans to other nations to avert "dividing the world against itself." CIO is supporting the loan as an aid to world recovery; drop your Congressman a line to tell him you favor granting the loan.

HOUSING: The Patman bill for veterans' housing has been passed by Congress and signed by the President; but the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, which would set up a long-run slum clearance program, is still stuck in the Senate. Its passage is a vital necessity if America is to be half-decently housed during the next decade. If you have housing problems—and who hasn't these days?—write your Senator demanding passage of this bill as soon as possible.

POLL TAX: Southern Senators are fighting frantically to keep H. R. 7 off the floor and to prevent a vote. If they succeed, a group of reactionaries from seven southern states are going to continue dominating the nation's Congress.

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June 10, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

YOU TELL 'EM, JACK!

"Three thousand miles away, it still smells." Seattle CIO longshoremen said that about President Truman's anti-strike legislation. Petitions against it were signed during a half hour work stoppage.

.... No, Hawkins ... All furriners can't be ornery ... Look at Hitler!

ALABAMA, N. MEXICO VOTES WON BY PAC

PAC won in Alabama and New Mexico and lost in California in last week's primary election voting.

In Alabama, 37-year-old James E. (Big Jim) Folsom, who had strong PAC support, romped home an easy victor in a runoff Democratic primary for the governorship. Folsom has adopted a liberal platform and has campaigned for repeal of the state poll tax. However, Rep. Luther Patrick, who had strong labor support in his Birmingham district, lost out to Laurie Battle, a war veteran with no political record.

New Mexico's PAC, composed entirely of locals of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, rang up a .750 batting average in the state's four major election contests. Sen. Dennis Chavez won renomination in a tilt with Gov. John Dempsey, who had big financial support. Chavez has been a leading champion for FEPC and other legislation against discrimination.

Other PAC-supported candidates who swept to victory were Mrs. Georgia Lusk, a school teacher, who won nomination for Congress, and T. S. Mabry, running for governor. Joe Martinez, running with labor backing for Congress, lost out to incumbent Rep. Fernandez.

In California, Gov. Earl Warren (R) captured both Republican and Democrat nominations to practically assure himself election in November. Warren showed surprising strength in defeating Robert Kenny, PAC-endorsed attorney-general who was seeking the governor's seat. Kenny, who is president of the National Lawyers Guild, is a nationally prominent liberal.

Will Rogers, Jr., son of the famous humorist, captured the Democratic Senatorial nomination from Rep. Ellis Patterson, who had PAC endorsement. Rogers, however, built a splendid record as a Congressman before he entered the Army in 1943, and he had been "recommended" but not "endorsed" during the primary campaign. It is almost certain that he will have PAC endorsement in the election fight with incumbent Sen. Knowland (R).

California's liberal Democratic Congressmen, running with PAC endorsement, appeared to have little difficulty in gaining renomination.

In New Jersey, PAC helped turn out 12,000 votes for Walter Schaefer in his effort to gain the Republican Congressional nomination in the state's 10th district from Rep. Fred Hartley. Hartley, a leader of the reactionary coalition against OPA, won, but only after a hot campaign in his usually quiet and conservative district.

JIM CROW BAN BY HIGH COURT

The U. S. Supreme Court struck two blows for progress this week.

By a 6-1 decision it outlawed Jim Crow segregation of passengers on interstate buses. Justice Harold W. Burton was the minority.

The appeal before the court was brought by Irene Morgan, who was fined $10 by a Virginia court for refusing to change seats on a bus enroute from Norfolk to Baltimore.

The other decision, unanimous, struck at a bill of attainder law passed by Congress which banned from U. S. employment three men who had been baited by the former Dies Committee—Robert Morss Lovett, William E. Dodd, Jr. and Goodwin B. Watson.

The court described the law which singled them out for dismissal as one "which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial."

The court awarded them $2,158 in back pay, for which they had sued.

BAY STATE PASSES FEPC LAW

A fair employment practices law has been passed in Massachusetts. It forbids discrimination in employment, upgrading or dismissal because of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry.

The law sets up a three-man commission charged with eliminating discrimination by conciliation, persuasion and education. If conciliation fails, the commission may hold hearings, and it has the power of subpena and may issue "cease and desist" orders.

Its actions are reviewable by the courts, which may impose penalties of up to a year in jail, or $500 fine, or both.

For Case Bill Veto

'WARMED-OVER STEW' WON'T STOP STRIKES

Here are the highlights of a five-page letter sent to president Truman by CIO President Murray urging a veto of the Case anti-labor bill (HR 4908). Murray attached to this letter a detailed analysis of the bill prepared by Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel. Both the letter and the analysis prove conclusively that this "warmed-over anti-labor stew" would not bring industrial peace; it would merely serve to handcuff American labor and destroy much of its bargaining power with corporations.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I write you at this critical moment in the Nation's history with respect to H. R. 4908, entitled "An Act To Provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes, and for other purposes." I respectfully request you to veto this piece of legislation which has just been hastily passed by both Houses of Congress.

This Act is not merely ill-considered and injurious to labor; it presents exceedingly grave dangers to the public welfare. Far from removing the causes of labor disputes, it will in fact encourage and increase labor disputes.

The encouragement of trade unionism and the promotion of collective bargaining as an avenue to industrial peace have been the Federal policy for barely ten years. The benefits of the National Labor Relations Act did not begin to accrue to workers until 1937 when the Act was declared constitutional.

From the very date of the passage of the National Labor Relations Act until the present, the labor movement in America has been the subject of an unremitting campaign of sniping and attack on the part of powerful American Industrialists.

From the days of the infamous Liberty League to the present there has never been a session of Congress which did not produce its quota of anti-labor bills. H.R. 4908 is but the most recent of a long line of proposals advanced by an anti-labor group in Congress for the sole purpose of weakening labor and undermining its bargaining strength.

Those who have sponsored and actively promoted this legislation constitute the same vindicative goal-conscious minority which has been engaged in a campaign for the past ten years to repress labor and to destroy its rights.

There is an unbroken chain from the efforts of the Liberty League to kill the National Labor Relations Act at its very birth to H.R. 4908. After ten years of witch-hunt, smear and misrepresentation, after ten years of a campaign without let-up to lay at labor's door every conceivable charge, the labor-baiters have produced H.R. 4908. After ten years, during which every type of parliamentary trick and maneuver was used to slip through Congress a bill which would shackle labor, H.R. 4908 has emerged. . . .

This incessant barrage of labor. Some of the bills display tinues to have certain plain characteristics. It is, first and foremost, exclusively anti-labor. Some of the bills display a pretense at even-handedness by purporting to regulate employers too. When stripped of their symmetrical ornamentation, they all stand revealed as directed exclusively toward the rights of workers and their trade unions. . . .

When the country is faced with a major problem, be it war production, veterans' reemployment, food shortages or what have you, the sponsors of these bills are ready with new bills which mechanically repeat the same chant of hate, "Regulate labor, curb labor, destroy labor." When no problem exists, they invent one and blame labor for its existence.

The stock in trade of these men is hatred. During the war they sought to exploit wartime emotions to shackle labor; today they are hopeful of final victory during the trying period of readjustment to a peacetime economy.

Mr. President, the ill-assorted conglomeration of provisions which constitutes H. R. 4908 is a menace to sound labor relations. I repeat, not one of these proposals will promote industrial peace. Not one of them will reduce strikes or shorten their duration. All of these proposals are merely servings from a warmed-over anti-labor stew which has been kept brewing for the past 10 years.

Mr. President, it is vitally important to bear in mind what the true facts are with respect to Federal labor legislation in this country.

Today in the United States there are many powerful employers who still regard the National Labor Relations Act as a temporary embarrassment, who still fight the organization of their workers and use their economic strength to destroy the efforts of the workers to organize. There are areas in the United States, and they are not inconsiderable either, in which labor organizers are beaten and maimed.

Mr. President, today is not the day and this is not the hour to permit labor to be sacrificed to the petty vengeance of a few. Today, the very moment when labor is supposed to have reaped the full advantage of the NLRB there are more unfair labor practice charges being filed by labor organizations with the NLRB than at any time since March 1938. . . .

Even the wretched and inadequate levels of the existing Fair Labor Standards Act are widely ignored. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, of some 42,613 establishments inspected for violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act more than three-fourths were found by the Wage and Hour Division to be in violation.

Is it not clear, Mr. President, that the urgent need of the hour is the vigorous enforcement of the Federal labor policy? Is it not likewise clear that the answer to the problem of industrial strife is not the weakening of labor or the undermining of its rights but the removal of the causes of industrial strife, the enactment of Congress of your 21-point program, a program which has fallen prey to the same anti-labor junta which seeks the emasculation of labor organizations through H. R. 4908?

Mr. President, the campaign against labor in this country has three historic peaks, each coinciding with a period of great national tension. The first occurred in 1937 when trade unionism first became a force in the mass production industry.

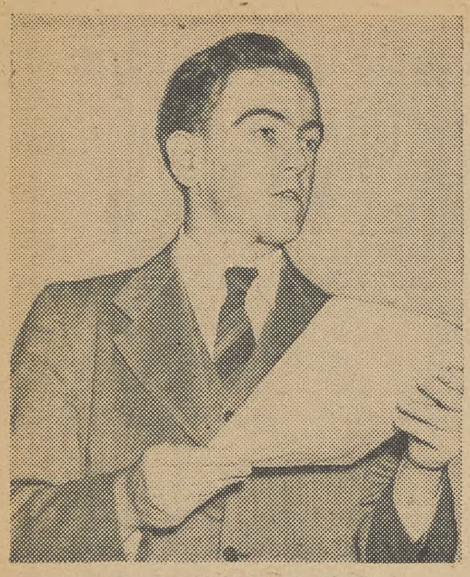
At that time labor, aided by a wise and far seeing administration, successfuly defeated the conspiracy of powerful industrialists to shackle the labor movement. The labor movement entered the war a free labor movement. Its contributions to victory as a free labor movement are still the marvel of the world.

The second drive against labor took place during the war itself. The sole product of that attack was the shameful Smith-Connally Act.

Today we are confronted by still a third attempt of organized anti-unionism and its congressional spokesmen to utilize the tensions and readjustments of the post-war period for their own sinister ends. This third historic attack on labor, Mr. President, must be smashed because a free labor movement is a vital part of a free America.

I therefore respectfully request you, Mr. President, to veto H. R. 4908.

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVES IN UNITED FRONT



ROBERT K. LAMB, CIO

"Truman Bill permits President to crush peaceful strike action."

H. W. BROWN, Machinists

"No penalties for failure of management to reach agreement."

LEWIS HINES, AFL

"If put into effect, fascism may grip America unawares."

MARTIN MILLER, Trainmen

"We just can't stand many friends of labor like (Truman)."

DEMAND CASE BILL VETO

A mounting demand that President Truman veto the vicious Case anti-labor bill spread through the nation's labor and liberal ranks last week while the man in the White House announced he was studying the measure.

With Presidential action necessary by June 12, the sentiment for rejection of the bill grew as the nation receded from the wave of hysterical reaction whipped up by the press during the railroad strike late last month.

The organized effort to persuade the President that labor and the nation would suffer by acceptance of the repressive Case bill was led by CIO President Murray, who sent a lengthy, closely-reasoned letter to the White House early in the week. The letter (highlights of its text appear on page 2) traced the continuing campaign of reaction to snipe at organized labor ever since the Wagner Act was enacted in 1935.

Accompanying Murray's letter was a searching analysis of the bill prepared by Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, which showed that the Case proposals would not end strikes, but would unfairly penalize labor unions in dealing with profit-swollen big corporations.

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, a group of pro-labor Congressmen predicted that they would marshal at least 135 signatures on a petition asking Truman to veto the bill. So large a group would probably be sufficient to prevent the House anti-labor bloc from securing the two-thirds vote necessary to override the veto.

The entire issue, however, was woven into a tangled skein of politics involving not only labor but the future of the Democratic party in the 1946 elections. The situation found Truman, who in the past has been critical of the Case bill, still supporting his own "emergency" strike-breaking bill. Republicans in the Senate who joined with pro-labor Congressmen to tear out the "work-or-fight" clause of the Truman proposal, are openly advocating Presidential approval of the equally severe Case bill.

Some Washington observers foresee a parliamentary maneuver, in the event Truman vetoes the Case bill, through which that measure will be tacked on to the Truman bill as an amendment. In such a case, the President might be presented with the necessity of considering a veto of a bill which he himself had proposed.

Many Democratic party officials are already regretting the hasty course of action taken by the President during the railroad strike, since it may affect the support given by workers to many Democratic candidates in the autumn elections.

In his letter to the President, Murray charged that the present campaign against labor is merely the latest, and most widely publicized, in a series conducted during the past decade—"an unremitting campaign of sniping and attack on the part of powerful American industrialists."

The CIO President added that the "evidence leads me to believe that we are on the brink of a vast anti-labor crusade of which HR 4908 (the Case Bill) is but a forerunner. He warned that "today is not the day and this is not the hour to permit labor to be sacrificed to the petty vengeance of a few."

Representatives of CIO, AFL and the railroad brotherhoods voiced similar arguments at an informal hearing conducted by a group of 16 pro-labor Congressmen on both the Case and Truman bills.

Throughout the country, meanwhile, labor was vocal and insistent in demanding a veto. In Cleveland the United Automobile Workers, whose executive board was in conference, demanded a veto.

Chicago's CIO and AFL got together for the first time in 10 years to plan a course of joint action against the anti-labor proposals. Some 50 top representatives of the Windy City's unions discussed their plans, and they bitterly criticized Sen. Scott Lucas (D., Ill.) for bowing to the temporary anti-union hysteria.

From Pittsburgh the CIO Electricial, Radio & Machine Workers sent a 25-man delega-

(Continued on Page 8)

WHAT TO DO

The Case Bill and the Truman Bill threaten your rights and the freedom of your union.

Prices are rising, security is diminishing. Your union must be free to fight for the people's rights.

Here's what you can do:

1. Wire Pres. Truman to veto the Case and Truman bills.

2. Wire your Congressmen and Senators to uphold the President if he vetoes the bills.

3. Wire your Congressmen and Senators to reconsider and defeat the Truman bill.

Kill Truman Bill, All Labor Urges

IN Washington and the nation, a labor movement united in defense of its basic rights this week demanded defeat of the sweeping Truman bill to kill strikes and throw striking workers into the army.

Spokesmen for CIO, AFL, Railway Brotherhoods and independent unions saw eye to eye on the necessity of defeating the suddenly-concocted legislation cooked up at the White House during the railroad strike and tossed before a Congress seething over a newspaper campaign to "hit labor."

The House of Representatives, at least partially recuperated from its case of wild hysteria after the President's speech on May 25, last week cast a wary eye on the Senate's version of the Truman anti-labor bill.

An amended, but still dangerous version of the bill emerged from the Senate with a 61-20 vote on May 31. The House, which had cast only 13 votes against the measure when it was proposed by the President a fortnight ago, had come to realize the political dynamite and threat to basic American liberties contained in the "hasty, ill-considered" course of action outlined by the Chief Executive.

Before the House lay two major alternatives: consideration of the Senate version of the bill, or a decision to send the measure to a joint Senate-House conference committee where differences in the two forms of the proposal may be ironed out.

The Senate's approval of the Truman bill came at the end of a 13½-hour session on May 31. Two days earlier the Senate stripped the work-or-fight clause, through which workers could be drafted into the Army under any terms or conditions set by the President, as well as the proposal that company profits be turned into the U. S. Treasury during the course of military operation of a seized plant. This was the one feature of the bill to which many reactionaries, willing to go to any length to cripple labor, were opposed.

In a second "liberalizing" amendment, the Senate removed the section of the President's bill calling for any worker who insists on his strike rights to lose all seniority.

Despite these two actions, however, the bill remained a vicious weapon by which the President could seize struck plants, order workers back to work, resort freely to injunctions against unions and their members, and strip them of valued rights under the Wagner Act if they continued to fight for their just demands.

At an informal hearing conducted by members of the House, spokesmen for the CIO, AFL, Railway Brotherhoods and other unions voiced sharp opposition to the bill.

Presenting a statement prepared by President Murray, Robert K. Lamb of the United Steelworkers told the group that the powers asked by President Truman are "unprecedented in war and inexcusable in peace."

How seriously the Truman bill can throttle workers' struggles against wealthy corporations was strongly underlined in the Murray statement.

"After seizure (of a plant), the President is empowered to place a gag on the rights of free speech and press of the working men and women involved," Murray noted. "Government seizure may be used as a pretext to prevent peaceable meetings, radio appeals, newspaper advertisements, or any other form of constitutionally protected activity to air the grievances of the employes . . .

(Continued on Page 8)

Hooray, Says Franco!

APPROVAL of President Truman's strike-breaking legislation was expressed this week by the Madrid radio. According to Allied Labor News, here's what propagandists for Spain's dictator, Franco, said:

"Mr. Truman, aided by the House of Representatives, has just rendered to the pure doctrine of public liberties the most beautiful and fruitful service."

The Franco propaganda mill described American labor leaders as "professional agitators" and gloated that Mr. Truman had "showed them how to treat liberty and how to serve it."

The broadcast added that on May 14, Dictator Franco had addressed the Spanish Cortes (the phoney, fascist parliament) in which he declaimed that the modern state cannot afford to tolerate strikes. "The United States, with Mr. Truman at its head, has applied to the railroad strike that pure doctrine which the calumnied Spanish state professes," Franco declared.

Murray on Air

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will answer attacks on CIO and CIO's Political Action Committee in a radio broadcast at 10:45 p. m. Eastern Daylight Saving time Friday, June 14, over NBC stations.

The attacks were made by Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican Natl. Committee, in a recent NBC broadcast. PAC demanded equal time to reply.

UNITED WE STAND

It often takes a common enemy to unite people. America achieved its greatest national unity in fighting the menace of fascist aggression. All sections of labor united for win-the-war purposes.

Now a domestic menace threatens American liberties. All working people, regardless of union affiliation, are threatened with the loss of rights which affect their ability to win decent wages and conditions through collective bargaining.

The Truman and Case bills, passed by both Houses of Congress, struck labor like a bolt of lightning. CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhood and other union spokesmen reacted as one man, denouncing these outrageous assaults on labor's rights and calling for the sharpest fight against them.

Throughout the country, the rank and file reacted similarly. In many localities, unionists of all affiliations began to get together for a common fight against the common menace.

Joining with labor are many progressive groups of all kinds. For this is not only labor's fight, it is also a people's fight to preserve basic liberties and a free labor movement, the bulwark of our democracy.

The unity of all labor and all progressives can still prevent final enactment of this anti-labor legislation. But it must not stop there. It must be carried forward to secure enactment of urgently needed social legislation, on which there is common labor and progressive agreement, and for the election of public representatives who will not betray the common people.

FORGOTTEN HEROES

Unmeasured and lying abuse is being heaped on American maritime workers—the heroes of yesterday, who suffered more casualties proportionately than any branch of the armed forces, whose unblemished patriotism and unmatched war record won the highest national praise, and whose CIO unions did not have a single work stoppage during the war.

These same men are now being falsely accused of holding up the nation, of threatening famine relief, of being ordered to strike by union bosses for ulterior political motives.

What are the facts?

The CIO maritime workers are demanding only the most reasonable improvements in working conditions. Paid wages of from 53c to 73c an hour, and most of them less than 60c, compelled to work 56 and 63 hours a week without overtime, they are demanding a shorter work-week, wage increases of from 22c to 27c an hour, and overtime after 40 hours.

The unions have engaged in seven months of fruitless negotiations with arrogant ship operators who have refused concessions. Only as a last resort did they vote to strike.

There were no "orders from union bosses" in these most democratic of unions. The workers themselves expressed their will by overwhelming majorities in union-wide referendums by secret ballot.

As to "holding up relief," the unions have stated specifically and repeatedly that relief ships and troopships will be loaded and sailed regardless of any strike action.

The CIO maritime workers do not want to strike. They have no ulterior motives. They are negotiating in good faith on their economic demands, willing to accept any reasonable settlement.

Labor and the public owe much to the maritime workers. They should back them to the limit in their moderate demands. They should demand the powers of government be used to aid them, not to deprive them of their legitimate bargaining power with profit-drunk operators.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THERE has been some cooling-off of late among the apoplectic gentry who howled with such savage glee at the idea of jailing, fining, outlawing and conscripting American workers for forced labor.

When Truman proposed such measures for governmental strike-breaking, the Republicans applauded loudest, but nearly all the House swallowed them whole.

Big business, press and radio commentators and politicians acted as if the millennium had come—a millennium for millionaires, with the yoke of servitude clamped on labor's neck and endless profits guaranteed by denial of the right to strike.

But then came "the morning after the night before." Intoxication over the "get tough with labor" policy gave way to a hangover. The celebrants decided to read, and even think about, the measures they'd been celebrating.

★ ★ ★

Suddenly the horrible thought dawned on the big-business boys that dictatorial government powers to break strikes and discipline labor in seized industries might involve some interference with their own prerogatives—might be a step toward a "controlled economy."

They also detected a joker in the Truman bill about net profits (after all expenses and "just compensation") going to the government. This would never do!

★ ★ ★

The tory Republicans, who had so loudly applauded Truman, soon saw a golden opportunity to combine party politics with their customary service to big business.

Since Truman had stuck out his neck so far, they decided to take a slash at it, saying he had gone too far, had asked for too dictatorial powers.

By modifying his proposals, while of course eliminating the one little threat to profits, they even dreamed of attracting some disgruntled labor voters.

At the same time, they believed they could best do their union-busting by forcing through the Case bill before the hysteria subsided.

★ ★ ★

The Democrats also cooled off a bit. They began to wonder if the Republicans hadn't been too happy over the actions of a Democratic President, and what all this would mean come elections.

It had been wonderful jumping all over labor. But what would happen when they needed labor support for re-election?

★ ★ ★

So a new strategy was quickly developed by big business and its political, editorial and radio stooges. Their slogan was now that Truman had proposed both too much and not enough.

They looked his gift horse in the mouth and pulled out one or two of its more decayed teeth, making sure to render it harmless to holy profits, but leaving it with enough bite to cut off labor's head.

Adding passage of the Case bill, they now had two powerful anti-union weapons, for alternative or combined use.

★ ★ ★

The more pro-labor members of Congress, meanwhile recovered from the first shock.

In the Senate they fought the Truman bill, helping eliminate conscription of labor and destruction of seniority rights, and voting against the still vicious measure which was finally passed.

In the House, where only 13 had voted against the full Truman bill, the wrath of labor and more sober after-thoughts began to have their effect.

Congressmen elected with labor support started making excuses for voting for the Truman bill and wondering how to set themselves right with the people they had betrayed. A sizeable number signed a petition for veto of the Case bill.

★ ★ ★

Labor has twice been knocked down by Congress, but it is not out. It still has a fighting chance to defeat both the Case bill and the modified Truman bill, if it can quickly rally all liberty-loving Americans to express their resentment to the President and Congress.

But, most important, labor has been taught the sharpest possible lesson on the need for united and vigorous political activity. Its enemies and betrayers have united all sections of labor in common resistance.

If this unity can be carried through the coming elections, great gains may be made for democratic progress and the election of a Congress more responsive to the popular will.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, L. S. Buckmaster, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

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MARITIME SHOWDOWN CONFRONTS TRUMAN

By FRED d'AVILA

BIGGEST question of the week is: will 200,000 maritime workers, mostly CIO, be forced into a showdown fight June 15 with President Truman's strike-breaking policies?

Truman has threatened to use the U. S. Army, Navy and Coast Guard as strike-breakers if there is a walkout over wage and hour demands.

The committee for Maritime Unity, organized by the Unions, has on its side the powerful solidarity of the working class of the world—already ranging from two AFL maritime unions in the U. S. that have pledged not to cross CMU picket lines, to the new Zealand Waterfront Workers who pledged support through Pres. H. Barnes.

Main point at issue is hours, with the CMU sharply whitting down its demands while employers have made only minor concessions. The CMU—representing one independent and six CIO maritime unions—originally asked a 40-hour week for seamen, made five offers of conciliation which the ship operators rejected, and then finally proposed a 44-hour week at sea without overtime.

The strike picture was complicated this week by action of two AFL seamen's unions that called work stoppages which tied up ships on both coasts, without actually being on strike. Should CMU unions be forced to strike June 15, by a breakdown of negotiations conducted through the Dept. of Labor, rank and file support from striking AFL workers would be of major aid in completing a shipping tieup.

Maritime unions in other countries, too, will probably back the strike. They have been informed of CMU requests for world support by Louis Saillant, secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which represents 70 million organized workers in 65 countries.

Additional backing has come from the CIO Auto Workers, whose executive board, meeting in Cleveland, labeled Truman "No. 1 Strike-breaker of America." The board said that Truman's threat to use armed force to break the strike "deprives organized labor of its right to negotiate on equal terms with employers and encourages shipowners to reject the just demands of the maritime workers."

The organizations pledging aid this week were the Natl. Negro Congress, the N. Y. City and Washington, D. C., branches of the American Veterans Committee which asked the government to end the strike by encouraging direct negotiations for settlement, and the Seafarers Intl. Union and Masters, Mates & Pilots Union, both AFL, which pledged not to cross CMU picket lines.

Meanwhile, Truman's threat to use the armed forces to break the potential strike drew sharp criticism from the CMU, headed by Harry Bridges and Joseph Curran, respectively presidents of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and the CIO Natl. Maritime Union.

"By guaranteeing the American ship operators that he will break any maritime strike and will break any maritime union daring to strike, he has encouraged the American ship operators to refuse any reasonable setlements," the CMU said of the President.

"President Truman has turned his back on his and the Democratic Party's pledge to the American seamen to support their struggle for a reduction of their work week from 56 to 63 hours per week to 40 hours.

"The torpedo that President Truman sent into the union-shipowner conference will eventually have effects he never anticipated. It will eventually explode to the detriment of his entire administration, his party and any future Presidential ambitions he might entertain at this time."

Meanwhile, in Congress Sen. Aiken (R., Vt.) and Rep. Wigglesworth (R., Mass.) asked a Congressional investigation of the U. S. Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration, charging that shipowners had looted the U. S. Treasury of several billion dollars.

Aiken pointed to a report of the Comptroller General indicating "gross negligence, wastefulness, collusion and inefficiency in handling the affairs" of the two agencies, and Wigglesworth said that the agencies had "a total of $8,007,163,990 of funds improperly accounted for."

In N. Y. City the NMU announced that 96% of its membership had voted for a strike June 15 if necessary. Three other of the CMU unions—the ILWU, Marine Cooks & Stewards and the independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers—have also voted to strike, with results of a poll of the American Communications Assn. due June 10.

The Inland Boatmen's Union and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. will support the other unions.

The unions are asking, for the great majority of seamen, increases of from 22 to 35c an hour. Present basic wages range from 53c to 73c an hour, with only a small number receiving over 60c.

Demands common to all seafaring unions include a 44-hour week, eight-hour day at sea and in port, overtime payments ranging from $1..25 to $1.75 an hour, and retroactivity to Oct. 1.

For the longshoremen, the CMU is asking 35c an hour increase in base pay of $1.15 an hour, with corresponding increase in the overtime rate; Saturday as an overtime day; elimination of a 10c an hour carloading differential, and retroactivity to Oct. 1.

Seeking to avert scheduled June 15 stoppage, Committee for Maritime Unity heads were meeting this week in Washington with Dept. of Labor and ship operators. Co-chairmen are, left, Presidents Joseph Curran and Harry Bridges, of the NMU and ILWU respectively.

SENATE GROUP VOTES FOR HIGHER PRICES

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

BOWING deeply with all the dignity of a movieland butler, the Senate Banking Committee last week welcomed inflation to America with an invitation to make itself right at home.

After two months' consideration of the price control extension bill, the Committee approved a series of amendments designed to make OPA as effective as a parasol in an artic blizzard. The Committee's amendments, in many respects worse than those passed by the House in April, are due for Senate consideration within the next fortnight.

Angered by the Committee majority's actions, Sen. Robert Wagner (D. N. Y.), veteran Senate liberal, announced he would write a minority report attacking the amendments. It is the first time in recent Congressional history that the chairman of a Senate Committee has been forced to write a minority report. The majority version will probably bear the signature of Sen. Robert Taft (R. O.), an outspoken foe of price control.

Chester Bowles, director of economic stabilization, described the Committee's bill as even worse than the House measure, which he had earlier characterized as setting the scene for a joyride to inflation."

In New York, OPA chief Paul Porter, who was addressing 10,000 consumers at a "Save OPA" rally, warned that the scuttling of price controls would bring an "inevitable aftermath of depression, unemployment, business failures and farm foreclosures." Effective price control, he said, is the only way to avert the "inflation and collapse which have accompanied every other war in our history."

Here are the high-points of the hatchet job performed by the Banking Committee:

1. Elimination of the maximum average price plan, which forced manufacturers to produce low-cost clothing.

2. Trimming of food subsidies to less than a billion dollars—approximately half the figure sought by OPA.

3. Removal of ceilings on meats, poultry and dairy products by June 30 of this year.

4. Establishment of an independent board to determine when to remove ceilings from products.

5. Prohibition against cutting pre-war discounts or dealer mark-ups on goods whose production was cut 75% or more by government order during the war. As a result, prices of autos, refrigerators, washing machines and other such appliances are expected to jump a half billion dollars in a year.

6. Permission for textile manufacturers to insure getting their 1939-40 profits, plus increased costs.

Practically the only feature of the House bill not approved by the Senate Committee was the guarantee of a profit on every item manufactured. That provision was apparently too shocking even for the free enterprise crew on the Senate committee.

Unless the Senate receives a mighty deluge of mail and telegrams in the next week or two, it is likely that the Committee version of the bill will be approved. Under those circumstances, inflation will be with the American people—and workers' living standards will take a nose dive.

The President's compliments, sir....

ANOTHER '29 CRASH SEEN

THE depressions of 1921 and 1929 are ready to revisit America unless stern steps are taken to hold back prices and to permit the people's income to raise, Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers warned the nation last week.

Speaking on an ABC network, he declared that "the protest of the people to save OPA that thundered on Washington a month ago must be dwarfed by a new wave of protest that will shake Washington."

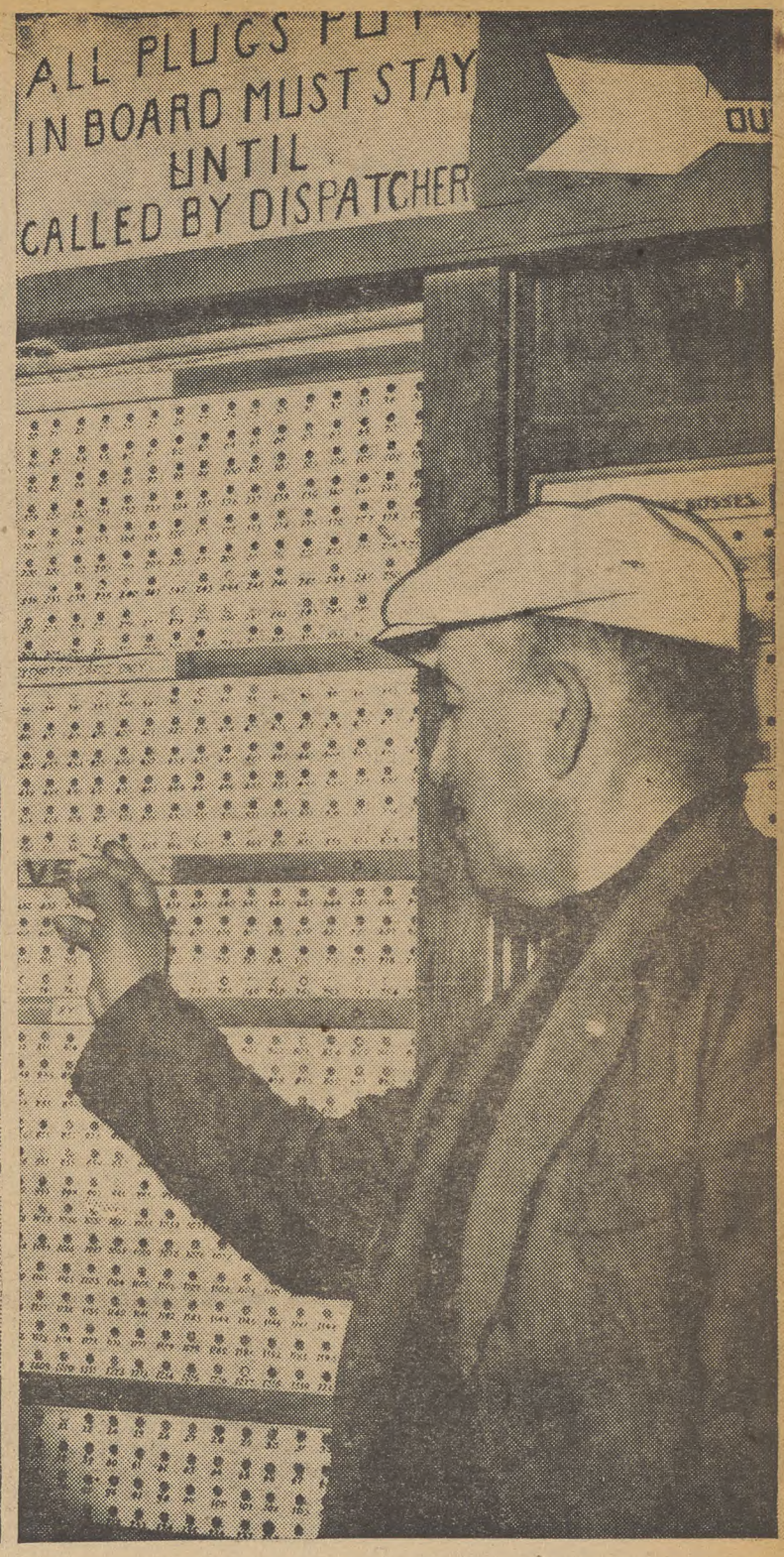
He noted that General Motors and other automobile firms have received "not one price increase, but three" since last November.

"Our union is protesting these high auto prices and will go into court if we can't get OPA to reduce the prices," the UAW president said. "We know that the auto companies will make enormous profits and do not need higher prices to pay our wage increase.

"The auto companies are doing all right by themselves. For example, General Motors figured a tax saving for the corporation of 52 million dollars in the first quarter of 1946."

He warned that the next depression "may hit us so hard we won't get up again." In 1929, he recalled, "we lost our jobs, our homes and our farms. The next time we may lose our freedom."

1 Oldtimer on the San Francisco waterfront and a member of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union is J. Pete Acquilina, scheduled to go on strike June 15 with 200,000 other maritime workers if shipowners refuse to meet their wage and hour demands. A seaman when he was 14, Pete remembers whn sailors worked 12 hours a day, longshoremen were paid 55c an hour.



2 Pete plugs in at the ILWU hiring hall board to make sure that he gets his turn in the rotary hiring system. He remembers the "shape-up" when longshoremen had to buy jobs and "piece off" foremen to hold them.

3 Pete works on the Embarcadero (San Francisco's waterfront) with gang No. 44. His type of work is rated most dangerous of any outside manufacturing—even logging has fewer accidents. He thinks maritime unity is "one of the finest things to come along."

MARITIME UNITY—C

Stories by Sara Lee Dill and Fred d'Avila ● Pho

J. PETE AQUILINA has been "packing a hook" as a longshoreman off and on since the days when the waterfront wage was 55c an hour and seamen worked the 12-hour day. He thinks maritime unity is "one of the finest things to come along and the only way to build. . . ."

When Pete was 14, in 1905, his parents put him aboard a deep water ship out of San Francisco and he's been working on the sea and the San Francisco waterfront ever since. He can remember when they rationed grub and water aboard ship and worked 12 hours a day at $1 a day on a steamer.

He remembers coming back from a year-long trip aboard a tanker in 1921 to find "union dues stopped" and the old Sailors Union of the Pacific disintegrated.

During the 1934 general strike in San Francisco that won the longshoremen the hiring hall and union recognition, Pete was a member of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn.

"The strike came so quickly we had no time for organization," he said. "I was on strike 105 days. Our wives made sandwiches and cooked for the strikers. The union had no funds and many of the families were in a bad way. We were lucky because we happened to have some insurance we could cash in."

During the war, Pete worked as a "walking boss" at the army transport docks. His son, 22, who now works alongside him as a longshoreman, served in the Merchant Marine. He has a daughter, 18.

Under a contract between the shipowners and the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, Pete now makes a basic $1.15 an hour—$1.45 when he works as a "walking boss."

But, he says, "We need more money. The cost of living is up so high and hours are getting shorter too. I want my children to always be sure of a roof. . . ."

And this time, if the strike comes, Pete emphasized, "We won't go back to work till all the unions get their demands."

4 Youngtimer on ships out of Baltimore is 29-year-old Leo Zurowski, utility man and member of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union since 1940. He spent 95% of his time shipping out during the war, was torpedoed once. Eighteen days in a lifeboat didn't scare him, although his legs and arms were "like raw beef" from the blazing sun off the African coast. One man was killed, another went crazy.

5 This may be the last ship Leo boards for some time if shipowners force a strike June 15. Leo makes $132.50 basic pay a month, needs more to support his mother, stepfather who has heart trouble, and two sisters.

—COAST TO COAST

Photos by Lester Balog and James I. Bealmer

"UNIONS are a good thing. They always fight for you as much as they can. If we have to go on strike, we'll stick it out. It's worth it—all the way."

Leo Zurowski started shipping out in 1940. He joined the CIO Natl. Maritime Union. He's been reading the NMU Pilot and The CIO NEWS. He knows the score.

Leo lives at 1509 Lancaster St., Baltimore, Md., with his stepfather, mother and two sisters. His stepfather is a World War I veteran. He has heart trouble, can't work. His sisters had jobs "at about $30 a week" during the war. They are looking for others.

Leo's home has a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and an attic where Leo sleeps when he's in port. It is a typical row house with other dwellings jammed against its sides. It has neither bath nor inside toilet.

The rooms are so small that, as someone said, "you can't cuss out a cat without getting fur in your mouth."

The rent is $30 a month. The landlord wants to raise it to $40.

"All the prices are going up," Leo said. "We just need more money than the $90 a month pension my stepfather gets and what I make. Everyone ashore's getting raises—now's the time for us to get them too."

Leo feels that the seamen did their part in helping to win the war and are entitled to consideration in peace. He has read about the profits of the shipowners—on war runs to the Red Sea American Hawaiian ships valued at $450,000 made $3,500,000 profit on 10 runs, or eight times the value of the ships; Isthmian ships valued at $1,500,000 made $2,500,000 on seven trips; Luckenbach ships valued at $1,400,000 made $9,000,000 on 12 trips; Matson ships valued at $238,000 made $1,000,000 on four trips; Waterman ships valued at $950,000 made $3,700,000 on 15 trips. And he feels that it isn't out of line to ask for 22c more an hour for himself.

6 Leo gives $90 a month to his family. During the war, with bonus and overtime, he managed to save a little, but all of it went to pay for burial of his sister, Gladys. Now he owes money. Here he serves to AB's John Goedig, left, and Garo Otiro.

Correction

NEW YORK VOTES ON CASE BILL

THROUGH a typographical error, the voting record of N. Y. Representatives on the Case anti-labor bill was garbled in the last issue of the CIO NEWS. The vote is reprinted herewith; W represents a vote for the anti-labor bill, R a vote against, and NV "not voting."

In addition, the names of the following Congressmen whose names were included on "live pairs" were omitted: For the bill (W): Cole (R. Kans.), May (D. Ky.); Rees (R. Kans.) and Short (D. Mo.). Against the bill (R.): Patterson (D. Calif.); Curley (D. Mass.) and Sadowski (D. Mich.)]

Sharp (R)	W	Buckley (D)	NV
Hall, Edwin (R)	NV	Quinn (D)	R
Latham (R)	W	Gwinn (R)	NV
Barry (D)	R	Gamble (R)	W
Roe (D)	W	Bennet (D)	NV
Delaney, James (D)	NV	LeFevre (R)	W
Delaney, John (D)	R	Kearney (R)	NV
Pfeifer (D)	R	Byrne (D)	R
Keogh (D)	R	Taylor (R)	W
Somers (D)	R	Kilburn (R)	NV
Heffernan (D)	R	Fuller (R)	NV
Rooney (D)	R	Hancock (R)	W
O'Tooie (D)	R	Hall, Leonard (R)	W
Rayfiel (D)	R	Taber (R)	W
Celler (D)	R	Cole, W. Sterling (R)	W
Buck (R)	W	Rogers (D)	R
Baldwin (R)	R	Wadsworth (R)	W
Marcantonio (ALP)	R	Andrews (R)	NV
Bloom (D)	R	Elsaesser (R)	W
Torrens (D)	R	Butler (R)	NV
Powell (D)	R	Reed, Daniel A. (R)	W
Lynch (D)	R	Klein (D)	R
Rabin (D)	R		

TRUMAN BILL

Continued from Page 3

"In the present bill, as sent to this House by the Senate, the President is being offered the power by proclamation to suspend the 13th Amendment, and to invoke the powers of the government—by criminal proceedings, by injunction and by deprivation of employment—to drive American workers to their machines against their will.

Said Lewis Hines, representing the AFL: "This is the worst type of vengeful and hysterical legislation . . . it will take unions back to the labor spy days."

Martin Miller, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen official, talked of the President's action in the rail strike: "He may be a friend of labor, but we can't stand many friends like that."

Harvey Brown, head of the Machinists, charged that the Truman bill "fails to take into consideration that there are two sides in every dispute," and that with its passage the U. S. "will become the negotiator for every industry in the country."

The vote on the bill in its amended form cut through usual party and bloc lines in the Senate. Against the bill were a few Republicans, one Southern polltaxer and the group of liberal Democrats who have fought valiantly against all anti-labor restrictive bills.

The votes against the Truman proposal were cast by Senators Aiken (R. Vt.), Cordon (R. Ore.), Downey (D. Cal.), Guffey (D. Pa.), Kilgore (D. W. Va.), La Follette (R. Wis.), McCarran (D. Nev.), Magnuson (D. Wash.), Mead (D. N. Y.), Millikin (R. Colo.), Mitchell (D. Wash.), Morse (R. Ore.), Murray (D. Mont.), O'Daniel (D. Tex.), Pepper (D. Fla.), Shipstead (R. Minn.), Taft (R. O.), Tunnell (D. Dela.), Wagner (D. N. Y.), and Wheeler (D. Mont.). Senators Taylor (D. Ida.) and Thomas (D. Utah), while absent, were paired against the bill.

CASE BILL

(Continued from Page 3)

tion to Washington to demand action against both Case and Truman bills. At Indianapolis the executive board of the CIO Hosiery Workers called for veto of the "malicious" Case bill and accused Pres. Truman of "debasing" the U. S. army proposing to make it a "concentration camp for breakers of unconstitutional laws."

At Amherst, Mass., 175 college professors of economics headed by Prof. Colston E. Warne wired the President that the Case bill was passed "in an atmosphere which was not conducive to sound judgment" and demanded its veto.

The National Lawyers Guild, in a message to the White House, charged that the Case bill "fits in nicely with long-range reactionary plans" to destroy workers' rights, remove labor unions as a threat to "unchecked monopoly profits" and to gain "unrestricted economic and political control of the government by big business."

That was the theme, in wires and letters and resolutions, from big unions and small, from lawyers and small businessmen and professional people, from workers and housewives, in every section of the country. By June 12 the people will know if the President has heeded their demands.

AIDS FTA IN FIGHT

A harbinger of the success of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers Union in its fight for better wages and conditions for the workers in the Northern California canneries is a decision of a Natl. Labor Relations Board trial examiner on charges by the FTA against the big Hume cannery at Turlock.

The decision is expected to cause the NLRB to order the cannery to stop encouraging membership in the AFL Teamsters Union which has been making back-door agreements with the canneries.

KNIFING PAY CLAIMS

WHILE attention was focused on smash-labor bills, the House this week passed the Andrews bill (HR 6035), which would make illegal any claims by non-veterans for back wages suffered through the application of Selective Service's super-seniority ruling.

The act was hastily jammed through the House Military Affairs Committee several weeks ago while the Supreme Court was deciding to outlaw super-seniority, which would have given a veteran his old job back even though he displaced a non-veteran with greater seniority.

Backed by Management Planning, Inc., reportedly the spokesman for West Coast industrial interests, the Andrews Bill would also have protected employers again wage claims, if super-seniority had been upheld, by providing that employers could not be required to recompense veterans refused re-employment.

The CIO through its Veterans Committee fought the Andrews Bill, and is now directing its attention to the Senate Military Affairs Committee which is considering S 2140, the Andrews Bill's companion measure.

Sen. Thomas (D. Utah), committee chairman, this week wrote Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee that he does not intend to support the bill, but letters and wires should be sent to him and other members of the committee, which is scheduled to consider the measure June 11. Other committee members are:

Sens. Johnson (D. Colo.), Hill (D. Ala.), Downey (D. Calif.), Kilgore (D. W. Va.), Murray (D. Mont.), O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), Wagner (D. N. Y.), Stewart (D. Tenn.), Maybank (D. S. Car.), Briggs (D. Mo.), Austin (R. Vt.), Bridges (R. N. H.), Gurney (R. S. Dak.), Revercomb (R. W. Va.), Wilson (R. Iowa), Smith (R. N. J.), and Hart (R. Conn.).

Meanwhile, the CIO Veterans Committee urges that prompt advantage should be taken of the Supreme Court ruling by filing grievances for all employes laid off, demoted or discharged without regard to seniority, and by demanding restoration of such workers to their rightful positions with payment of back wages. The committee further advises that all unsettled cases should be arbitrated.

SENATE GIVES GIS BREAK

THE armed forces' pay schedule in the Senate draft bill is generally in line with the recommendation of the CIO Veterans Committee made four months ago and would give GI Joe a better break.

The schedule would give enlisted personnel increases ranging from 50% for buck privates to 2% for master sergeants, with comparable increases for non-commissioned members of like rank in the Navy.

When War Sec. Patterson and Navy Sec. Forrestal proposed to Congress in March that all members of the armed forces, including generals, be given a 20% increase, Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO veterans Committee, protested on the grounds that commissioned officers who needed it least would be getting far more than privates who needed it most.

The pay schedule, along with the rest of the draft measure, now goes to a conference committee to iron out differences between it and the House bill.

To help win a better break for GI Joe, CIO affiliates and members should write and wire the following Senate conferees that they favor the Senate pay schedule: Sens. Thomas (D., Utah), Johnson (D., Colo.), Hill (D., Ala.), Downey (D., Calif.), Austin (R., Vt.), Bridges (R., N. H.) and Gurney (R., S. Dak.).

GRIPE BOARD STEPS RIGHT WAY

WHILE emphasizing the need for discipline in the Army, the report of the Army gripe board headed by Lt. Gen. Doolittle made recommendations which should prove a big step toward democratizing the Army consistently advocated by the CIO Veterans Committee.

Already approved by War Sec. Patterson in a speech, the board's report declared that "the present system does not permit full recognition of the dignity of man."

The report advocated elimination of the terms "officers" and "enlisted men," with abolition of rules and customs that prevent association of soldiers of "similar likes and tastes."

Other recommendations included abolition of saluting when off duty and off Army posts, except in occupied territories; requirement of prior military training—preferably one year in the enlisted ranks—for appointment of commissioned officers, although certain exceptions were recommended; advancement based on merit; equitable distribution of food and quarters; issuance of the same uniforms for all military personnel, and terminal leave pay for enlisted personnel as now prevails for officers.

ASK U. N. PROBE U. S. ANTI-NEGRO BIAS

An appeal to the United Nations to bring "relief from oppression" to the 13 million Negro citizens of the U. S. was made this week by the Natl. Negro Congress, in convention at Detroit.

The appeal, voted by 1,000 delegates to the convention, was based on the charge that Negroes are condemned to "second class citizenship" and suffer oppression and discrimination "based upon the inhuman fascist theory of racism."

Among those addressing the convention were Sec.-Treas. George Addes of the CIO Auto Workers and Paul Robeson, famous singer.

LABOR'S WORLD

THE World Federation of Trade Unions last week protested against the "extremely limited" role" given to world labor by the United Nations Economic & Social Council.

Sidney Hillman, a WFTU vice-president, wrote Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, UNESCO president, that recommendations submitted by the council for occasional consultation with the labor group were "quite unsatisfactory." He said they deprived the WFTU, which represents 60 million workers throughout the world, of "any substantial right of consultation."

Requested by the WFTU are the following rights: attendance at all public and executive sessions of the Economic & Social Council; presentation by WFTU of oral or written statements of labor's views; and the ability to present proposals for consideration and action.

★ ★ ★

Pres. Milton Murray of the CIO Newspaper Guild was elected a vice-president of the Intl. Federation of Journalists, which has just completed its first convention at Copenhagen, Denmark. The convention, representing 80,000 organized newspapermen, set up provisional headquarters in London.

In a final statement the journalists declared that "press freedom is never fully assured while newspaper, news agencies and broadcasting systems are solely in the hands of individuals or private monopolies with no responsibility to the people."

Head of the new federation is Archibald Kenyon of Great Britain. The vice-presidents, in addition to Murray, are Eugene Morel of France and A. Sverlof of the Soviet Union.

★ ★ ★

CIO affiliates are studying proposed regulations regarding the International Trade Departments to be set up by the World Federation of Trade Unions. The departments, bringing together all the unions in each major industry, will be subsidiary to the WFTU. They will have an important function in developing international cooperation and work standards.

Proposals for the establishment of the departments will be discussed at the WFTU executive meeting in Moscow June 16-18. Representing CIO at the confab will be Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas and Director Michael Ross of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept.

★ ★ ★

The French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) has proposed a nationwide wage boost of 25% to help workers meet rising living costs in the past few months. Statistics show French prices up 60% to 70%. Food has gone up 63% in the year, with meat rising 40% and butter 50%.

At the same time the CGT proposed a national conference of unions and employers to negotiate new increases. The unions point ont that through their efforts to keep workers on the job, production has more than doubled during the past year, and that the pay boost is long overdue.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, New Jersey, advises: Burry Biscuit Co., Elizabeth, N. J., URWDSEA-CIO 95, AFL 59. Rep. George Braverman was in charge.

Roy W. Atkinson, CIO Reg. Dir., Seattle, reports: Caulkins Mfg. Co., Spokane, USA-CIO 25, No. Union 11.

Frank Carmichael, CIO Reg. Dir., Boston, Mass., reports: Suffolk Optical Co., CIO 9, No. 3.

John B. Easton, CIO Reg. Dir., W. Va., reports: Paper Box Factory, Martinsburg, W. Va., CIO 46, No. Union 3. Rep. Curry of Hosiery Workers conducted the campaign; Parsons Leather Workers, CIO 88, No. Union 38, Dist. Fifty 4. Rep. Hardy Scott of Fur & Leather Workers conducted the campaign assisted by Al Viller of State CIO Office.

Burt J. Mason, temporarily in charge of CIO Chicago office, advises: Elkay Mfg. Co., Cicero, Ill., (production and maintenance employes) UERMWA-CIO 35, Against 7.

G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, reports: Wheeling Steel Corp. (cafeteria workers at Portsmouth division) URWDSEA-CIO received 100% vote, Intl. Rep. Al Carson was in charge; Seymour-Peck Co., Columbus, Ohio, CIO received a 100% vote, CIO Rep. John Foley in charge.

Victor Ulivich, Acting CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, advises: Pavia Shuttle Co., Allentown, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 48, Against 1; Ludlow Mfg. & Sales Co., Allentown, CIO Textile Workers 120, Against 98; Harry Rubin & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, FTA-CIO 30, Against 0; Chas. E. Boyd Corp. Philadelphia, UERMWA-CIO 14, Against 9; Penn Boiler and Burner Mfg. Co., Allentown, UERMWA-CIO 44, Against 36.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. Org. IUMSWA-CIO, advises: Beth-Sisco, Staten Island, N. Y., CIO 49, Against 0; Maryland Dry Dock Co., CIO 208, No. Union 7; Bethlehem East Boston Yard (janitresses) CIO received seven votes out of 8 eligible.

CIO Reg. Dir. Jos. M. Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, advises: Stoehr & Fister Furniture Store, Scranton, CIO-URWDSEA 68, No. Union 11; Sahara Furniture Corp. Scranton, CIO Furniture Workers 47, No. Union 2; office help, Scranton Springbrook Water Co., Scranton, CIO Utility Workers 18, No Union 0; Moulded Plywood Co., Scranton, CIO Furniture Workers recognized on card check, 32 to 0.

Joe Dernoncourt, CIO Reg. Dir., Oklahoma, reports: Swift & Co., Oklahoma City, CIO Packinghouse Workers, 30, No. Union 1. Rep. Buck Whittaker was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchie, St. Louis, advises: Wagner Electric plant, St. Louis, (clerical workers) UERMWA-CIO 224, Against 159; (professional workers) UERMWA-CIO 43, Against 32.

THE SOUTH: Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO reports: R. F. Learned & Son, Natchez, Miss., CIO 49, No. Union 8. Rep. Doyle Dorsey assisted; Natchez Stave Co., Natchez, Miss., CIO 64, No. Union 8. Rep. Doyle Dorsey assisted.

C. W. Fowler, Press & Publicity Dir., FTA-CIO advises: Linde Air Products Corp., Miami, Fla., FTA-CIO 12, No. Union 0.

C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., advises: United Drug Co., Atlanta, CIO 48, No. Union 1; Cordele Mfg. Co., Atlanta, CIO 47, Against 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Oliver, Texas, reports: Southern Wheel Div. American Brake Shoe Co., Dallas, USA-CIO 35, Against 26; Paris Box Co., Paris, Texas, CIO Furniture Workers 85, Against 8.

Paul R. Christopher, CIO Natl. Rep., reports: Stratton Warren harness division recognized USA-CIO as bargaining agency. Rep. Earl Crowder was in charge. Shelby Brick Co., recognized CIO wihout going to NLRB. Rep. Henry White organized this plant.

TWO STRUCK FIRMS DEFY U. S.

BY ESTHER HANDLER

THE J. I. Case Co. of Racine, Wis., and the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee challenged the government to take over their plants this week when they failed to comply with orders from Labor Sec. Schwellenbach to make a genuine effort to negotiate differences with their respective CIO unions.

I. R. Clausen, president of J. I. Case, met Schwellenbach's orders with the same stony silence with which he has greeted scores of other efforts to get him to talk with the CIO Auto Workers since the strike began six months ago at the Rockford, Ill., and Racine plants.

On the other hand, Walter Geist, Allis-Chambers Co., president, re-entered negotiations with considerable fanfare. But the talks were called off by resident conciliator, Major James P. Holmes, after two days of what he termed "fruitless" negotiations. The time was consumed mainly by the company to hurl invectives and wild charges at the union.

The various Allis-Chalmers plants have been organized by the Auto Workers, Electrical Radio & Machine Workers and the Farm Equipment Workers.

So outrageous was Clausen's arrogance that even the consevative Milwaukee Journal gave editorial support to the strikers, asserting this week: "Clausen, known even among a good many conservative businessmen as being out of step with the times, will not even make use of machinery for settling labor disputes devised in the administrations of Presidents Coolidge and Hoover. Instead, he seems to cling to a medieval concept of management which can be summarized pretty much as: Work on my terms or quit . . ."

HELSTEIN HEADS PACKING UNION

CLIMAXING four days of vigorous campaigning by his supporters, Ralph Helstein this week was elected president of the CIO Packinghouse Workers by acclamation at their third constitutional convention at Montreal, Can.

Helstein, the union's general counsel, succeeds Lewis J. Clark, who was also nominated for the presidency but who withdrew at the last minute in the interest of unity early in the morning of June 6 after a hectic all-night session.

Clark's decision not to run brought cheering delegates to their feet and he was subsequently elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation, succeeding Edward F. Roche, who was not a candidate for re-election.

Philip Weightman and Frank Ellis were unanimously re-elected vice-presidents.

Delegates representing 200,000 workers were also unanimous in passing a resolution indicating that the union would not support President Truman for re-election because his proposed anti-union legislation "strikes at the very heart of the democratic principles on which our government is founded and constitutes a betrayal of the people who supported his candidacy and who have continued to support him in the crucial days just past."

Speaking of the Truman Bill, Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, declared:

"If they pass this kind of legislation they are apt to find out that many workers will not accept it, and if they attempt to enforce it, the jails will be jammed with workers resisting it. I am glad there are people in America that value the Bill of Rights.

"Any time they come again with such legislation I am confident the people will rise up and resist such procedure. In other countries they have tried this method of drafting workers to make soldiers out of them. It has failed and where free men and women are, it will always fail."

The convention also adopted the policy statement of its board which asserted that the union will not interfere with "the free and democratic rights of each member to follow such religion as he chooses, harbor such views as he chooses in his private life as a citizens."

UAW BLASTS TRUMAN BILL

THE CIO Auto Workers executive board meeting in Cleveland this week called on its local unions "to join in their communities with the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods' local groups to protest against the President's (anti-union) proposals and all other anti-labor legislation."

The board declared that the Presidents bill was "the climax of a series of surrenders by the Truman administration to the demands of the reactionary industrialists to make peacetime strikes illegal and impose a Fascist system of involuntary servitude upon American workers, including millions of veterans of the nation's victorious war against fascism.

"Had he applied the same vigor and the same emphasis to efforts to maintain price control, to keep the cost of living down and to aid in the settlement of industrial disputes instead of to break strikes, he would have carried out the Roosevelt policies and program."

The board served notice on the President that "American union members and other American citizens who believe in democracy will not tolerate abridgement of our constitutional rights, nor will they tolerate any further drift on the part of his administration into inflation and economic chaos."

HAWAIIAN WORKERS TAKE STRIKE VOTE

Hawaiian workers, determined to fight the wide differential between Hawaiian and West Coast wage rates, took a strike vote to implement their wage demands, Allied Labor News reported this week. The workers belong to the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Although living costs are higher in Hawaii than on the West Coast, wages remained lower there than in the mainland states.

CAREY WARNS OF RACE BIAS

By ERNEST CALLOWAY

CHARGING that mass unemployment and race prejudice is the greatest threat to world peace, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey this week told the delegates attending the Fifth biennial convention of the CIO United Transport Service Employes Union at Chicago that "no President can be elected in this country unless he is a liberal campaigning on a progressive platform."

"If I have criticism of labor," Carey declared, "it is to say that we have failed in our mission to make the one department of Government that should be responsive to our needs the type of institution to carry out our will.

"We have to rely on the Senate to make sure that the whole situation just doesn't break up in confusion . . . but the House of Representatives is closer to the people than any other department of government and it is doing the worst job possible."

MISS BESS MYERSON

Miss American For 1945 who took part in dedication of the national headquarters of the Transport Service Employes.

More than 125 telegrams urging the veto of the Case bill were sent to President Truman by every convention delegate in the name of his local union.

Opening its convention June 4 with a dedication ceremony of its new union home, the UTSEA-CIO held open house with more than 400 labor, civic, religious and community leaders in attendance.

Among those participating in the ceremony were Carey, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Miss Bess Myerson, Miss America for 1945; Rep. Dawson and Mayor Kelly. The new union home, costing approximately $40,000, was a former bank building and is now equipped to serve the community needs of CIO red caps, dining car employes, Pullman laundry workers, air line service employes and train porters. Facilities for a library, book shop, credit union, veterans service division, community services division, meeting rooms and a modern cocktail lounge are part of the transformation from staid Chicago banking to progressive unionism.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

Strikes of approximately 28,000 members of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers continued this week at the plants and mines of the American Smelting & Refining Co., and the Phelps-Dodge and the Kennicott Copper companies, although principal nonferrous metal producers' negotiations were progressing.

A hopeful sign was that companies making copper and brass this week accepted OPA price increases conditioned on boosting wages 18½c an hour. Participating in the negotiations with the American Smelting and Refining in the presence of U. S. conciliators in Washington this week were Pres. Reid Robinson and Vice-President Ralph H. Rassmussen of the MMSW.

The 105-day strike of the MMSW against the American Brass Co. plants in Connecticut, Buffalo and Detroit ended May 19 with a general 18½c an hour wage increase, a half-million dollar settlement of compensatory bonuses and the best vacation plan in any major brass company.

* * *

The Delaware County (Pa.) Industrial Union Council during the week of June 2 will begin issuing "Liberal Press," a weekly tabloid newspaper established in 1937. The newspaper, which will be the official publication for the 30,000 CIO members in the county, was acquired from Stanley Milne, former editor and owner who has given up his interest in the paper because of ill health.

Bud Goodman, charter member of the Philadelphia Newspaper Guild, has been appointed editor. Goodman, who was formerly on the staffs of the Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Inquirer, Associated Press and Buffalo Times, is a Marine Corps veteran, having served overseas with a Marine Bombing Squadron.

* * *

The executive board of the CIO Hosiery Workers meeting this week in Indianapolis gave $10,000 to CIO's southern organizing campaign, and placed its entire organizing staff at the disposal of the CIO after voting $200,000 to complete the organization of the estimated 120,000 workers in the hosiery industry.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

DOES YOUR CHILD BEG FOR ICE CREAM?

On warm days a walk to the store to get some ice cream may be an adventure. If no one hurries there are usually lots of interesting things to see on the way. Ice cream should not be given within an hour and a half before meals. One scoop of good ice cream is rich in food value, but it is not a substitute for other foods. As a hot day dessert it is to be recommended.

Opens Law Office

Benjamin C. Sigal this week resigned as executive assistant to labor members of the Natl. Wage Stabilization Board and has opened offices as a labor attorney at 1129 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fur Union Wins 20c

An average raise of 20c an hour was negotiated by the CIO Fur & Leather Workers with the Rollins Co. of Detroit, retroactive to April 17. The contract provides for the closed shop and six paid holidays.

WOMEN HAVE BIG STAKES IN UNIONS

By ESTHER PETERSON

Washington Representative CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers

EXTENSIVE studies by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, confirm what women in CIO unions have known for a long time—that unions have done a lot for women and therefore women have flocked to join the unions.

A new leaflet just released by the bureau, entitled "Women's Stake in Unions," shows that unions have made great progress in seeing that women are given the following advantages:

1. A voice in collective bargaining.

2. Better jobs with equal opportunities for promotion.

3. Higher wages with pay equal to that of men on the same jobs.

4. Shorter hours and vacations with pay.

5. Better working conditions including hot meals in the plant.

6. Seniority rights giving protection against unfair lay-offs.

7. Community recreation and child care centers.

Sometimes we women workers get so intense about our present demands, that we don't stop to look backward and realize how big our gains have been since we joined unions. Our gains have been large and significant. A century ago, few persons, even labor leaders, would have predicted that we would have so many rights or that they would be so well protected.

These advantages account for the large membership of women in unions. According to this pamphlet, during 1944 and 1945, 40%, or 280,000 women, were members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Women also form 66% of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 60% of the United Wholesale and Department Store Employes, 40% of the Textile Workers Union, 30% of Auto Workers and 15% of the Steelworkers.

To retain and expand advantages received under the union's leadership, women have an obligation to participate in union programs to see that:

1. All members share alike in collective bargaining benefits.

2. All members attend meetings and share in union work.

3. Women won't undercut the union scale by working for lower rates.

4. Women learn to understand and further union ideals and activities.

5. Women's organizations understand union programs.

6. All union members work for more democracy in government by exercising their right to vote.

In addition, I want to urge every woman in a union or every woman who has a husband in the union to keep an eye on Congress. Congress makes the laws under which unions and union members must live. By such a simple act as lifting OPA controls, Congress can cut our wages by half or more. Keep those letters coming and show Congress that you are out to protect the gains of labor unions in Congress as well as on the picket line.

BABY DEATHS APPALLING

FROM Pearl Harbor to V-J Day, 281,000 Americans were killed in combat. High as that loss of life was, it was still less than the fatalities among babies. In that same period 430,000 infants died.

This startling figure, says the Children's Bureau, U. S. Labor Dept., points up the great need in this country today for better care of mothers and their babies. The care a mother gets before her baby's birth and at childbirth is, of course, a large factor in the baby's chance for life, along with the care he gets in his first and most difficult year.

The great disparity between the States in death rates of mothers and babies shows how many lives could be saved. In Connecticut, in 1943, for instance, 30 out of 1,000 babies failed to pull through their first year of life, but in New Mexico 92 out of 1,000 died.

Similarly, if every State did as well as Minnesota, which had the lowest maternal mortality rate, the lives of 3,000 mothers would have been saved.

Chance of survival is much greater for white babies and their mothers, than for Negro. The death rate for Negro mothers was 143% higher in 1943 than for white mothers. In the same year, the death rate for Negro babies during the first year of life was 64% higher than for white babies.

Good Listening!

CIO'S WEEKLY RADIO SHOW

Labor — USA

ABC Stations Coast to Coast

6:45 P. M. Eastern Daylight Saving Time

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Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

IN THE MIDST OF THE UNION PARTY TO CELEBRATE THE WEDDING OF MICKEY AND SUE, A STRANGE KID, DRESSED IN PATCHED AND WORN CLOTHES, ENTERS. HE STARTS TELLING THE GUESTS THE CONDITIONS IN HIS HOME TOWN WHEN...

THINGS IS GETTING WORSE AN' WORSE...SO WE GOTTA HAVE A UNION... GOTTA HAVE A...

GRAB HIM! THE KID'S FAINTED!

EASY, KID. WHAT'S THE MATTER?

I'LL BE ALL RIGHT...JUST A... A LITTLE DIZZY...AIN'T ET NOTHING SINCE...

MY GOODNESS! THE POOR BOY IS STARVED...HERE— TAKE A LITTLE MILK AT FIRST...

NOW DON'T RUSH, SON. EAT SLOWLY...

UMMM... THANKS, M'AM. 'RECKON I'M PLENTY HUNGRY, M'AM.

THANKS FOR THE FOOD, FOLKS. IT'S MIGHTY HELPFUL—BUT THAT AIN'T WHAT I TRAIPSED UP HERE FOR. WE GOTTA HAVE A UNION FOR US BACK HOME, AN' YOU FOLKS GOTTA HELP...

YOU SEE, MOST OF THE FOLKS WORKING IN THE PLANT COME FROM FARMS... THERE WAS A WAR ON AND THEY NEEDED HANDS... SO WE ALL MOVED INTO THE TOWN...

"... THE COMPANY PUT UP HOUSES FOR US AND RENTED THEM OUT AT WHAT THEY SAID WAS CHEAP RENT..."

"... WE GOT CREDIT AT THE ONLY STORE IN TOWN AND GOT OUR FOOD AND SUPPLIES THERE. THE WHOLE TOWN WAS BUILT AROUND THE FACTORY... AND I RECKON ABOUT EVERYTHING WAS OWNED BY THE FACTORY..."

WE JUST MANAGED TO GET BY DURING THE WAR... MAINLY ON ACCOUNT OF THE RATIONING AND THE O.P.A.

... BUT AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER— THINGS GOT MIGHTY BAD. LOOK AT THIS—HOW CAN FOLKS PUT BY ANYTHING FOR A RAINY DAY? JUST YOU LOOK AT THIS!

FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Taking Labor For A Ride

Anti-labor groups in the Senate pulled a "hidden ball" play last week.

To the appropriations bill for the Dept. of Agriculture, which gives that department its funds for the coming bill, they tacked on a rider forbidding payment of salaries to any employe "who is a member of an organization of government employes that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States."

This rider, which will become law if it is adopted by the House, was soundly attacked by Sen. Claude Pepper, the valiant Florida liberal.

"I regret very much to see the anti-labor antipathy directed to the employes of the U. S. Government," he said, "and now incorporated where of all places it should not be, in an appropriation bill, which is used as a vehicle for legislation of this character.

"If Congress wants to legislate on this subject, I think it should legislate directly. . . ."

The appropriations rider is the brain child of Sen. Ball (R. Minn.) and other foes of labor on the Senate floor.

It is directed against the CIO United Public Workers, which has vigorously condemned the rider as an act of discrimination.

"The rider," says the UPWA, "does not attempt to prohibit strikes against the government, but only to prohibit an expression of opinion by a union that the right to strike exists."

The rider is "an infringement of civil liberties" and will certainly be found unconstitutional, the UPWA adds. However, the union emphasized that it stands by its no-strike pledge and that it will conduct no strikes against the federal government in the future.

If it becomes necessary, the UPWA will amend its constitution to protect the union membership, although no change "in our policies or activities" will be necessary.

Nevertheless, a rider on an appropriations bill is no way to legislate a federal labor policy. The anti-labor Senators and Congressmen who have been most insistent that labor "cool off" should heed their own advice.

While the rider is aimed principally at UPWA, there are thousands of government employes holding membership in unions whose major jurisdiction is over private industry. These unions cannot abandon their precious right to strike in the interest of a small minority of their members; nor should the government employes be forced to drop their union cards in these organizations.

Clearly the rider is a stupid, vindictive instrument. Congress, to preserve its self-respect, should strike it from the books.

Inflation—Just Around the Corner

Through the Truman and Case Bills, Congress has been attempting to limit labor's right to protect its members and the living standards of the people.

Meanwhile, Congress is taking action calculated to force strikes. Congress, it appears, is deliberately illogical.

The action of the Senate Banking Committee's majority in appending a wide variety of crippling amendments to the OPA extension bill is clear proof that reactionaries have no desire to help improve the lot of the American people.

CIO President Murray, in a statement on price control, has pointed out that the members of CIO "know full well the dangers of run-away inflation."

"They have fought and are still fighting for adequate wage increases to compensate them for increased living costs," he points out. "They cannot afford to see those wage increases destroyed overnight by act of Congress.

"The Congress could devise no better way to throw labor-management relations into a state of utter chaos than to remove the last bulwark against soaring prices."

The CIO leader called upon the Senate to "repudiate" the mangled price control bill—the very name of which is now a "cruel hoax" because of the crippling amendments added in the House and the Senate Committee.

To almost every group in the population, the sieve-like price control proposals spell "immediate hardship and a lowering of living standards," Murray said. "To a few they spell big profits quickly.

"But to the country as a whole they spell national disaster."

If Congress is to halt its drive straight into the arms of inflation and hardship, the CIO and every organization of consumers and progressives must work and work fast to mobilize support for price control.

Congress heard this people's outcry after it had passed the amended price control bill. But the lobbyists of the corporations have been working efficiently.

So, once again, it's necessary to remind our legislators of their duty to the people.

Your wires, by the hundreds and thousands, must get to Senators and Congressmen—and fast!

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
HR 4908 Case Bill	Would harass unions with many new restrictions and anti-labor devices.	Passed by House and Senate. Awaits action by President.	Wire your Senators and Congressmen to uphold President if he vetoes bill.
Truman anti-strike bill S. 2255 HR 6578	Provides basis for outlawing strikes, squashing unions, drafting strikers.	Senate passed somewhat milder version. House now considering action to reconcile two versions of bill.	Wire Senators and Congressmen to vote against bill; wire Pres. Truman to veto bill when it reaches White House.
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June, 1947.	Passed by House; Senate Banking Committee urges more crippling amendments.	Wire your Senators to pass bill without amendments. **Strong action is needed to save OPA and price control.**
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee hearings to open soon.	Send wires to your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee to support this bill.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; now ready for House Labor Committee.	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Andrews Bill HR 6035 S 2140	Bars workers fired under illegal superseniority ruling from getting lost pay.	Sneaked thru House on voice vote. Now pending in Senate.	Ask Senators to defeat bill.
British Loan S. J. Res. 138	Would extend $3,750,000,000 long-term credit to Great Britain.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee now holding hearings.	Write or wire your Congressman to vote for loan without amendments.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

GYP THE WORKERS: Corporation lobbyists have nearly succeeded in a stream-lined maneuver to rid their bosses of a major financial responsibility. The House passed the Andrews bill by a unanimous voice vote; only fast action by the CIO Veterans Committee stopped the same thing in the Senate.

The Andrews bill is a corporation's dream. It would relieve employers of all financial responsibility for having acted illegally in applying "superseniority" to veterans.

Thousands of workers had been fired or bumped down the job scale when companies gave over-riding seniority to returning vets of World War II. This month the U. S. Supreme Court called that procedure unconstitutional.

With CIO unions handling hundreds of major grievance cases for the men ousted from their positions, the Andrews bill would permit these workers to collect no damages whatsoever for the money lost through the companies' unconstitutional action.

Write or wire your Senator to vote against the Andrews bill.

FILIBUSTER: For the third time, the House has adjourned on Wednesday rather than act on the Fair Employment Practices Commission. FEPC, set up on a temporary basis as a wartime measure, is about to die on June 30. The House adjourned after opponents of the FEPC failed to muster the necessary two-thirds vote to suspend consideration of the FEPC proposal. Write your Congressman and demand action for a permanent FEPC and an end to racial discrimination.

BRITISH LOAN: The 3¾ billion dollar loan to Great Britain, already approved by the Senate, is due for action in the House within the next few weeks. CIO is strongly committed to approval of the financial aid to our wartime ally.

This week John Edelman, representative of the CIO Textile Workers Union, argued before the House Ways & Means Committee that the loan will help the British Labor Government break down some of the commercial bonds of imperialism.

Britain's working people are hopeful of smashing imperialism; the loan will help them buy food, raw materials and machinery abroad, and will enable the Laborite regime to make drastic changes in the Empire without threatening the welfare of the home population.

"That is why many British Tories oppose the loan," Edelman declared, "and that is one of the basic reasons why American labor urges approval of the loan agreement."

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

BIGGEST MARITIME VICTORY!

Greatest gain in maritime industry due to solidarity workers and unions, said CIO President Murray (l.) to committee for Maritime Unity leaders Joseph Selly, Harry Bridges, Joseph Curran. (See pages 2, 8, 9)

VAN A. BITTNER

BIGGEST MARITIME GAINS IN HISTORY WON BY CMU

BULLETIN—Shipowners' agreement late this week to 1946 maritime contract brought greatest gains in history of industry, said Committee for Maritime Unity leaders.

By FRED d'AVILA

THE most impressive gains for maritime workers since the 1934 and 1936-37 strike victories seemed certain as The CIO NEWS went to press, with even President Truman predicting satisfactory conclusion of negotiations and cancellation of the nationwide strike set for 12:01 a. m. June 15.

Six CIO unions and one independent, which set up the Committee for Maritime Unity, already had tentatively scored $17.50 a month wage increases and a reduction of the 56-63 hour work week to a 48-hour norm for all seagoing workers whose unions are directly involved in Washington contract discussions. Operators had offered only $12.50 a month.

Meanwhile, the CMU, headed by Presidents Harry Bridges and Joseph Curran of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's and Natl. Maritime Unions, was polishing up final contract provisions. Conferences, assisted by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, were being held under the auspices of the U. S. Dept. of Labor with War Shipping Administration officials and shipowners.

Seagoing unions in wage negotiations — NMU, American Communications Assn., Marine Cooks & Stewards, and the independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers —had already gained a $1 an hour rate for overtime, and were negotiating for higher rates for skilled personnel. All Sunday work is overtime. With the new hours schedule, this will add at least an estimated $16 a month to the $17.50 base pay increase.

Other gains included the 40-hour week in both domestic and foreign ports, reduced from 44 hours, and an eight-hour day for stewards on freight ships instead of nine hours.

Wage increases, with the exception of overtime payments, are retroactive to April 1, 1946.

The CMU, which represents 200,000 workers, is pressing for other gains. These issues will be negotiated. If no agreement is reached in 30 days, they will be taken to arbitration.

West Coast longshoremen had tentatively accepted a Federal fact finding recommendation for a 22c raise, to $1.37 an hour for a six-hour day, retroactive to Oct. 1, 1945.

Two other CIO unions that joined in forming the CMU—the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. and the Inland Boatmen's Union —were not affected by wage negotiations. The MEBA will share in the hours cuts at sea and in port, and in the Sunday overtime.

All seven unions, however, had pledged themselves to united strike action if necessary.

Important as the wage gains were, they were over-shadowed in a sense by the formation of the CMU, uniting the great majority of maritime workers from coast to coast in a front that shipowners and even the government found impregnable.

For the first time, also, the unions were able to bargain as a unit with all the major shipowners, and this unity was a strongly determining factor in forcing take-home raises needed to offset the cuts in war bonuses and to bring seamen's wages somewhat nearer the level enjoyed by shoreside workers.

The contract negotiations were conducted during an unprecedented campaign of slander and misrepresentation by employer newspapers and radio stations, with threats by President Truman to seize all shipping and operate it with the armed forces.

Despite the intimidation, the CMU held firm. With an unequalled war record of no strikes and with nearly 6,000 seamen having given their lives in the fight against fascism, the maritime unions stuck to their determination to strike if necessary to win their demands.

The government, which owns 2,400 of the 3,100 ships which entered into negotiations, finally took over discussions from the private operators, who were attempting to drive the maritime workers back to prewar conditions.

Issues that had been clouded by press and radio commentators were clarified in CMU newspaper ads and in a hearing held by the House Labor Committee, headed by Rep. Augustine Kelley (D. Pa.).

Bridges, testifying before the committee, pointed out that if the unions were forced to strike, both bona fide troop ships and vessels carrying relief cargoes to famine-stricken areas would be operated.

Baited about "striking against the government" in the event Truman seized the ships, Bridges said:

"When the government acts like the private operators, yes, we will strike. If the government takes over the shipping industry and runs it for profit, the men have got a right to strike and they will strike."

Bridges' stand was reinforced by Rep. Hook (D. Pa.), who said:

"If the government of the U. S. can't pay half-way decent wages, I say the men have a right to strike against it!"

Curran testified that seamen's average pay was about $200 a month with war bonuses, that it fell to about $100 a month with V-J Day, and that the War Labor Board had granted a $45 a month increase to make up in part for the cut.

The bonus, Curran said, was granted "to prevent any proper wage increase being given" during the war.

Before the current negotiations, seamen's base pay ranged from $132.50 to $197.50 a month in the steward's department, from $127.50 to $145 on deck, and from $132.50 to $252 in the engine room.

During negotiations, extensive strike preparations were made, culminating in a huge Madison Square Garden rally in N. Y. City a day before the deadline. Soup kitchens and housing were arranged for. Picket placards were printed. A million dollar strike fund was freed for action by the NMU.

Bittner Says:

SOUTHERN DRIVE IS FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE fight for economic justice throughout America has just begun—and it will not end until men, women and children live as God intended for them to live.

"The campaign of the CIO to organize the South has just begun —and it will not end until every man and woman who works for industry in the region belongs to a union affiliated with the CIO."

That's what Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, said at Rome, Ga., last week as he "officially" launched the CIO's Southern membership drive.

"We do not know how long it will take us to organize the South but, regardless of the obstacles and the time it takes, we are going to do the job," Bittner said.

The campaign was well under way when Bittner spoke at Rome —his first public address in the South since becoming committee director.

Directors for the 12 states in the region had been named. About 180 organizers had been put into the field.

Bittner had issued instructions to all men in the field to "divorce" themselves from political action, educational work and other union activities so they could devote full time to organization work.

State directors had reported 11 NLRB elections won recently and that the new organizers were moving in high gear.

Bittner's top assistants in the campaign are George Baldanzi, executive vice-president, Textile Workers Union; Jack Kroll, vice-president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Tom J. Starling, regional director, Auto Workers; John Riffe, Phil Clowes and George Craig, international representatives, Steelworkers, and John Hawkins, international representative, Woodworkers.

Sherman Dalrymple, former president of the Rubber Workers, is secretary-treasurer of the committee. His assistant is Richard Bauer of the staff of national CIO headquarters.

Allan L. Swim, Newspaper Guildsman who resigned as assistant city editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar and reporter for the Scripps-Howard Washington Bureau, is director of public relations.

The committee's state directors are William Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; Franz Daniels, Spartanburg, S. C.; Charles H. Gillman, Atlanta, Ga.; Paul R. Christopher, Knoxville, Tenn.; Fred C. Pieper, New Orleans, La.; Robert Oliver, Houston, Texas; Walter H. Harris, Little Rock, Ark.; E. B. Pugh, Richmond, Va.; William M. Billingsley, Louisville, Ky.; Robert W. Starnes, Mississippi (headquarters city not chosen yet), and Carey E. Haigler, Birmingham, Ala. Haigler will be director in Florida as well as Alabama.

"The campaign is a straight organizing drive without frills," Bittner said. "Our goal is to organize the unorganized and help them get higher wages, improved working conditions and job security through collective bargaining."

Maximum initiation fee for those who join during the drive is $1. War veterans pay no initiation fee. After collective bargaining rights have been established, the regular dues structure of the unions into which the new members go will prevail.

Meanwhile Bittner reported the following NLRB elections won recently in the South:

Hurricane Creek (Ark.) Reynolds Mine & Metal Co., 310 for CIO Steelworkers, 100 for AFL Aluminum Workers.

Jones Mills (Ark.), 243 for CIO Steelworkers, 198 for AFL.

Natchez Stove Co., Natchez, Miss., 64 for CIO Steelworkers, 8 for "no union."

R. F. Learned & Sons Co., Natchez, Miss., 49 for CIO Woodworkers and 8 for "no union."

J. M. Jones Lumber Co., Natchez, Miss., 91 for CIO Woodworkers, 71 for "no union."

Entwistle Mills (Plant No. 2), Rockingham, N. C., 84 for CIO Textile Workers, 48 for "no union."

Kahn Co., Inc., Asheville, N. C., 40 for CIO Fur & Leather Workers, 14 for "no union."

Bonita Ribbon Mills, Brewton, Ala., 58 for CIO Textile Workers, 42 for "no union."

Brewton Weaving Mills, Brewton, Ala., 13 for CIO Textile Workers, 10 for "no union."

WORLD-WIDE BACKING FOR MARINE WORKERS

WORLD-wide support for wage and hour demands of U. S. merchant seamen was of major aid in strengthening the determination of the workers to strike if necessary on June 15.

Thousands of wires from CIO national and local unions were augmented by pledges of six AFL maritime unions to respect Committee for Maritime Unity picket lines.

Support for CMU demands came from the independent Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, headed by A. E. Whitney, and from the independent Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers, headed by J. A. Beirne.

The workers' section of the Intl. Maritime Conference, meeting in Seattle, voted to support the seamen if they walked out.

And from Australian, French, Mexican and other Latin American countries came cables stating that maritime workers there would not handle "hot" cargo.

A cable from the French Seamen's Union, read at a N. Y. Madison Square Garden rally in support of the strike, said:

"All labor in France is very sympathetic to the American seamen in their struggle and they can be assured that no ships in French ports will be unloaded if they are manned by scab labor or the Army and Navy."

The World Federation of Trade Unions notified all members of the dispute, and will probably discuss proposed action at a meeting of the executive committee currently taking place in Moscow.

And in the U. S. Senate, Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) declared:

"The issues in the Maritime dispute seem to me to be crystal clear. They involve the faith, heart and character of the wage policies of the Federal Government, for the Federal Government is the owner of 80% of all ships which are directly affected in these negotiations. The issues are whether the Federal Government believes in practicing what it preaches—a 40-hour week and decent pay —or whether it does not.

CONGRESS STILL WRAPPING ANTI-LABOR PACKAGES

TRUMAN-CASE BILLS MIXTURE IS A THREAT

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

See Voting Record, Page 13

JOLTED in their efforts to shackle labor by the Presidential veto of the Case bill, foes of American unionism in the Senate and House are searching for new methods of carrying on their ten-year campaign for restrictions on organized workers.

The House Rules Committee, dominated by a group of reactionaries, is currently studying the legislative situation in the hope of finding a way to pass both the Truman anti-strike bill and the repudiated Case bill.

The Truman bill was passed by the House within a few minutes of the President's speech on May 25, and it contains everything asked by the Chief Executive, including the power to draft strikers in Government-seized plants and the deprival of seniority rights in cases where workers remain on strike.

As passed by the Senate, these last two features were sliced from the bill along with a proposal that profits from seized plants be deposited in the Federal Treasury. Leaders of the House conservative bloc, anxious to vote the strongest possible bill against the unions, are deliberating whether to accept the Senate version of the bill or send it to a joint conference committee of the two branches of Congress in order to secure a compromise.

Meanwhile, supporters of the anti-labor Case bill are hopeful that a way may be found to adopt that measure, or substantial portions of it, as an amendment to the Truman bill.

Washington newspapers quoted an unidentified "Congressional friend of the President" as predicting that Pres. Truman will veto his own anti-strike bill if Congress insists upon re-passing the Case bill as an amendment to his own strike-breaking proposals.

With the House due for a moratorium of several days because of the absence of many Congressmen visiting their home districts during primary election contests, action within the next week on the matter is doubtful.

In turning thumbs down on the Case Bill, Truman made it clear, however, that he still wants passage of his own anti-strike program. His veto message defended his earlier request for limiting labor's strike rights on grounds that it is merely a "temporary" program, and limited to "strikes against the government"—although, by giving the President the right to seize any struck plant, almost any walkout could be interpreted by the government as being directed against it.

The Case bill, on the other hand, is permanent, applies to every dispute between management and labor affecting interstate commerce, and "deals with a wide variety of subjects, some of which are wholly unrelated to the subject of settling or preventing strikes."

By implication the President indicated his belief that some legislation permanently affecting labor is necessary. While attacking the Case bill as a "collection of separate unrelated measures," he urged Congress not to approach the labor relations problem "on a piecemeal basis, as this bill does." The choice before Congress is not between the Case bill and no legislation at all but between it and a "more adequate and more inclusive solution of the problem," Truman said.

Throughout the veto message, Truman repeated his belief in the need for Congressional investigation of labor-management disputes and the development of well-rounded legislation. With Congress now dominated by anti-labor conservatives, however, the "painstaking and dispassionate study" requested by the President is almost certain to lead directly to new varieties of restrictions of labor's freedom of action.

Shortly after the President's May 25 address to the joint session of Congress, the House approved formation of a joint committee to study the subject. Proposed by Rep. Howard Smith (D., Va.), an outspoken member of the anti-labor bloc, the bill is now in the hands of the Senate Labor Committee. Members of that group have advocated that any such investigation should be in the hands of members of both the Senate and House Labor Committees.

If the Smith proposal were accepted, tradition would place the Virginia polltaxer in a leading position on the investigating committee. Under those circumstances, the "painstaking and dispassionate" probe might take on the color of an anti-union lynching bee.

The Presidential veto message found 135 supporting votes in the House, sufficient to bar the two-thirds necessary to over-ride the White House decision against the Case bill. Fifteen Republicans, one Progressive and one American Labor Party representative joined with 118 Democrats to uphold the veto.

In turning down the bill against which all labor has rallied, the President declared that the causes of unrest must be found and eliminated.

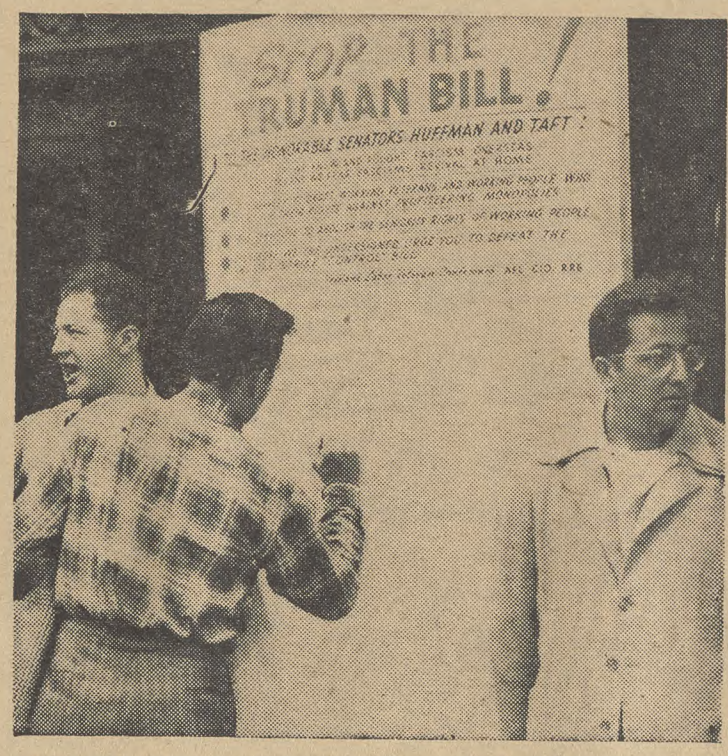
"Strikes against private employers cannot be ended by legislative decree," he said. "Men cannot be forced in a peacetime democracy to work for a private employer under compulsion. Therefore, strikes must be considered in the whole context of our modern industrial society. They must be considered in the light of inflationary pressures, of problems of full employment, of economic security."

The President added that "HR 4908 (the Case bill) strikes at symptoms and ignores underlying causes . . . not a single one of the recent major strikes would have been affected by this bill had it been law."

The President's veto message was delivered to Congress on June 11, one day short of the 10-day period provided for consideration of new legislation. The White House revealed that thousands of messages had been received during that period concerning labor bills.

A long letter from CIO Pres. Philip Murray voiced labor's objections to the bill as a vindictive, one-sided measure to punish American unions.

Murray had charged that the Case bill was "ill-considered and injurious to labor" and presented "exceedingly grave dangers to the public welfare."



Cleveland veterans from all sections of the labor movement joined this week to circulate petitions against anti-labor proposals of President Truman. (FP Picture).

Farm Rider Weakens NLRB

LONGTIME foes of the National Labor Relations Board managed to sneak in two rabbit-punches this week. One effort was successful. The other failed.

By a 77-53 vote, the House killed a proposal of Rep. Taber (R., N. Y.) that the Congress deny any funds to the NLRB for the year starting July 1.

But a short time later, the House voted 202-134 to prevent the Labor Board from acting in any case affecting "agricultural laborers" as defined in the Social Security Act.

The House action on agricultural labor was a victory for lobbyists of big food processing corporations, which have long been attempting to get out from under the provisions of the Wagner Act. A year ago they accomplished a similar squeeze play through passage of the Lea Rider to the War Labor Board appropriation.

The CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers charged that a million industrial workers in food processing plants will be affected if the Senate agrees to the House amendment. A union statement pointed out that the Social Security Act's definition of agricultural laborers includes employes of "highly-industrialized mass-production packing sheds and processing plants located off the farm." Social Security Board officials have long objected to the definition, which was adopted as an amendment to the security act in 1939.

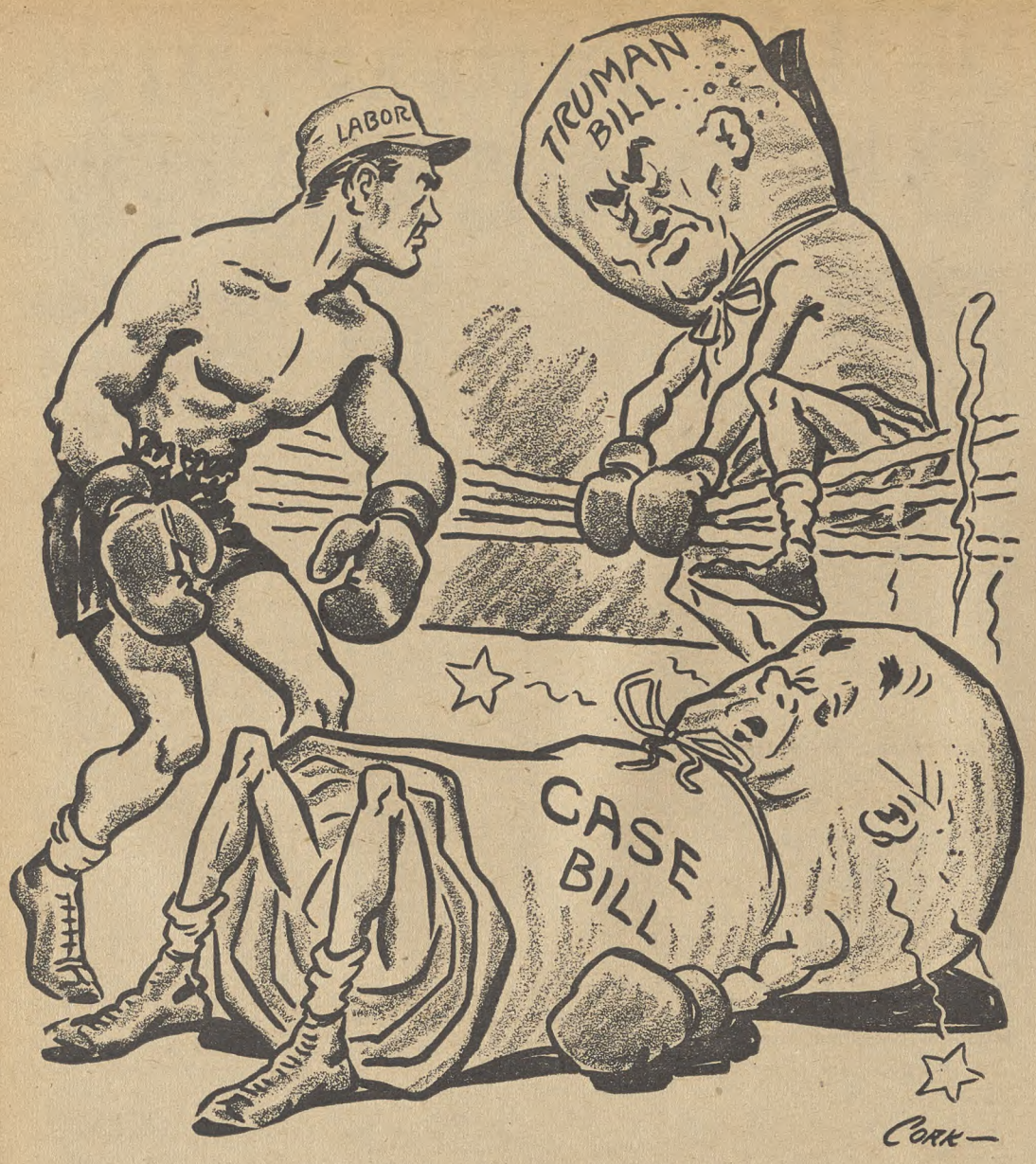
Congress, it is recalled, refused to exclude food workers from Wagner Act protection when that law was passed in 1935, and the courts have since ruled in numerous cases that food processing workers are engaged in industry and entitled to Wagner Act benefits.

Representatives of CIO unions will seek to convince the Senate that it should reject the rider when the appropriation bill for the Federal Security Agency and the NLRB reaches the Upper House.

THIS IS NO TIME TO RELAX!

The Case anti-labor bill has been vetoed — but your union is still in danger. President Truman's "emergency" anti-strike bill has been passed by the House and in slightly-amended form by the Senate. Foes of labor on Capitol Hill are working fast to pass this bill in its final form. They may try to attach the repudiated Case bill to the Truman bill as an amendment.

Your protests, your letters and wires to Congress and the White House helped defeat the Case bill. You must do the same thing to defeat the Truman bill. Write and wire your Representatives and Senators to vote against the Truman bill when it comes up for action again. Write or wire Pres. Truman to veto the anti-strike bill if it is passed by Congress. Send your messages today—there's no time to lose!



DOUBLE THREAT

The knocking out of the Case bill, through President Truman's veto upheld by the House, is a partial victory for the people.

This vindictive anti-union measure — a "warmed-over stew," Philip Murray called it, of every labor-baiting proposal of the past ten years—was designed to destroy the free labor movement for the benefit of profiteering reaction. It would have encouraged and increased industrial disputes.

The American people showed they were not willing to sacrifice their liberties in a moment of manufactured hysteria. Rallied by united labor, they became vocal enough to save the day.

But the victory is only partial, because the Case bill is but one part of a double-threat attack. In his veto message, Truman renewed his demand for his own anti-union emergency legislation.

The Truman bill still remains a potent threat. It was rushed through the House as soon as proposed. The Senate passed it shortly after, without the provisions limiting private profit-making under government operation, conscripting workers and destroying seniority rights. This Senate version now awaits House action.

The evil essence of the original bill is preserved in the modified Senate version. This would still grant the President unprecedented dictatorial powers to break strikes, by forcing employes to work against their will under any conditions he might dictate—by subjecting them to involuntary servitude.

The Truman bill would violate the workers' rights of free speech and press after government seizure. It would reach into the life and home of each individual worker to penalize him for refusing to work under conditions he may find intolerable.

Aside from the draft provision, removed by the Senate but not by the House, the Truman bill could deprive a worker of his status as an employee, deny him his legal rights under federal law and, by criminal proceeding, injunction and deprivation of employment, drive him to work like the slave labor of fascism.

Victory over the Case bill is cause for rejoicing but not for relaxation. All liberty-loving Americans must now concentrate on securing rejection of the Truman bill as well. Only so can we keep America free.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE House action in upholding the Case bill veto is a comforting reminder that we can expect to be loved much more in November than we were in May.

In May, the House passed Truman's involuntary servitude bill, to jail, fine, outlaw and draft American workers, by a vote of 306 to 13.

It followed this by adopting the Senate version of the Case bill, by 230 to 106.

Since then, we have moved several weeks nearer to elections, with the result that opposition to the Case bill increased to 135 votes for the veto; and the House is much more hesitant about the Truman bill than it was in May.

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Politicians often feel a certain contempt for the ordinary voter, when he can't get at them. But the closer they come to elections, the greater grows their respect for his intelligence.

To judge from their past actions, most members of Congress must have been picturing the American voter as a harebrained, cantankerous, hysterical idiot.

For they have been voting to raise the prices he must pay, to rob him of his savings through inflation, and to deprive him of power to increase his wages or income.

They have also blocked measures for improving his conditions through social security, health, housing, minimum wage, fair employment and other welfare measures.

Having thus created the conditions for industrial disruption, these same politicians have imagined a demand from the voters for a thoughtless and vindictive attack on labor, which can only create further disruption besides destroying many basic American liberties.

But now that elections are drawing closer, many politicians are beginning to wonder whether the voters are really so dumb.

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Labor is first to recognize that the country needs a period of steady and increasing production—so the pent-up demand for goods may be met, and the matching of supply with demand may start to bring prices down.

But to create this desirable condition, some degree of security is necessary for the workers and a reasonable balance between present wages and living costs.

This means wage increases to restore postwar cuts in take-home pay and to catch up with past increases in living costs, coupled with the strictest controls to prevent further price increases.

To create stable conditions, adequate full employment, housing, social security, minimum wage and other similar legislation is also necessary.

If government and industry had joined with labor in creating these prerequisites for a stable and expanding postwar economy, there would have been no large-scale strikes this year.

Instead, big business in its greed for exorbitant profits violently resisted the payment of adequate wages and demanded constantly higher prices; and Congress not only failed to enact the necessary social legislation but also set about massacring price control.

This left many workers no other resort than to strike for the maintenance of their living standards.

From all this, Congress has not yet learned the obvious lesson. Instead of removing the causes of industrial disruption, by re-establishing strict price controls, by depriving profiteers of their lock-out compensation in the form of tax kick-backs, and by passing urgently needed social legislation, Congress has moved in the opposite direction.

Bad as was the House's action against price control, the Senate has done even worse. It has voted for a monstrous inflationary measure to lift already rising prices by another 50% and to cut in half the value of savings.

To talk of repressive anti-labor legislation like the Truman and Case bills, under such circumstances, is simply to add fuel to the flames of industrial discontent.

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But the American voters are not so dumb as some Congressmen seem to imagine. They will not find Hitler-like exhibitions of rug-chewing and anti-labor dictatorship any compensation for being robbed of their wages and savings through the massacre of price control.

Already public reaction has prevented enactment of the Case bill. If it is still further aroused by intelligent and vigorous political activity, it can also prevent enactment of the Truman bill and the final destruction of price control.

CONGRESS VOTES INFLATION

If a foreign enemy had seized control of Congress, he could hardly have devised a more diabolical and far-reaching scheme to disrupt the American economy and create general distress than has the present reactionary majority of both Houses.

The House created the widest popular alarm by voting to cripple OPA and raise prices right and left. It was hoped cooler heads in the Senate would repair the damage. Instead, the Senate has approved the House amendments and added even worse ones of its own.

The actions of Congress, unless reversed, will reduce the price control act to a meaningless title. They will result in huge increases in living costs, cutting the value of wages and savings in half. They will start a crazy inflationary race between wages and prices that will create the greatest industrial disruption.

By voting to destroy price control, Congress is opening the door to the worst inflation, from which the whole American people will suffer. The people must rise to this challenge, deluging the President and Congress with their protests and demands for the vetoing of inflationary legislation and the continuance of an effective price control act after June 30.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

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CIO HELPING TO GET EACH EX-GI $250

THE bill to provide terminal leave pay for enlisted personnel of the armed forces which this week was passed unanimously by the House and sent to the Senate is a victory for the CIO. Members of the House Military Affairs Committee have estimated that approximately 15 million former GIs, Gobs and Marines and their sisters in the service would receive an average of $250 under the legislation.

For several months the CIO Veterans Committee has sought terminal leave pay for enlisted personnel such as commissioned officers have been receiving—to right a glaring injustice.

Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee two and a half months ago wrote a strong letter to all House members urging them to sign a discharge petition for HR 4051, one of the bills to provide terminal leave for non-commissioned members of the armed forces, being considered by the House Military Affairs Committee.

"The discrimination between officers and enlisted men in the matter of terminal leave is one of the least justifiable practices of our military establishment," Bernstein's letter said.

"The caste system in service is onerous enough; but this last reminder of the privileges of rank, this Parthian shot is unworthy of a great democracy such as ours."

Bernstein received 75 favorable replies from House members, and a short time before the Easter recess the necessary 218 signatures have been placed on the discharge petition.

During their vacation the committee members also learned the voters' demands for HR 4051 and upon their return to Washington reported out another terminal leave bill, apparently in a move to save face.

This is the bill that the House passed by a vote of 379 to 0. The measure provides as a standard two and a half days of furlough time for each month in service, and sets a limit of 120 days for which payment must be made in cash.

Payments would be computed at the rate of base pay received at the time of discharge, plus allowances of not less than 70 cents a day. Former enlisted personnel would be paid immediately on their own certification that they are entitled to payments.

A bad feature of the measure is the prohibition of terminal leave payment in future emergencies to officers and enlisted personnel.

KEEPS HIS PLEDGE TO OKINAWA BUDDIES

Robert L. Cruden, recently returned to his job as editor of the United Rubber Worker, this week made good his promise to his buddies on Okinawa by writing a column in his paper and for Federated Press pleading for letters and for sending candy and good food to the servicemen still there.

He also urged that letters be written to Congressmen asking why the combat veterans can't be brought home and why "the Red Cross and USO don't do a good job in making life a little more cheerful for these GIs."

PLEDGE EUROPE FOOD—CWA

PRES. Faye Stephenson of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries this week called on members to sign the pledge of housewives that they will do their utmost to conserve foods, particularly wheat, cereals, fats and oils, to help feed Europe's hungry people.

At the same time Mrs. Stephenson said that as a member of the Famine Emergency Committee, she had attended a conference called by the Foods For Freedom Committee which urged President Truman to re-establish rationing to end starvation in Europe.

Mrs. Stephenson said that she does not believe that the voluntary means "will do the job," and called attention to the Gallup poll which reported a majority of people interviewed in favor of rationing and price ceilings, at least until the 1947 crops are in.

Mrs. Stevenson said: "It is food now, and food alone that can give meaning to Franklin Delano Roosevelt's 'our own objectives are clear, the establish- and securing freedom from want in the world.'

"We who are well fed find it hard to realize the heartache and suffering of a mother watching her helpless child slowly waste away and die because of the lack of just a little food. At this very moment there are mothers going through this agony!"

AVC HOLDS FIRST CONVENTION

FIFTEEN hundred delegates, representing the 60,000 World War II Vets in the American Veterans Committee, met in AVC's first national convention in Des Moines, Iowa, June 14, to elect national officers, approve a constitution, and chart the organization's future.

Speakers on the program included Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace, Former Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota, John J. Grogan, vice-president, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, a member of the CIO Veterans Committee.

Organized in 1943 on a "citizens first, veterans second" basis, AVC has fought vigorously for the Wyatt housing program, for a strong OPA, for civilian control of atomic energy, a permanent FEPC, the Murray Full Employment Bill, the minimum wage bill and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill.

AVC flatly opposed the Case bill and the President's emergency labor legislation and endorsed a proposal for a joint congressional study of labor-management relationships.

A FIRST FOR CIO

First national veterans' organization to sign a union agreement, the American Veterans' Committee this week completed a contract with the Social Service Employes' Union, Local 19, CIO Office and Professional Workers, in a demonstration of veteran and labor unity commended by heads of both groups.

It's the President.....Says he'll play shortstop!

TRUTH ABOUT CIO

A new CIO pamphlet, "The Truth About CIO," is just off the press. Reprinted from two past issues of the Economic Outlook, it tells the story of CIO's first ten years, describes labor's relations with the entire community, and contains valuable information on how CIO unions are financed and run.

The pamphlet was prepared by the Dept. of Research & Education.

Send your orders for Pamphlet 130, The Truth About CIO, to CIO, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices: 10c a copy, 100 for $6, 1,000 for $45, 5,000 for $200.

DUTCH HAVE HEALTH PLAN AND FREEDOM

By FRED ROSS

DR. Cornelis Banning, Holland's chief medical officer, who is touring the U. S. as a guest of the Rockefeller Foundation, seemed surprised this week when told of the fight that the American Medical Assn. and its reactionary spokesmen in Congress are making against the Wagner - Murray - Dingell health bill (S. 1606).

Here to study organization and administration of public health, Dr. Banning said that virtually all the physisians in Netherland are very happy with that nation's compulsory health plan, which has been in operation since 1940. It replaced community voluntary plans, which were abandoned as inadequate.

The Dutch chief medical officer — whose job corresponds to Surgeon General Thomas Parran's of the U. S. Public Health Service—is a mild, soft-spoken man.

Dr. Banning drew on his experience to answer the main arguments that have been advanced against the proposed U. S. compulsory health program which the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill would set up.

"The Dutch doctors like it because it assures them a fixed income of about $4,000 a year, the amount dependent on the number of patients," Dr. Banning said. "There is no bothering with bookkeeping. Every month the physician gets his check."

Contrary to popular opinion U. S. doctors are not always well paid. Sen. Wagner (D., N. Y.), one of the sponsors of the bill which is being considered by the Senate Education and Labor Committee, says that one-fourth of the nation's physicians had incomes under $1,200 a year.

The very heart of the AMA argument against the bill is that it would destroy "the sacred doctor-patient relationship."

To that argument, Dr. Banning's answer is that both the patient and the physician have freedom of choice in Holland, the doctor can refuse the patient, and the latter, once he has been accepted by the doctor of his own choice, may change his mind twice a year. It will cost him a slight penalty if he insists on altering his choice immediately.

Sen. Wagner has pointed out:

"Under the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill patients are guaranteed free choice of doctors, doctors are guaranteed the right to accept or reject patients, and hospitals are guaranteed freedom to manage their affairs. Specific provisions are included in the bill for hearings and appeals on any issue which may arise between the doctors hospitals and covered persons."

Holland's compulsory plan grew out of voluntary plans, currently beloved by the AMA but formerly attacked with much the same words as "socialism" which the organized physicians now use against the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill.

The Dutch health chief declared that the former voluntary plans were set up "because the doctors did not want to send patients of the Welfare Dept. for medical attention." The Dutch doctors did not want their poor patients to be the object of charity.

The very base of S. 2143, proposed by Sen. Taft (R., Ohio) would be a means test whereby "families and individuals having insufficient income to pay the whole cost" would receive medical relief from states also participating in the plan on a voluntary basis—they would have to match every dollar of Federal funds with two of their own.

Even this limited service would be less adequate than the Dutch voluntary plans (replaced now by the compulsory system), which provided the services not only of the family practitioners but also of specialists, and in some cases dentists and hospitalization. Taft's plan requires the states to provide only hospital and professional services for hospital cases —emergency medicine.

The Dutch were not satisfied with their voluntary health plans, and the physicians offered no opposition to the compulsory health program.

Dr Banning had another story to tell. He served as chief medical officer doing what he could to help his people during the Nazi occupation but only after he threatened to resign if he was interfered with by Seiss-Inquart, governor appointed by Hitler.

He stuck it out during the Nazi occupation, doing what he could to help his people, particularly during the period of the general railroad strike when the Germans cut the rations in the provinces of North and South Holland and Utrecht so drastically that 15,000 died of starvation.

The happiest moment of his life was when the tyrannical Seiss-Inquart ordered him to go with him without telling him where. It turned out that the Nazi governor was going to Allied headquarters to surrender. Dr. Banning was taken along to make arrangements for the feeding of his people and their health during the Germans' evacuation.

That is a thrilling story—but not as important to the health and happiness of the U. S. as his recital of how the Dutch learned through experience that compulsory health insurance is superior to voluntary health plans and to private medicine.

SEEK SEA PAY HIKE

WITH its goal the establishment of a world-wide minimum wage for merchant seamen and the improvement of working standards on the ships that ply the sea lanes of five oceans, the Intl. Labor Organization's Maritime Conference opened a three-week session in Seattle on June 6.

The minimum proposal of $64 a month—far below American standards but considerably higher than those paid on the ships of many nations—is the first of its type ever to come before an ILO international confab.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, who delivered an opening-day address to the 500 delegates from 32 countries, termed the base pay an "exciting proposal."

"We know that in our country's commerce, as well as in international commercial relations, cut-throat competition, whether it comes from the sweatshop or on the high seas, does no one any permanent good," Schwellenbach told the meeting, composed of government, industry and labor representatives from the maritime nations of the world.

As the conference opened in Seattle, American maritime unions were engaged in nationwide bargaining for a new contract and preparing for the eventuality of a strike to enforce their demands for better wages and working conditions. The workers' section of the conference adopted a resolution voicing support to the American seamen if they decided upon strike action, it was revealed by J H. Oldenbroek of the Netherlands.

An early point of debate in the workers' section of the conference was the application of representatives of fascist Argentina's state-controlled unions for admission to the meeting. The matter was referred to the credentials committee after stormy discussion on the floor.

20TH CENTURY PAUL REVERES, operators of a sound car to awaken the public to the dangers of losing OPA, stop at Hyde Park Boulevard in Chicago to urge passersby to wire and write to Congressmen demanding retention of price control. A block by block campaign was sponsored by a division of the Independent Voters of Illinois and the Hyde Park League of Women Voters.

SENATE PRICE BILL ADDS 50% TO COST OF LIVING!

A CONGRESS that had preferred to hear the requests of profit-seeking special interests rather than the warnings of millions of American consumers, last week gave its approval to a so-called price control bill that will add seven billion dollars to the nation's cost of living.

A doctored version of the bill to reconcile minor differences between the versions approved by majorities of the House and Senate will soon be headed for White House action. Leaders of consumers and labor organizations, appalled by Congress' blatant disregard for the people's welfare, declare they will ask Pres. Truman to veto the inflation bill and to demand of Congress a joint resolution extending OPA on an "as is" basis.

The Senate version of the price control bill, like the measure approved in the House two months earlier, provides sufficient room for a wagon-load of price increases and three inflationary horses to drive through the spacious gaps in the wall against rising living costs.

The bill passed by the Senate was worse than that recommended by the majority group on the Banking Committee. The committee's recommendations in turn were even more disastrous than the House bill, whose passage more than a month ago provoked widespread public protest.

The final vote on the OPA bill was 53-11, but the vote told little since many foes of the crippling amendments cast their ballots for the bill in the hope that effective price control might somehow be retrieved.

One of the few crippling amendments that met defeat was a proposal of Sen. Thomas (D., Okla.) to remove ceilings on virtually all farm and lumber products. That amendment was knocked out by a 51-21 vote. But the Taft amendment, forcing the ceiling on any item to cover the price during October, 1941, plus all subsequent increased costs, was passed 44-29. It will provide wide leeway for profitable price mark-ups all along the line.

How sharply the corporation lobbyists have succeeded in gutting the price control bill was emphasized in a minority report of the Senate Banking Committee. The report, signed by Chairman Robert Wagner (D. N.Y.) and Senators Downey (D. Cal.), Taylor (D. Ida.) and Mitchell (D. Wash.) warned that the inflationary spiral touched off by the Senate version of the bill will lift prices by 50% and cut deeply into the nation's 145 billion dollars of wartime savings.

Here is the committee minority's estimate of what the corporation-influenced OPA bill will mean to the American public:

PRODUCT	TOTAL PRICE RISE
Meat	$3.25 billion
Milk	$900 million
Butter, cheese etc.	$1.5 billion
Poultry	$160 million
Cotton	$60 million
Clothing	$1 billion
Automobiles	$500 million

Sen. Wagner, speaking on the bill during the brief Senate debate, said passage of the bill in its crippled form "would write the death sentence for effective price, wage and rent stabilization in the U. S."

The majority proposals, he added, "would inevitably destroy the hard-won industrial peace which now seems possible. Most of the major industry-wide contracts are behind us. . . . There is every prospect today that stable wage rates can be maintained if the cost of living remains reasonably stable. It seems almost incredible that the majority would invite the early reopening of the wage issue by making inevitable soaring living costs in the coming months."

"Decontrol will cause more dollars to change hands, but it is no magic which can turn scarcity into abundance," the minority report said, Arguing against the lifting of the lid on meat and dairy products, they warned that "we cannot have inflation in the grocery store and the butcher shop and still hope for stabilized prices in the dry goods store, the hardware store and the laundry in the same block."

As finally approved by the Senate, the OPA bill allows the removal of price ceilings on items "not important" to business costs and the cost of living, and provides an easy method for industries to have ceilings removed when supply and demand are in balance—a difficult condition to determine.

Controls were lifted completely from livestock, poultry, eggs, milk products and tobacco, with the Secretary of Agriculture—against his will—receiving the power to write other items off the OPA list if price control is believed to "hamper" production.

Subsidies were trimmed in half from OPA's original requests, with 1.1 billion dollars allotted by the government. As a result, subsidies will be withdrawn from many commodities, and the consumer will be forced to pay for rising prices.

An escape hatch through which clothing prices can move rapidly upwards was provided in the killing of the maximum average price plan, a device through which manufacturers were forced to produce low-cost clothing. Automobile dealers won their gravy in a provision for an average $85 profit rise on the sale of each low priced car.

Sen. Taft of Ohio, a leader of the anti-OPA faction, gained a 44-29 voted approving a "profit guarantee" for manufacturers on almost every item they produce.

To cap the climax, the Senate voted to protect violators of the law by limiting their possible fines to $50 per set of violations.

KEY VOTE

A key test of sentiment on the OPA bill developed on the proposal of Sen. Pepper of Florida to substitute the present act, which expires on June 30, for the amendment-ridden extension bill. Pepper's proposal was defeated 52-17.

Senators voting to retain the present act and escape the crippling amendments were: Chavez (D., N. M.), Downey (D., Calif.), Huffman (D., O.), Johnson (D., Colo.), Kilgore (D., W. Va.), Lucas (D., Ill.), McMahon (D., Conn.), Magnuson (D., Wash.), Mead (D., N. Y.), Morse (R., Ore.), Murray (D., Mont.), Myers (D., Pa.), O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), Pepper (D., Fla.), Taylor (D., Ida.), Thomas (D., Utah), and Wagner (D., N. Y.).

Not present at the ballot but listed as favoring substitution of the present act were Mitchell (D., Wash.), Guffey (D., Pa.), Green (D., R. I.), Hatch (D., N. M.), and Hill (D., Ala.).

'If OPA Is Made Impotent, Your Raise Won't Be Worth a Cent'

"MR. Congressman:
For your pay raise
AVC has only praise.
But if OPA is made impotent,
Your raise won't be worth a cent."

That message, printed on stage money and circulated through Washington last week by the American Veterans Committee, was one form of protest out of hundreds from labor, consumer and civic organizations against the inflationary amendments to the price control bill.

In Philadelphia, Pres. Donald Henderson of the CIO Food & Tobacco Union charged that abandonment of price control will "rob the workers of wage gains" made in recent months. He urged President Truman to veto the amended bill and force Congress to pass a joint resolution extending OPA for a year with full powers.

In N. Y. City, a Businessmen-for-OPA Committee wrote to Sen. Wagner that "over 40% of the businessmen answering our telegrams are for OPA without crippling amendments." The Committee charged that "the NAM does not speak for business." Statements from several score businessmen in a variety of industries back up the Committee's accusation that NAM, in pressing for elimination of price controls, is ignoring the sentiments of many of its own members.

Pres. Colston Warne of Consumers Union, appearing at an informal hearing in the Senate Office Building, declared: "The slaughter of price control has been systematically and effectively conducted by the NAM, aided by every selfish lobby in the Capital."

Others who appeared in defense of OPA were spokesmen for two dozen liberal organizations, among them the Natl. League of Women's Voters, the YWCA, the Natl. Urban League, the Natl. Council of Parents & Teachers, the Natl. Council of Catholic Women, the Natl. Council of Jewish Women, the Women's Trade Union League and Washington representatives of several CIO unions.

COMPLIMENTS OF CONGRESS!

This is the future—minus OPA. The crossed-out prices in the ad below (adapted from one appearing in last week's Washington Daily News) are what housewives pay now for food. The prices to the right are what housewives may well be paying in six months. (Government officials have estimated that prices will skyrocket 50% if price control is wrecked.)

In the words of Sen. Robert Wagner (D. N. Y.), the issue is clear: "Should the government make a fight to the finish against inflation in the next 12 months, or should it surrender unconditionally and entrust the nation now to the operation of untrammeled economic forces?" What can you do about it? Write or wire President Truman to veto the sabotaged OPA bill. Tell him—and your Representative and Senators—that you want the present price control act continued at least another year without weakening amendments. The time is short! Do it today!

FOODS FOR YOUR WEEK-END MEALS

Chickens

FRYERS
Freshly Killed
New York Dressed
lb. ~~47c~~ 71c

STEWERS
New York Dressed
lb. ~~41c~~ 71c

Plump, Tender
ROASTING CHICKENS
New York Dressed
lb. ~~47c~~ 71c

MOLASSES	16-oz. jar	~~17c~~	25c
RED BOY	Red Kidney Beans ..... No. 2 can	~~12c~~	18c
SUNGLOW	Mixed Vegetables ..... No. 2 can	~~15c~~	22c
King Roberts Coffee	Vacuum Packed ..... 1-lb jar	~~35c~~	43c
Delronico Macaroni	..... 7-oz. pkg.	~~8c~~	9c
Mullers Macaroni	2 9-oz. pkgs.	~~17c~~	25c
Spaghetti Dinner	..... pkg.	~~39c~~	48c
Peanut Butter	Coarse Grind ..... 1-lb. jar	~~27c~~	41c
Beans with Franks	..... 12-oz. can	~~22c~~	27c

FARM FRESH! FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Crisp Golden Carrots	lb.	~~9c~~	13c
Florida Oranges	Juicy Sweet 5 lbs.	~~41c~~	61c
Yellow Onions	New Crop ..... 3 lbs.	~~25c~~	37c

California
Juicy Lemons ~~12c~~ 18c

U. S. Govt. Grade A
EGGS Extra Large ..... doz. ~~50c~~ 75c

P & A STORES

1 Hard, dangerous work is the merchant sailor's lot. Securing gear in heavy seas on a rolling Liberty ship is no work for boys. In war, lifeboats frequently were hit by shells, were smashed by the concussion of torpedoes, or were unable to get away in raging seas. In bitter weather on the Murmansk run, many a torpedoed seaman froze to death. Some seamen spent as long as 83 days in life boats!

WHO ARE THE MERCHANT SEAMEN?

"EVERY man in this Allied command is quick to express his admiration for the loyalty, courage and fortitude of the officers and men of the merchant marine.

"We count upon their efficiency and their utter devotion to duty as we do our own; they have never failed us yet and in all the struggles yet to come we know that they will never be deterred by any danger, hardship or privation.

"When final victory is ours there is no organization that will share its credit more deservedly than the merchant marine."—General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Who are the merchant mariners?

They are the youngsters, in their teens or barely out of them, who braved the bombs and torpedoes and machine gun bullets and the bitter weather of the North Atlantic to win credit for the merchant service as "probably . . . the greatest single strategic factor in the defeat of the Axis powers."

They are the weather-beaten veterans, holders of picket cards for '34, '36 and '37 who sailed the plodding, poorly armed rust buckets in the days after Pearl Harbor—the men of whom the U. S. War Shipping Administration wrote:

"As was said of the small group of RAF flyers who fought off the German Luftwaffe, we owe much to few—for the professional merchant seamen kept the tankers and other vessels sailing despite daily torpedoings within sight of our own shores, at a time when the supply lines stretched dangerously thin."

Nearly 6,000 seamen gave their lives to "keep 'em sailing." Merchant mariners won 141 Distinguished Service medals, 362 Meritorious Service medals, and 5,099 Mariners' medals similar to the armed services' Purple Heart.

These are the men who belong to the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards, the CIO American Communications Assn., the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. and the Independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers Assn. among others. These five unions, with the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and the CIO Inland Boatmen, make up the newly formed Committee for Maritime Unity, negotiating with shipowners and the government for better wages, hours and working conditions.

What role did the unions play during the war? Let the War Shipping Administration answer:

"There was not one strike in the maritime industry during the war," writes the WSA. "With the exception of a few minor and isolated misunderstandings, there were no delays in the sailing of vessels as the result of a labor dispute . . .

"Our merchant marine met its two assignments: To knit the ocean-separated United Nations into a single wartime organization, and to place our armies and their equipment on hostile territory and maintain them there.

"In carrying out the latter assignment, we can say that our fighting forces were never knocked off an important beachhead, nor, thanks to the Merchant fleet, did we in any instance fail to develop our landing with a steadily increased flow of supplies that enabled our armies to meet their objectives."

THESE are the men. What of their employers?

While merchant seamen were sailing for average pay, including war bonuses, of $200 a month, the ship operators were getting fat ashore. Profits, dividends and total assets showed unprecedented gains. For 14 representative steamship companies:

- **Total assets grew from about $237 million in 1938 to more than $460 million in 1944.**
- **Net worth increased from about $125 million to $285 million.**
- **Net profits after taxes rose from a little over $10 million in 1938 to $32 million for 1944. Total net profit for the 14 companies for the seven war boom years amounted to nearly $250 million.**
- **Dividends to stockholders increased from nearly $4 million in 1938 to over $14 million in 1944. Dividends**

paid by these companies in the seven years totaled around $75 million.

● In the greatest year of war profit-making, 1941, the companies showed net gains after taxes of more than seven times the 1938 figure.

The shipowners' hearts bleed for profits, but not for the men who make them possible. During the war, when ships were piling up enormous profits, two or more radio operators were carried by each vessel as protection for the crew—and cargo.

Now, with 1,000 Liberty ships laid up and seamen on the beach at a dime a dozen, the operators are not willing to spend an extra $1.10 an hour to hire another radio operator for freight ships. As a result, the lone operator has to be on call 24 hours, and if he takes sick or dies, there is no one aboard to send a distress signal should the ship get in trouble.

THE history of the shipowners has been one of buying men cheap and reaping tremendous profits. The history of the seamen was one of virtual slavery until they learned that success in winning their demands was exactly proportional to the amount of unity they could develop among themselves.

The bitter strikes of 1934, 1936 and 1937 that resulted in the formation of the militant maritime unions of today saw the seamen climbing slowly out of the sub-sub-standard wage class onto a level approximating that of shoreside workers.

In 1934 maritime workers, like millions in other industries, were suffering under wage cuts and worsend conditions forced on them by the bosses after the '29 crash. The 12-hour day had been replaced by the "eight-hour" day, but the food was still bad, the quarters were crowded, ventilation was practically non-existent, bed bugs and roaches competed for living space, and wages hit a low of $35 and $40 a month for able seamen. Overtime pay was unheard of.

Seamen were treated like cattle. Thirty to 60 men were jammed into the glory-holes on passenger ships. They had no showers; bathing was in a washbucket. One miserable little can of evaporated milk served a crew for a day. Vegetables were scarce. "Silverware" and even plates were made of tin.

Between ships, seamen often were months on the beach, waiting for a berth. When times got really tough, work-a-ways (men who worked for nothing) competed with regular seamen for jobs. Long lines of seamen formed outside company shipping offices. And in the waterfront bars, crimps sold jobs to the highest bidders.

The crimps worked both ways. They got paid by the companies and by the seamen. Often the seamen would pay more money for the jobs than they could earn—but at least they had a place to sleep and three meals a day, as lousy as they were.

In the long struggle to better conditions, employers fought against the unions with every weapon. They used the police and their own hired thugs. They paid labor spies to disrupt union meetings. They formed baseball bat squads to dispose of militant unionists. But they couldn't win.

TODAY, the unions that are affiliated with the Committee for Maritime Unity have their rotary hiring systems that insure each man his fair turn at shipping. They have their own halls. The employers call the unions for men, instead of the men begging in line for jobs at shipping offices run by the bosses.

There's much yet to be done, however. Unemployment insurance and social security and protection for merchant marine veterans disabled during the war are things that the maritime unions are plugging for.

But the floating factories that are also homes for thousands of CIO members are being renovated. And the biggest single gain for the program of cleaning house is the coast-to-coast unity established by the CMU. Its formation was a big step toward the eventual goal—"one big union for all maritime workers."

2 This tanker, loaded with high test gasoline, took a direct hit in the Pacific. Nearly 6,000 merchant were killed during the war. Up to early 1943, casualties were proportionally greater than in any other branch of the armed forces.

3 Maritime workers have a long history of struggle, in peace as well as war, against domestic as well as foreign fascism. This is Seattle, 1934. Mounted police charged striking seamen and longshoremen after breaking up their ranks with tear gas bombs. Note the hand-to-hand encounters at the right, the cops wielding clubs.

5,000 CIO MINERS WIN STRIKE

THE CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers this week signed an agreement with the American Smelting and Refining Co., which will end a three-and-a-half month strike. The pact was hailed by MMSW Pres. Reid Robinson as a "decent settlement" which should form the basis for ending other strikes in the non-ferrous mining industry.

Pay increases for 5000 workers range from 18½c to 30c an hour, the latter figure for common laborers at Patagonia, N. Mex., to end differentials with other operations in that area. An increase of 9¼c an hour will be retroactive to Oct. 1 at 14 plants where the employes had been working 48 hours a week, and in three operations where the work-week was 40 hours the entire 18½c an hour increase will be paid back to Sept. 1.

A feature of the agreement, which will end the strike after it is ratified by the locals, is that, in computing vacations, days on strikes will be considered days worked. In five plants where the white collar workers are members of the union they will receive a basic wage increase of $32 a month.

Eight thousand workers are still on strike at the Utah operation of the Kennecott Copper Co., out since Jan. 21, and at Phelps Dodge Co., establishments in El Paso, Tex., Arizona and Laurel Hill, Long Island, where the walkout began at the end of March.

Federal conciliators aided in the American Smelting and Refining settlement which was reached at Washington.

MICHIGAN RENAMES LEADERS

AUGUST Scholle and Barney Hopkins were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer of the Michigan CIO Council, one of the biggest State Councils, at its eighth annual convention at Detroit this week.

Scholle, who is Michigan CIO regional director, defeated Glen Sigman, Steelworker, by 429 votes, and Hopkins won over William G. Grant, Ford Local 600, Auto Workers, by more than 500 votes.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers told the 800 delegates representing approximately 800,000 members of CIO unions that "Congress, big business and the Administration are hell-bent on destroying all our gains of the last 15 years" and suggested that the CIO, the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods call a conference to take joint action to keep prices at or below their present levels.

John Brophy, director of CIO-IUCs and chairman of the CIO Missouri Valley Authority Committee, pointed to the world-wide trend toward socialization and nationalization of basic industries, to TVA and the Ontario hydro-electric system.

He declared that "labor leaders, men like Philip Murray, have outlined methods whereby the people of America may progressively assert their rightful control over the basic decisions of our major industries."

The IUC director concluded, "There are three keys to world peace: economic collaboration, universal disarmament, and the protection and extension of democracy in political and economic institutions," and he urged that labor leaders press for these goals.

Asst. Labor Sec. John W. Gibson warned there would be a wave of strikes if a stringent price-control bill were not enacted.

Meets June 17

NEWS GUILD GAINS 2,300

FORMULATION of organizational and collective bargaining programs will highlight the convention of the CIO Newspaper Guild opening June 17 at Scranton, Pa.

With a membership gain of over 2,300 in the past year, 250 delegates representing more than 23,000 members will meet for the best attended convention in the Guild's history.

Since V-J Day, annual pay increases totaling 10 million dollars have gone to 20,000 members covered by contracts for the non-mechanical departments of newspapers.

Speakers will include Pres. Milton Murray, Executive Vice-Pres. Sam B. Eubanks, Sec-Treas. William W. Rodgers, General Counsel Morris Isserman and M. H. Goldstein, counsel for the Philadelphia-Camden Guild and the Penna. District Guild Council.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Joe Dernoncourt, Oklahoma, reports: Atlantic Refining Co., Seminole, Okla., CIO Oil Workers 18, company union 14. The drive was under supervision of OWIU Reg. Dir. Hugh Campbell.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Ralph W. Tillotson, Erie, Pa., advises: Penn Union Electric Co., UERMWA-CIO 62, AFL 5; DeLux Metal Furniture Co., Warren, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 67, no union 2; Pennsylvania Furnace and Iron Co., Warren, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 124, no union 51.

Jos. M. Walsh, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., advises that CIO Rep. Thomas A. Brennan was successful at Molded Plywood, Scranton, Pa., where 68 employes out of 74 eligibles were CIO members in a card check.

CIO Reg. Dir. Roy W. Atkinson, Seattle, reports: Seattle Westinghouse plant, UERMWA-CIO 16, AFL 14.

Jos. A. Fisher, president, Utility Workers Union of America, advises: Pacific Gas & Electric Co., (general office employes) CIO 166, no union 30; Electrical Testing Laboratories, CIO 102, no union 33.

C. C. Smith, CIO Field Rep., Cleveland, Ohio, reports: Lake Shore Gas Co., Ashtabula, Ohio, recognized CIO Utility Workers for their 51 employes without an election.

Burt J. Mason, temporarily in charge of our CIO Regional Office in Chicago, reports: Ball Bros. Co., Millsboro, Ill., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, 137; AFL 60.

G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, reports: Pop's Place, Wheelersburg, Ohio, CIO 12; against 9. URWDSEA Rep. Al Carson was in charge. Union Service Corp., Portsmouth, Ohio, CIO 18, against 6. URWDSEA Rep. Al Carson was in charge.

Hugh Thompson, CIO Reg. Dir., Buffalo, advises: Hinde & Dauch, Buffalo, CIO Paperworkers 50, no union 8. CIO Rep. Joseph Lovas was in charge.

Thomas Andert, chairman, Optical & Instrument Workers Org. Com., reports: Colonial Optical Co., Boston, CIO 18, no union 9. Organizers Reilly and Duggan were in charge.

Rep. James T. O'Reilly, St. Louis, reports: Suffold Optical Co., Boston, CIO Optical Workers 9, against 3.

C. W. Fowler, Press & Publicity Dir., FTA-CIO, advises: U. S. Industrial Chemical Corp., Anaheim, Calif., CIO 13, AFL 10; Harry Rubin Co., Philadelphia, CIO 33, no union 0.

NOW FOR THE SOUTH

E. L. Sandefur, North Carolina, reports: CIO chosen by workers at Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and employes at Kahn Co., Inc., Asheville, N. C., voted CIO Fur Workers 40, against 14.

C. W. Fowler, Dir., Publicity, FTA-CIO, reports: Intl. Sugar Feed Mill, Memphis, Tenn., CIO 31, no union 4.

Walter H. Harris, Arkansas, reports: Hurricane Creek plant of Reynolds Mine and Metal Co., USA-CIO 310, AFL 100; Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., (foremen), IWA-CIO 15, no union 10; Lion Chemical Co., El Dorado, (laboratory employes) officially certified through a cross-check in May. Approximately 18 in this unit.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, reports: Allied Feed Mills, FTA-CIO 45, no union 6. FTA Reps. Carl Korstad and Mack Dyson were in charge.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: J. M. Jones Lumber Co., Natchez, Miss., CIO 91, no union 71. Rep. Doyle Dorsey was in charge.

Carey E. Haigler, Birmingham, Ala., reports: Bonita Ribbon Mills, Brewton, Ala., CIO Textile Workers 58, no union 42; Brewton Weaving Mills, CIO Textile Workers 13, no union 10. TWUA Rep. Lloyd Davis and CIO Rep. K., G. Ingle should be credited for these victories.

MOSTLY ABOUT THE SOUTH

The CIO Textile Workers' executive council this week condemned courts for issuing injunctions against picketing in violation of U. S. Supreme Court decisions.

The council cited a court at Atlanta, Ga., which barred all picketing at the gates of a mill and ordered the pickets to stand in the public highway. The action of the Gaffney, S. C., city council in passing special ordinances to hamper picketing at the Gaffney Mfg. Co., where TWUA members have been in strike 13 months, was also condemned.

★ ★ ★

Paul R. Christopher this week resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee CIO Council, effective July 20, to devote all his time to CIO's Southern organizing campaign. He is currently in charge of the organization of the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic bomb workers. Christopher is Tennessee director of the campaign.

★ ★ ★

Franz Daniel, recently Washington representative of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, this week was named South Carolina director of the CIO organizing campaign. He handled organizing assignments for both the Clothing Workers and the old Textile Workers' Organizing Committee in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

★ ★ ★

The Cleaners and Dyers Union, Local 239, Clothing Workers, N. Y. City, recently won a signal victory when not only their demands were met but they were paid for the five days they were on strike against the Prompt Cleaners.

★ ★ ★

Sec. Samuel Sage of the Wayne County (Mich.) CIO Council and Vice-Pres. Alex. Barbour of the Detroit CIO Community Service Committee served warning on the Detroit Council of Service Agencies to stop interfering with charity workers seeking to join the CIO Office & Professional Workers.

UTSEA RENAMES ITS LEADERS

Willard S. Townsend and John L. Yancey were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the CIO Transport Service Employes at the union's fifth biennial convention in Chicago last week. They were unopposed.

All vice-presidents were re-elected except C. F. Thompson who was replaced by E. C. Adams. Six new faces are on the executive board, George Weaver, director of the Natl. CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Ira Brazille, Charles Dickson, Sylvester Carrothers, R. S. Hamme and Alfred Harvey.

GOING PLACES IN THE SOUTH

PLANS to increase phenomenal membership gains in the South in cooperation with the CIO's southern organizing campaign were made last week by the CIO Furniture Workers at their fourth constitutional convention in Detroit last week.

Twenty-five delegates, mostly from North and South Carolina and Arkansas, represented approximately 9,000 members in the South. At the last UFWA convention less than a thousand members in the South were represented by three delegates.

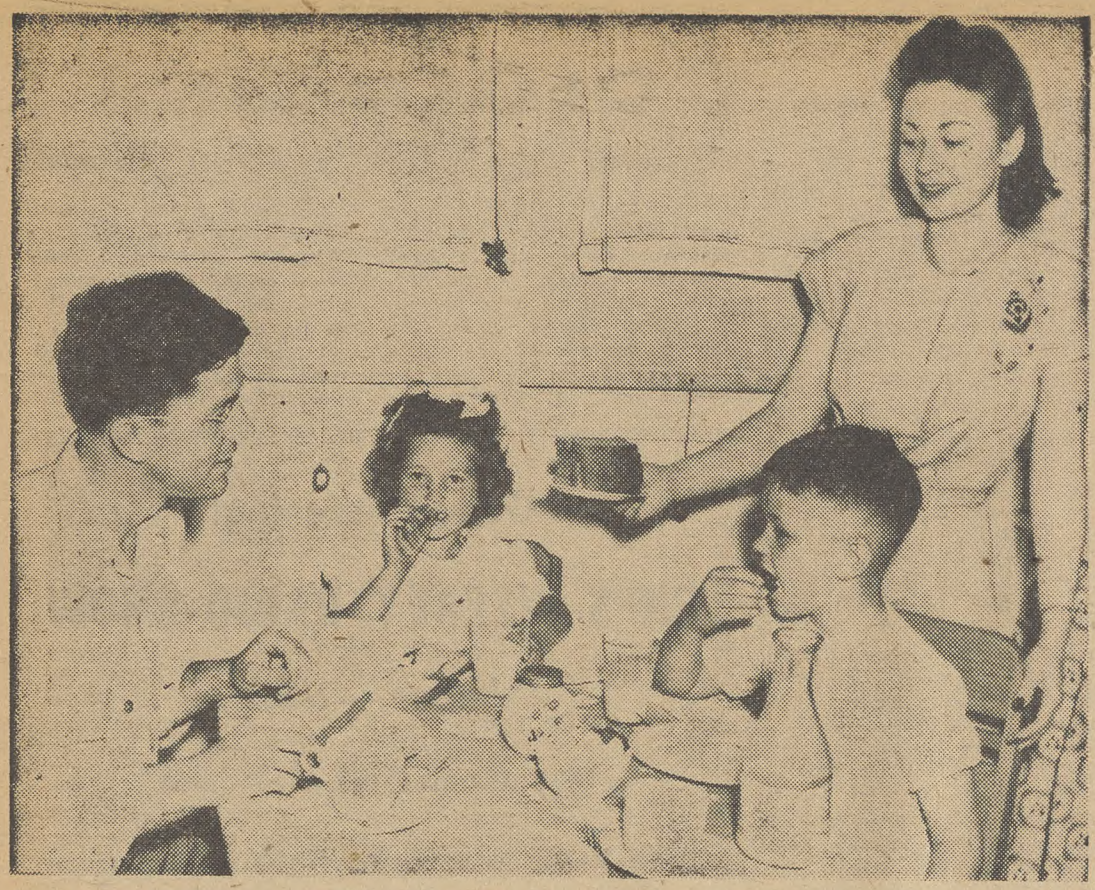
Southern delegates reported a great reservoir of good will toward the CIO and praised the leadership of Bernard Hiatt, Martinsville, Va., in charge of UFWA's organizational work in the South.

The constitution was changed to raise the monthly per capita payments to the national office from 40c to 50c to make available additional finances for the union's organizational campaign. Payment of $25,000 to the CIO's southern campaign was approved.

Morris Muster, who has led the union since its inception in 1937, was unanimously re-elected president. Re-elected were Sec.-Treas. Max Perlow, Director of Organization Ernest Marsh, Eastern Vice-Pres. Morris Pizer and Western Vice-Pres. Gus Brown. A newly elected vice-president is Nick Blattner for the Mid-West region. The position of southern vice-president will be filled later.

Convention speakers included CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Michigan CIO Director August Scholle, Charles G. Bolte, chairman of the American Veterans Committee, and Eugene Gota of the Spanish trade union movement.

Resolutions praised the leadership of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and called for Big Three unity, for breaking relations with Franco Spain, and for opposition to anti-Semitism and discrimination against other minority groups.



One of the first atomic workers to join the CIO Atomic Workers Organizing Committee, Ophus Evans and his wife, Juanita, and their children, Junior and Carol, gather around the kitchen table for an afternoon snack. Evans came to Oak Ridge 16 months ago, after his discharge from the Army. The family rents one of the permanent-type houses on the atomic energy project for $32 a month. Thousands of other Oak Ridge families live in trailers, huts and prefabricated houses.

The giant food stores attempt to match the size of the huge atomic energy plants in Oak Ridge. Mrs. Evans, however, attempts to match her budget. She's found food prices high and still rising. OPA price ceiling charts were unseen in this store, though prices are marked on each item. A can of salmon, for instance, is 47c.

ATOMIC WORKER

By MEL FISKE

"IF YOU raise a kick with the labor relations office about anything in the plant, more often than not you get fired."

That's the way it is at the Oak Ridge, Tennessee atom bomb factory. Its product is unusual. Its unorganized labor relations are mighty common.

Take the problems of Ophus Evans, 30-year-old chemical operator in the Union Carbide and Carbon plant, one of the three major production plants on the 59,000 acre government reservation, 18 miles from Knoxville, Tenn.

No Job Security

Evans is worried about his job. "There's no security whatsoever," he says. "Maybe tomorrow they'll give me my walking papers. I don't know."

If he does get his papers, Evans can't go to the company's labor relations office to determine why he was fired. Only employes can present a grievance to that office. Once fired, Evans is no longer an employe.

"If you raise a kick to the labor relations office about anything in the plant," Evans said, "more often than not you get fired."

In his department, a worker on the job for 14 months was fired while another worker, related to the area foreman in some way, was kept on the job even though he had two months' experience.

"Ability doesn't count for much out here," Evans explained. "Favoritism is the system in use."

In the two other production plants, the Monsanto Chemical Corp., and Tennessee Eastman Corp., the job termination practices are the same.

But while scores of men and women are being fired from each of the three plants daily, scores of new workers are being hired.

The firings follow a definite pattern. Men and women with the greatest amount of time in the plants, and usually the highest wage scale, are given pink termination slips. Low paid workers are moved up with no increase in pay, or new workers are hired at lower pay as replacements.

The pattern is plain and the purposes are plainer. It is to lower the wage rate to conform with the low wage schedule in the South.

During the war the companies were forced to pay high wages to attract workers to that isolated section of Tennessee. Now that the labor supply is greater than the number of jobs available in Tennessee, the companies feel that they have a great opportunity to knock their wage scale down.

Monotonous Work

Evans began working in Oak Ridge 16 months ago. After two and a half years in the Army—nine months with the 32nd Division in the jungles of New Britain and New Guinea—Evans found the work "monotonous."

He can't be explicit about his work. Army security regulations are followed strictly by all workers. But he describes it as "turning valves and checking gauges." He walks from gauge and valve to gauge and valve in a certain small area.

"After eight hours, it makes you tense and tight and tired even though it's not hard work."

He joined the CIO Atomic Workers Organizing Committee as soon as it began organizing in Oak Ridge. During the war, Secretary of War Patterson asked the CIO and AFL to refrain from organizing in the project for security reasons.

CIO—Two to One

The CIO kept its pledge, but about 16 AFL craft unions attempted to develop their organizations. The only way many workers could get a job on the project was by joining the AFL and paying high initiation fees.

As soon as the CIO announced its drive, the AFL dropped its initiation fees.

"Two out of every three workers on the project are for the CIO," Evans explained. Sixteen CIO organizers, and a regiment of volunteer CIO organizers are working day and night bringing in the application cards by the hundreds daily.

"That's because the CIO is the more vigorous union," Evans maintained. "It's the better all around organization. It does more for the working man than just make promises."

This is the first time Evans has joined a union. He came to the conclusion that all working men need unions when he saw that workers could not better their conditions as individuals.

Married 10 years ago in Metropolis, Illinois, their home town, Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a nine-year old son, Junior, and a six-year old daughter, Carol. Mrs. Evans, a pretty brunette, and her husband disagree about Oak Ridge.

Mrs. Evans likes living on the project though she says "it's lonely sometimes," Evans says it's "like being in the Army again."

The Army runs Oak Ridge. It directs the activities of the three major chemical companies charged with refining the raw materials used in harnessing atomic energy.

The Army, through a fourth company and other satellites, controls the housing, schools, library, newspaper, stores, recreational facilities, and bus lines.

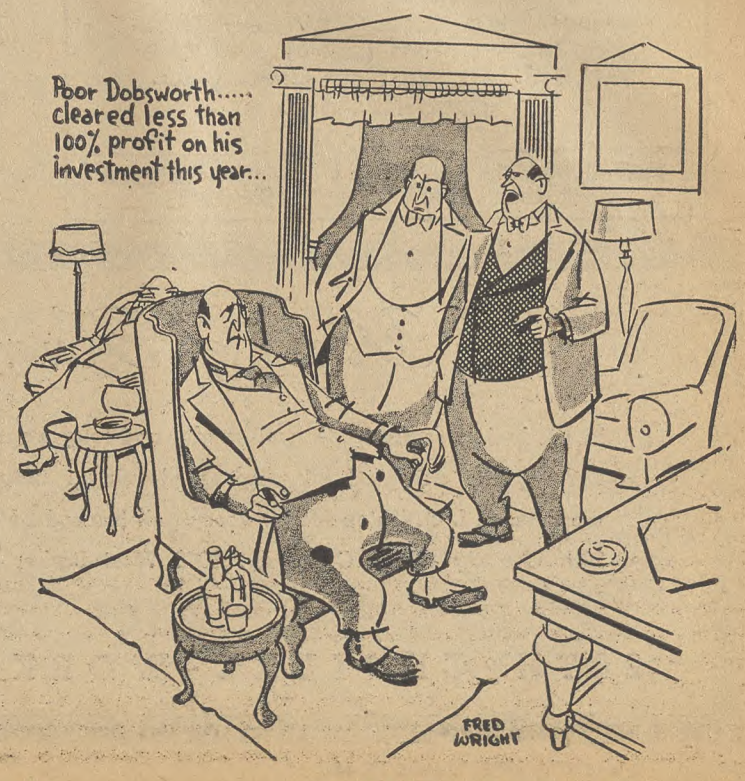
Four years ago, when construction at Oak Ridge first started, the Army contracted with the Turner Construction Co. of N. Y. City for the operation and maintenance of all services needed by people on the project.

Turner Construction set up an operating division, the Roane-Anderson Co., named after the two counties in which the project lies. Roane-Anderson established subsidiaries to rent the houses, operate the stores, cafeterias, theatres and recreational facilities, or rented concessions to private businessmen.

Though food markets in each of the three villages in the now fifth largest city in the state rarely display OPA price ceiling charts, prices are reported slightly higher than in Knoxville.

The reservation has the same atmosphere found in Army camps. It's raw, sprawling and dusty. It's busy and bustling. It's new and awkward looking in the once quiet hills and farm land.

Thousands of workers built Oak Ridge in three years. Now the workers are settling down to build their lives and security.



TOMORROW'S CITIZENS **By Rose H. Alschuler**

DO YOU WORRY ABOUT YOUR CHILD'S TABLE MANNERS?

Table manners are something to think about, but pleasant meal times are more important. Let your child learn to help himself when he is ready to do so. Little fingers often are clumsy—let him mess and spill a bit without worrying about it. Gradually show him how to handle spoons and forks. If the family has good manners and table courtesy, with a little help your child will catch them too.

Photo by Eva Luoma of Monkmeyer Press Photos.

WOMEN NATURALLY OPA ROOTERS

By RUTH ROEMER
Of Washington Staff, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers

THE price control bill reported out by the Senate Committee, as Senator Wagner told the Senate, "would write the death sentence" for effective price and rent control. By passage of a price control bill on Friday riddled with crippling amendments the Senate has done just that.

Women understand better than anyone else the full impact of that death sentence. We are the ones, by and large, who handle the marketing, who manage the budget, and who know the day-to-day story of continual price rises on item after item, the sudden soar in price on an individual item, like citrus fruits, when ceilings are removed. We know the exasperating search for meat being withheld from the market, the hunt for reasonably priced clothing. We are the experts on price control.

Trade union women—those of us who work in shops or whose husbands do—are double experts, for we know both the impact of the removal of price controls on us as trade unionists and the impact on us as consumers. It is for us to explain to our neighbors and friends that the action of Congress in ending price controls on meat, poultry, and dairy products on June 30 of this year is the same as a pay cut.

As consumers, we must explain that the end of control on meat on June 30 will mean a 40-50% rise in meat prices; the end of control on milk will mean a 4c increase a quart. Our total food bill will rise by billions of dollars. The abolition of the maximum average price plan of OPA will mean the end of what little low-priced clothing there is on the market.

The rapid decontrol policy will mean the holding of goods for higher prices, inventory speculation, and a real seller's strike. The Taft amendment wipes out OPA's policy of cost absorption and passes all costs on to the consumer. And though the bill technically keeps rent control on the books, we all know that increases in prices of building materials will contribute to higher rents. Besides, rents to be "equitably" fixed under the price control act must be in line with prices of other items.

As Senator Wagner said, "We cannot have inflation on one side of a supermarket and stabilized prices on the other. Nor can we allow inflation in the grocery store and the butcher shop and still hope for stabilized prices in the dry goods store . . . Our economy is far too closely interrelated for us to hope to avoid the full consequences of these amendments."

But although both the Senate and House have voted for legalized inflation, the fight is by no means over. We must demand that the President veto this disastrous bill, that the price control act be extended for one year without amendment by concurrent resolution of the House and Senate, and that adequate funds be appropriated for enforcement.

This week should be SAVE OPA WEEK for every one of us. A flood of wires from every housewife, every worker, every local union, every auxiliary, every community organization to the President calling for a veto can still stave off the economic disaster that inflation means to all of us.

Good Listening!

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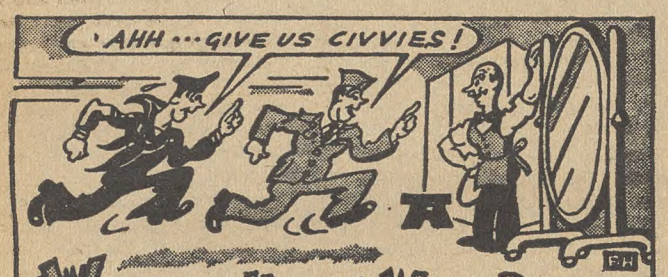

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20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

REMEMBER IN NOVEMBER

ALABAMA

Boykin (D)	W
Grant (D)	W
Andrews (D)	W
Hobbs (D)	W
Rains (D)	R
Jarman (D)	W
Manasco (D)	W
Sparkman (D)	R
Patrick (D)	R

ARIZONA

Harless (D)	R
Murdock (D)	R

ARKANSAS

Gathings (D)	W
Mills (D)	W
Trimble (D)	W
Cravens (D)	W
Hays (D)	W
Norrell (D)	W
Harris, Oren (D)	NV

CALIFORNIA

Lea (D)	W
Engle (D)	R
Johnson, Leroy (R)	W
Havenner (D)	R
Welch (R)	NV
Miller (D)	R
Tolan (D)	NV
Anderson (R)	W
Gearhart (R)	NV
Elliott (D)	W
Outland (D)	R
Voorhis (D)	R
Healy (D)	R
Douglas (D)	R
McDonough (R)	R
Patterson (D)	R
King (D)	R
Doyle (D)	R
Holifield (D)	R
Hinshaw (R)	W
Sheppard (D)	NV
Philips (R)	W
Izac (D)	R

COLORADO

Gillespie (R)	W
Hill (R)	W
Chenoweth (R)	W
Rockwell (R)	W

CONNECTICUT

Ryter (D)	R
Kopplemann (D)	R
Woodhouse (D)	R
Geelan (D)	R
Luce (R)	R
Talbot (R)	W

DELAWARE

Traynor (D)	R

FLORIDA

Peterson, J. Hardin (D)	NV
Price (D)	W
Sikes (D)	W
Cannon, Pat (D)	W
Hendricks (D)	W
Rogers (D)	W

GEORGIA

Peterson, Hugh (D)	W
Cox (D)	W
Pace (D)	W
Camp (D)	W
Vinson (D)	W
Tarver (D)	W
Gibson (D)	W
Wood (D)	W
Brown (D)	W
Mankin (D)	R

IDAHO

White (D)	NV
Dworshak (R)	W

ILLINOIS

Douglas (D)	R
Dawson (D)	R
Rowan (D)	R
Kelly (D)	R
Gorski (D)	R
Sabath (D)	R
O'Brien (D)	R
Link (D)	R
Gordon (D)	R
Resa (D)	R
Church (R)	W
Reed, Chauncey W. (R)	W
Mason (R)	W
Allen (R)	W
Johnson, Anton J. (R)	W
Chiperfield (R)	W
Dirksen (R)	W
Arends (R)	W
Sumner (R)	W
McMillen (R)	W
Simpson Sid (R)	W
Howell (R)	W
Price (D)	R
Vursell (R)	W
Clippinger (R)	W
Bishop (R)	R

INDIANA

Madden (D)	R
Halleck (R)	W
Grant (R)	NV
Gillie (R)	W
Harness (R)	W
Johnson, Noble J. (R)	NV
Landis (R)	W
LaFollette (R)	R
Wilson (R)	W
Springer (R)	W
Ludlow (D)	NV

IOWA

Martin, Thomas E. (R)	W
Talle (R)	W
Gwynne (R)	W
LeCompte (R)	W
Cunningham (R)	W
Dolliver (R)	W
Jensen (R)	W
Hoeven (R)	W

By a vote of 135-255, the House of Representatives on June 11 upheld President Truman's veto of the Case anti-labor bill. The veto was sustained when the opposition failed to muster the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Congressmen who voted to sustain the President's veto voted for labor; those who voted to over-ride the veto voted against labor. In this tabulation, votes to sustain the veto are registered as (R); votes to over-ride are (W); and not voting is indicated by (NV).

The following Congressmen, while not present, were paired to sustain the veto (R): Welch (R., Cal.); Roe (D., N. Y.); Norton (D., N. J.), and Curley (D., Mass). These Congressmen were paired to over-ride the veto (W): McGregor (R., O.); Grant (R., Ind.); Ellsworth (R., Ore.); Carlson (R., Kans.); Colmer (D., Miss.); McGehee (D., Miss.); Stigler (D., Okla.), and O'Hara (R., Minn.)

KANSAS

Cole (R)	W
Scrivner (R)	W
Winter (R)	W
Rees (R)	W
Hope (R)	W
Carlson (R)	NV

KENTUCKY

Gregory (D)	W
Clements (D)	R
O'Neal (D)	R
Chelf (D)	W
Spence (D)	R
Chapman (D)	W
May (D)	W
Bates (D)	R
Robsion (R)	W

LOUISIANA

Hebert (D)	W
Maloney (D)	W
Domengeaux (D)	W
Brooks (D)	W
McKenzie (D)	W
Morrison (D)	NV
Larcade (D)	W
Allen (D)	W

MAINE

Hale (R)	W
Smith, Margaret Chase (R)	R
Fellows (R)	W

MARYLAND

Roe (D)	W
Baldwin (D)	W
D'Alesandro (D)	R
Fallon (D)	W
Sasscer (D)	W
Beall (R)	R

MASSACHUSETTS

Heselton (R)	W
Clason (R)	W
Philbin (D)	R
Holmes, Pehr G. (R)	W
Rogers, Edith Nourse (R)	W
Bates (R)	W
Lane (D)	R
Goodwin (R)	W
Gifford (R)	W
Herter (R)	W
Curley (D)	NV
McCormack (D)	R
Wigglesworth (R)	W
Martin, Joseph W. (R)	W

MICHIGAN

Sadowski (D)	R
Michener (R)	W
Shafer (R)	W
Hoffman (R)	W
Jonkman (R)	W
Blackney (R)	W
Wolcott (R)	W
Crawford (R)	NV
Engel (R)	R
Woodruff (R)	W
Bradley (R)	W
Hook (D)	R
O'Brien (D)	R
Rabaut (D)	R
Dingell (D)	R
Lesinski (D)	R
Dondero (R)	W

MINNESOTA

Andresen, August H. (R)	W
O'Hara (R)	NV
Gallagher (D)	R
Starkey (D)	R
Judd (R)	W
Knutson (R)	W
Andersen (R)	W
Pittenger (R)	W
Hagen (R)	NV

MISSISSIPPI

Rankin (D)	W
Whitten (D)	W
Whittington (D)	W
Abernethy (D)	W
Winstead (D)	NV
Colmer (D)	NV
McGehee (D)	NV

MISSOURI

Arnold (R)	W
Schwabe (R)	W
Cole, William C. (R)	W
Bell (D)	R
Slaughter (D)	W
Bennett (R)	W
Short (R)	W
Carnahan (D)	R
Cannon, Clarence (D)	R
Zimmerman (D)	W
Sullivan (D)	R
Ploeser (R)	W
Cochran (D)	NV

MONTANA

Mansfield, Mike (D)	R
D'Ewart (R)	W

NEBRASKA

Curtis (R)	W
Buffett (R)	W
Stefan (R)	W
Miller, A. L. (R)	W

NEVADA

Bunker (D)	R

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Merrow (R)	W
Adams (R)	W

NEW JERSEY

Wolverton (R)	R
Hand (R)	W
Auchincloss (R)	W
Mathews (R)	W
Eaton (R)	W
Case (R)	W
Thomas, J. Parnell (R)	W
Canfield (R)	R
Towe (R)	W
Hartley (R)	W
Sundstrom (R)	W
Kean (R)	W
Norton (D)	NV
Hart (D)	R

NEW MEXICO

Fernandez (D)	W

NEW YORK

Sharp (R)	W
Hall, Edwin (R)	R
Latham (R)	W
Barry (D)	R
Roe (D)	NV
Delaney, James (D)	R
Delaney, John (D)	R
Pfeifer (D)	R
Keogh (D)	R
Somers (D)	R
Heffernan (D)	R
Rooney (D)	R
O'Toole (D)	R
Rayfiel (D)	R
Celler (D)	R
Buck (R)	W
Baldwin (R)	R
Marcantonio (ALP)	R
Bloom (D)	R
Torrens (D)	R
Powell (D)	R
Lynch (D)	R
Rabin (D)	R
Buckley (D)	R
Quinn (D)	R
Gwinn (R)	W
Gamble (R)	W
Bennet (R)	W
LeFevre (R)	W
Kearney (R)	W
Byrne (D)	R
Taylor (R)	W
Kilburn (R)	W
Fuller (R)	W
Hancock (R)	W
Hall, Leonard (R)	W
Taber (R)	W
Cole, W. Sterling (R)	W
Rogers (D)	R
Wadsworth (R)	W
Andrews (R)	NV
Elsaesser (R)	W
Butler (R)	R
Reed, Daniel A. (R)	W
Klein (D)	R

NORTH CAROLINA

Bonner (D)	W
Kerr (D)	W
Barden (D)	W
Cooley (D)	R
Folger (D)	NV
Durham (D)	NV
Clark (D)	W
Doughton (D)	W
Ervin (D)	W
Bulwinkle (D)	W
Weaver (D)	W

NORTH DAKOTA

Lemke (R)	R
Robertson (R)	W

OHIO

Bender (R)	W
Elston (R)	W
Hess (R)	W
Gardner (D)	R
Jones (R)	W
Clevenger (R)	W
McCowen (R)	W
Brown (R)	W
Smith, Frederick (R)	W
Ramey (R)	W
Jenkins (R)	W
Brehm (R)	W
Vorys (R)	W
Weichel (R)	W
Huber (D)	R
Griffiths (R)	W
Thom (D)	R
McGregor (R)	NV
Lewis (R)	NV
Kirwin (D)	R
Feighan (D)	R
Crosser (D)	R
Bolton (R)	W

OKLAHOMA

Schwabe (R)	W
Stigler (D)	NV
Stewart (D)	NV
Boren (D)	W
Monroney (D)	W
Johnson (D)	W
Wickersham (D)	W
Rizley (R)	W

OREGON

Norblad (R)	W
Stockman (R)	W
Angell (R)	R
Ellsworth (R)	NV

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett (D)	R
Granahan (D)	R
Bradley (D)	R
Sheridan (D)	R
Green (D)	R
McGlinchey (D)	R
Wolfenden (R)	NV
Gerlach (R)	W
Kinzer (R)	W
Murphy (D)	R
Flood (D)	R
Fenton (R)	NV
Hoch (D)	R
Gillette (R)	W
Rich (R)	W
McConnell (R)	W
Simpson Richard M. (R)	W
Kunkel (R)	W
Gavin (R)	W
Walter (D)	R
Gross (R)	W
Brumbaugh (R)	NV
Hoffman (R)	W
Morgan (D)	R
Graham (R)	W
Tibbott (R)	W
Kelley (D)	R
Rodgers (R)	W
Campbell (R)	W
Corbett (R)	W
Fulton (R)	R
Eberharter (D)	R

RHODE ISLAND

Forand (D)	R
Fogarty (D)	R

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rivers (D)	W
Riley (D)	W
Hare (D)	W
Bryson (D)	W
Richards (D)	NV
McMillan (D)	W

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mundt (R)	W
Case (R)	W

TENNESSEE

Reece (R)	NV
Jennings (R)	W
Kefauver (D)	R
Gore (D)	W
Earthman (D)	W
Priest (D)	W
Courtney (D)	NV
Murray (D)	W
Cooper (D)	W
Davis (D)	R

TEXAS

Patman (D)	W
Combs (D)	R
Beckworth (D)	W
Rayburn (D)	SPKR.
Sumners (D)	W
Johnson, Luther (D)	NV
Pickett (D)	W
Thomas, Albert (D)	R
Mansfield, Joseph J. (D)	W
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	W
Poage (D)	W
Lanham (D)	W
Gossett (D)	W
Lyle (D)	R
West (D)	W
Thomason (D)	W
Russell (D)	W
Worley (D)	W
Mahon (D)	W
Kilday (D)	W
Fisher (D)	W

UTAH

Granger (D)	NV
Robinson (D)	NV

VERMONT

Plumley (R)	W

VIRGINIA

Bland (D)	W
Daughton (D)	W
Gary (D)	W
Drewry (D)	W
Pratt (D)	W
Almond (D)	W
Robertson (D)	W
Smith, Howard (D)	W
Flannagan (D)	R

WASHINGTON

DeLacy (D)	R
Jackson (D)	R
Savage (D)	R
Holmes, Hal (R)	W
Horan (R)	NV
Coffee (D)	R

WEST VIRGINIA

Neely (D)	R
Randolph (D)	R
Bailey (D)	R
Ellis (R)	W
Kee (D)	R
Hedrick (D)	R

WISCONSIN

Smith, Lawrence (R)	W
Henry (R)	W
Stevenson (R)	W
Wasielewski (D)	R
Biemiller (D)	R
Keefe (R)	W
Murray (R)	W
Byrnes (R)	W
Hull (Prog)	R
O'Konski (R)	NV

WYOMING

Barrett (R)	W

IT'S YOUR VOTE THAT DOES IT

IF YOU vote, you get what you want. If you don't vote you don't get anything. That's the theme of this month's Economic Outlook, bulletin of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research which will be issued June 17.

The bulletin points out that, "Too many Americans regard politics as a boxing match—a purely spectator sport. In the past, their non-participation has led to great victories for reactionary forces; machine politics control the results when the voters sleep.

"Vote your future," urges the Outlook.

"Thirty million voters went to the polls in 1938; 50 million in 1940; 28 million in 1942; 48 million in 1944. . . .

"In 1946 there is a potential vote of 58 million. How many Americans will go to the polls in November? The answer will decide whether we have a liberal or reactionary Congress for the next two crucial years."

In 1942, an off-election year, the Outlook claims that when the turnout dropped it "spelled disaster for the American people" and a victory for the "reactionary forces." The moral of this is that a "big vote is a good one. Mass registration and mass voting is the best guarantee of liberal progressive government."

Analyzing the effects of a high turnout of labor votes in 1944, the bulletin cites the fact that in 1944 the vote for President Roosevelt rose in the counties in which the following cities are located, each of which has a CIO Industrial Union Council: Akron, Atlanta, Baton Rouge, Berkeley, Carlsbad, Chicago, Dallas, East Chicago, Flint, Gary, Hartford, Johnstown, Las Vegas, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Oakland, Oklahoma City, Portland (Ore.), Pontiac, Richmond, St. Paul, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Seattle, Springfield (Mass.), and Tampa.

Discussing "polltax democracy," the Outlook says that the "disastrous consequence of low voting shows up clearly in several of the Congressional representatives from poll-tax states. Some of these poll-taxers have the worst voting records in Congress. They have fathered some of the most reactionary legislation. They are the most outspoken labor-baiters, race-haters and spreaders of discord."

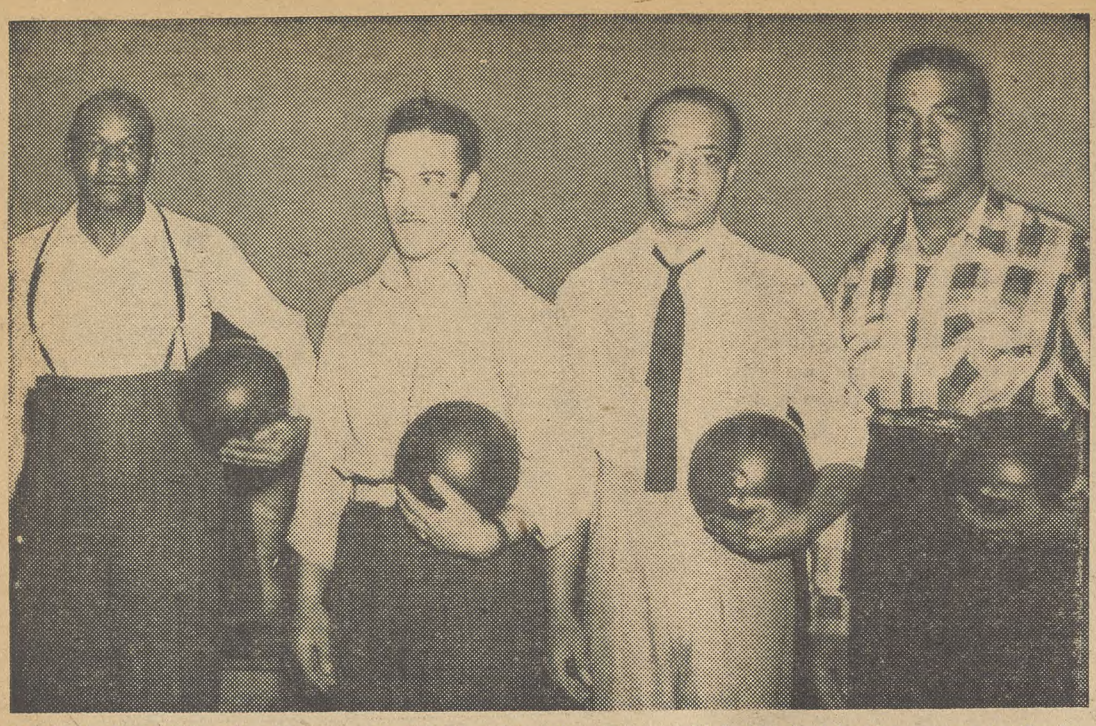
The Outlook stresses that if the American people want to be truly represented in Congress, they must flock to the polls in November.

CIO-BACKED MAN WINS IN IDAHO

Backed solidly by CIO metal miners' votes, George E. Donart walked away with the Democratic nomination for Senate in Idaho's primaries last week.

Donart, an attorney, ran up an 8-7 lead over his opponent, Sen. Charles C. Gossett. Donart had the strong support of Sen. Glenn Taylor, progressive Idaho Democrat, who declared that Donart's nomination was "a victory for liberalism over reaction."

The November elections will find Donart opposed by Republican Rep. Henry C. Dworshak.



IN THE MONEY: The Bronzeville All-Star Bowling Team which finished in the money in the recent Wisconsin state CIO-sponsored bowling tournament. L. to R: Percy Aikens, Isaiah Pyant, captain, Will Tucker and Newt Walton, all members of the CIO Steelworkers. (Not in the picture: Edgar Dale, member of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.)

BOWL OVER J. CROW—WISC. CIO

THERE'S more than one way to skin a cat, and the Wisconsin State CIO has discovered another way to fight Jim Crow.

The state CIO there recently undertook to sponsor a state-wide bowling contest for its members. The response was swift and positive as more than 2,500 entries from men and women, Negro and white, poured into the state office.

At that time the Wisconsin state CIO was unaware that the American Bowling Congress, monopoly organization which controls all bowling tournaments in the country, contained a clause in its constitution asserting that membership was open only to "men of the white male sex."

ABC which at first had stated it would support the tournament, backed down and claimed it could give only "moral support." However, they permitted entry blanks which had in the interim been printed with their OK, to be used.

ABC unbent sufficiently to offer "high-score protection" to any of its members bowling in the tournament—**orally**, but not in writing.

CIO acted quickly. A formal protest was forwarded to the ABC. Local 838, UAW-CIO, passed a resolution at its regular meeting condemning the action of the American Bowling Congress and urging in part that a "vigorous campaign be started at once by the Milwaukee County CIO to smash Jim Crow in bowling."

The advisory committee of the state FEPC, on which a state CIO representative serves, passed an unanimous resolution "condemning the actions of the ABC." The state FEPC notified the Bowling Congress that its positions and actions were in "direct contravention to the purposes of the Fair Employment Act of Wisconsin and it requested a meeting with local representatives of the ABC to take action on the charge.

Labor Press Aid

Asst. Sec. of Labor John Gibson disclosed to the House Appropriations Committee this week that the Labor Department plans to expand its office of information to help cover the 450 labor papers in America.

CIO SCHOOL DAYS

EMPHASIS will be placed upon political action, current legislative problems, collective bargaining and union organization at the Second Annual CIO Ohio Summer School to be held at Antioch College, July 29 to August 3. The school is open to all CIO members in Ohio.

Outstanding leaders from CIO, farm, government and church groups will attend the school and participate as instructors in daily classes and also take part in afternoon forums. Present plans call for a minimum attendance of 100.

★ ★ ★

Federated Press reports that the Seattle (Wash.) Labor School is conducting a series of new members classes, courses in leadership and other special classes for members affiliated with the school.

The school, second full-time educational institution on the Pacific coast, founded for and by union members, and dedicated to advancing the cause of labor, is now in its second term. Its roster of sponsors includes eight CIO unions.

NAM SEEKS LIGHT

THE Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, out to get the lowdown on how to conduct a successful political campaign, is sending three representatives to the School of Political Action to be conducted late this month in Washington by the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee.

This desire of the NAM to be initiated into the technique of successful political organization was made public when C. B. Baldwin, executive vice-chairman of NCPAC and director of the school, issued a partial list of organizations whose representatives or members have already signed up.

Many of the prospective students belong to such varied groups as the Wesleyan College chapter of Sigma Chi fraternity, American Veterans Committee, League of Women Voters, American Federation of Labor and the Washington Federation of Churches.

The first of 39 scheduled classes will be presented on Wednesday evening, June 26, at the Hotel Willard, Washington, D. C., when Postmaster-General Hannegan and Senator Wayne L. Morse of Oregon will speak on "The Significance of the 1946 Elections."

POLITICAL HANDBOOK

If you're going to do any "politicking" this coming November, here's something to tuck into your hip pocket to keep your ideas warm. It's a HANDBOOK OF POLITICS by Lowell Mellett, veteran newspaperman, and for six years, one of President Roosevelt's assistants.

The book gives detailed charts on what your Representatives and Senators were up to in Congress and how they voted on important issues. It indicates how you can join your local political machine and make your weight felt. And most important of all it suggests that you get out and register because that's the only way you can vote.

When you decide to join a political action group, Mellett recommends that you "pick an organization that is out for blood even if you don't agree with some of its ideas."

1946 is a crucial election year for it all indicates whether America will move in a reactionary or progressive direction and Mellett's book is important because it tells you how to step out and make things move in the right direction.

HANDBOOK OF POLITICS, published by Penguin Books, Inc., 25c.

PEACE TALKS AVAILABLE

A series of 14 recordings made from the **Economics of Peace** broadcasts over radio station WNYC in New York, has been made available by the University Broadcasts Department of New York University.

They may be obtained by writing directly to E. N. Grisewood, director of University Broadcasts, New York University, Washington Square, N. Y.

Records available include:

The Progress of Reconversion; Wages, Prices and Reconversion; The President's Fact Finding Board for Labor Relations; President's Speech of January Third; Inflationary Trends in 1946; Economic Predictions for 1946; More Predictions for 1946 (settlement of labor disputes); President Truman's Message on the State of the Nations; Fact Finding Boards; Price Control; Wage-Price Controls; Wages, Prices and Inflation; The Fight Against Inflation; Foreign Loans.

TRUE—TO YOURSELF

The pledges a man makes to himself are just as important as those he makes to others.

Haven't you promised yourself that your children will be able to finish their education—even if you're not here to see them do it?

Haven't you promised yourself that your wife will be secure, and able to continue living in the home you've provided?

Haven't you promised yourself that someday you'll retire and take a permanent vacation?

Let Prudential life insurance help you to keep your promises to yourself. An able representative will be glad to discuss it with you, of course without obligation.

THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR

The PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and comedy mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

AFTER THE RAGGED UNINVITED GUEST AT MICKEY'S UNION WEDDING HAS BEEN FED, HE RECOUNTS A TALE OF THE WORKING CONDITIONS IN HIS HOME TOWN.

JUST YOU LOOK AT THIS-- MY FATHER'S PAY SLIP FOR THE LAST WEEK— $4.85.

$4.85 A WEEK! IMPOSSIBLE! LET ME SEE THAT PAPER!

PAYROLL ENVELOPE

No.

Textile [illegible] Corporation

DEDUCTIONS

.20

BALANCE DUE $ 4.85

Those who are poorly paid usually do pour work and have a good chance to remain poor

THE COMPANY OWNS THE STORES, THE HOUSES WE LIVE IN, AN'...AN'...EVERY-THING! THEY GOT US SQUEEZED SO TIGHT WE CAN'T BREATHE WITHOUT FIRST CHECKIN' IF IT'S OKAY WITH THE COMPANY.

WE TRIED, A SPELL BACK, TO ORGANIZE OUR OWN UNION, BUT THE COMPANY BUST THAT UP QUICKER'N A SPARROW GULPS A WORM. THAT'S WHY THE FOLKS CHIPPED IN AN' SENT ME UP HERE.

WE HEARD YOU PEOPLE WAS STARTIN' AN ORGANIZING DRIVE, AN' WE WANT TO ASK YOUR HELP— IMMEDIATE!

MMM... YOU PEOPLE SURE ARE IN A FIX— BUT I'M AFRAID WE CAN'T HELP YOU, SONNY. NOT NOW, AT ANY RATE.

B-BUT I THOUGHT—

SURE, YOU THOUGHT WE WERE COMING DOWN LIKE A HOUSE AFIRE TO ORGANIZE YOUR SECTION— AND YOU'RE RIGHT! BUT REGARDLESS OF WHAT YOU READ IN THE PAPERS, UNIONS DON'T HAVE MILLIONS TO SPEND, AND

WE'VE GOT TO WORK ON A BUDGET. FIRST WE ORGANIZE THE BIG TOWNS SOLID, THEN WE BRANCH OUT TO THE SMALLER PLACES. SOON AS WE GET BINGHAMPTON, NEAR YOU ORGANIZED, WHY, WE'LL BE OVER YOUR WAY!

ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

I..I...GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT, MISTER. BUT YOU JUST DON'T KNOW HOW DISAPPOINTED THE FOLKS BACK HOME WILL BE.

HOLD UP, SON. YOU'RE GOING TO HAVE COMPANY ON THE WAY BACK HOME.

77

N

BUT, JIM... YOU CAN'T TAKE ON AN ORGANIZER'S JOB!

DIDN'T SAY I WAS GOING TO PEGGY. BUT THERE'S MORE THAN ONE WAY TO SKIN A SKUNK!

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Whittling The Wagner Act

For years anti-labor Congressmen have been trying to amend the Wagner Act—but public support for Labor's Magna Charta has always defeated their efforts.

Last week the House voted a substantial amendment to the Act without hearings, with little debate and little public knowledge of what was going on.

The amendment was tacked on to the Federal Security & Labor Appropriations Bill.

Offered by Rep. Elliott (D., Cal.), the amendment prohibits the Natl. Labor Relations Board from handling any case involving food packing or processing workers—some million in all. These people are employed by big corporations, and they are industrial workers just as much as employes of automobile or steel plants.

To slip his amendment through, Rep. Elliott used a tricky device; he referred to them as "agricultural workers" as defined by the Social Security Act. That definition, slipped through Congress in 1939, was obtained by big corporation lobbies.

The Federal Security & Labor appropriations bill is now in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Write and wire to your Senators and to the members of the Appropriations sub-committee handling the bill. Demand that the Elliott amendment to Title IV be withdrawn from the bill, and that the NLRB not be harassed in carrying out its legitimate functions.

Here are the members of the Appropriations sub-committee:

Senators McKellar (D., Tenn.), Tydings (D., Md.), Russell (D., Ga.), McCarran (D., Nev.), Mead (D., N. Y.), Murdock (D., Utah), Bridges (R., N. H.), White (R., Me.), Ball (R., Minn.), Wherry (R., Nebr.), and Cordon (R., Ore.).

Break for Vets

A bill to give enlisted vets of World War II the same terminal pay benefits afforded to officers has been passed by a 379-0 vote in the House.

The bill, HR 4051, now awaits Senate action. Under its provisions, GI's and ex-GI's can get pay and allowances for all unused furlough time accumulated since 1939.

Drop a card to your Senator and ask his vote in favor of the enlisted men's terminal pay bill.

Only 13%

Why does Congress so often vote against the people's interests and desires?

Part of the reason, of course, is the presence of a large bloc of Senators and Representatives from the seven poll-tax states, who are elected year in and year out by a small minority of their constituents.

But that's not the whole story.

A major reason for bad votes is the fact that so few people ever bother to write their Congressmen with explanations of how they feel on important issues like OPA, minimum wages or security.

The Natl. Opinion Research Center in Denver, Colo., reports, for instance, that only one person in eight has ever written to his Congressman or Senator.

A poll conducted by the Center discovered that 13% have ever written postcards or letters to their representatives; the other 87% just keep mum while Congress mangles necessary legislation.

But Congress is very sensitive to mail from the people. A small increase in that 13% might make a big difference.

Try it today—send your Congressmen a card or letter on OPA or anti-labor bills or health legislation. Your letter will help.

Rap Rider

CIO has added its protests to those of the United Public Workers against efforts to force members of the union off the public payroll.

Through a series of amendments to appropriations bills, Sen. Ball (R. Minn.) and a group of his anti-union colleagues have succeeded in forcing workers to certify that they do not belong to unions "asserting" the right to strike against the federal government.

The UPWA is preparing to change its constitution to meet the new laws, although it had never claimed any interest in striking against Uncle Sam.

CIO objects, however, to labor legislation by the rider method. As Pres. Murray pointed out, discussion and study of important policy questions are avoided by foes of labor through this device.

The particular riders, he charged, are "ill-advised," and proposed only to stir up controversy and anti-labor hostilities."

Klan-Shy Rankin

The Wood-Rankin Committee, which preys on liberal and labor organizations, voted 5-1 not to investigate the Ku Klux Klan. . . . The Natl. Committee to Abolish the Polltax has reaffiliated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. . . . Housing experts are urging Congress to pass the Wagner-Ellender-Taft home-building bill before the summer recess.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Truman anti-strike bill S. 2255 HR 6578	Provides basis for outlawing strikes, squashing unions, drafting strikers.	Senate passed somewhat milder version. House now considering action to reconcile two versions of bill.	Wire Senators and Congressmen to vote against bill; wire Pres. Truman to veto bill when it reaches White House.
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June, 1947, with batch of weakening amendments.	Passed by Senate and House.	Wire President Truman to veto bill and ask Congress to approve extension of OPA "as is."
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee hearings to open soon.	Send wires to your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee. to support this bill.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; House Labor Committee recommended flat 65c minimum, no increase coverage.	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Andrews Bill HR 6035 S 2140	Bars workers fired under illegal super-seniority ruling from getting lost pay.	Sneaked thru House on voice vote. Now pending in Senate.	Ask Senators to defeat bill.
Labor Appropriation Bill HR 6739	Title IV on NLRB bars Wagner Act to thousands of workers in food processing industry.	Scheduled for study by Senate Appropriations Committee. Senate will probably vote next week.	Wire members of Senate Appropriations Committee and your Senators to restore NLRB funds for food workers' cases.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

THUNDERSTORMS: Everybody talks about the weather; last Wednesday Congress did something about it. For close to two hours Representatives discussed thunderstorms, solemnly declared they were against them, and voted to study the whole matter.

This meteorological debate was occasioned less by interest in the subject than by hope of averting debate on the FEPC. As Rep. Marcantonio (ALP, NY) pointed out, a weather bill would normally be passed by unanimous consent, without necessity for two hours' discussion.

The Labor Committee has been trying for weeks to bring the FEPC bill before the House on Calendar Wednesday, when committees can report out their bills without need of bucking the powerful and reactionary Rules Committee. So far, they have been unsuccessful.

Send a card to your Congressman today and demand that he act to permit discussion and vote on this badly-needed weapon against racial and religious discrimination.

MINIMUM WAGE: A stripped-down minimum wage bill, providing for a lifting of basic pay to 65c an hour, is stalled in the House Rules Committee. If the committee's previous record of obstruction is any barometer, it will take lots of public pressure to blast the bill out of the committee's files on to the House calendar.

The bill was approved by the Senate only after it had added the inflationary Pace rider—which would boost farm prices by two or three billion dollars.

The House Labor Committee's version of the bill stripped off the Pace rider. But at the same time it knocked off provisions for a rise in the minimum pay rate to 70 and 75 cents an hour within the next three years. The Committee also declined to expand coverage of the Wage-Hour act to include millions of retail, food processing, communications and maritime workers.

Nevertheless, even the "minimum" minimum wage bill will have difficulty in being passed unless the House Rules Committee takes action soon.

Write your Congressman today and demand his support for the 65c bill without the inflationary rider; and write to Chairman Sabath and other members of the Rules Committee to report out the bill in the next few days.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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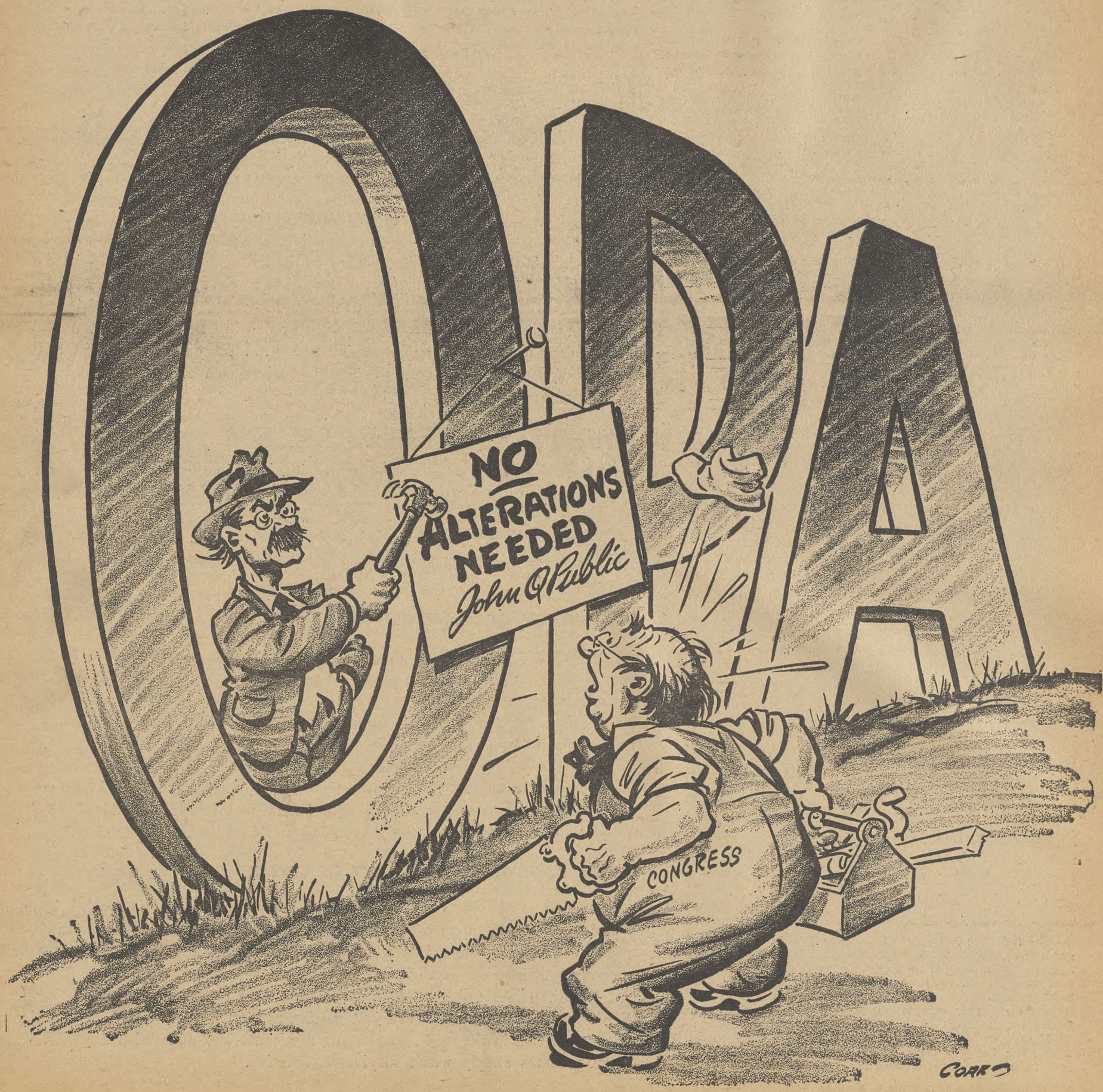
June 24, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS



TO REMEMBER IN NOVEMBER

HERE are two more items for your "remember in November" file: the Senate voting record on two important price control issues.

The Taft amendment was adopted by a 44-29 vote. It provides for a type of "profit guarantee" on every item manufactured, by permitting ceilings no lower than the price in October 1941 plus the average increase in production costs since then. A vote for the amendment is a vote against effective price control (W); and a vote against the amendment is a vote to hold the line on prices (R).

The second vote was on Sen. Pepper's motion to extend until Feb. 1, 1947, the existing price control act, rather than to pass the new, badly-amended bill. The proposal was defeated, 52-17. A vote for the Pepper motion was a vote for effective price control (R); a vote against was a vote to cripple OPA (W).

Here is how the Senate voted:

	T	P
ALABAMA		
Hill, Lister (D)	R	NV
ARIZONA		
Hayden, Carl (D)	R	NV
McFarland, Ernest W. (D)	R	W
ARKANSAS		
McClellan, John L. (D)	W	W
Fulbright, J. William (D)	NV	NV
CALIFORNIA		
Downey, Sheridan (D)	R	R
Knowland, Thomas J. (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
Johnson, Edwin C. (D)	NV	R
Milliken, Eugene D. (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
Hart, Thomas C. (R)	W	W
McMahon, Brian (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
Tunnell, James M. (D)	R	W
Buck, C. Douglass (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
Andrews, Charles D. (D)	W	W
Pepper, Claude (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
George, Walter F. (D)	W	W
Russell, Richard B. (D)	NV	NV
IDAHO		
Gossett, Charles C. (D)	NV	NV
Taylor, Glenn H. (D)	R	R
ILLINOIS		
Brooks, C. Wayland (R)	W	NV
Lucas, Scott W. (D)	R	R
INDIANA		
Willis, Raymond E. (R)	NV	NV
Capehart, Homer E. (R)	NV	NV
IOWA		
Hickenlooper, Bourke M. (R)	W	W
Wilson, George A. (R)	R	W
KANSAS		
Capper, Arthur (R)	W	W
Reed, Clyde M. (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
Barkley, Alben W. (D)	R	W
Stanfill, William A. (R)	W	NV
LOUISIANA		
Ellender, Allen J. (D)	R	NV
Overton, John H. (D)	W	W
MAINE		
Brewster, Owen (R)	NV	W
White, Wallace H., Jr. (R)	W	W
MARYLAND		
Radcliffe, George L. (D)	NV	W
Tydings, Millard E. (D)	W	W
MASSACHUSETTS		
Saltonstall, Leverett (R)	W	W
Walsh, David I. (D)	R	W
MICHIGAN		
Ferguson, Homer (R)	NV	NV
Vandenberg, Arthur H. (R)	W	NV
MINNESOTA		
Ball, Joseph H. (R)	W	W
Shipstead, Henrik (R)	W	W
MISSISSIPPI		
Bilbo, Theodore G. (D)	W	W
Eastland, James O. (D)	W	W
MISSOURI		
Briggs, Frank P. (D)	NV	NV
Donnell, Forrest (R)	W	NV
MONTANA		
Murray, James E. (D)	R	R
Wheeler, Burton K. (D)	R	W
NEBRASKA		
Butler, Hugh (R)	NV	NV
Wherry, Kenneth S. (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
McCarran, Pat (D)	R	W
Carville, Edward P. (D)	NV	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Bridges, Styles (R)	W	W
Tobey, Charles W. (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
Hawkes, Albert W. (R)	W	W
Smith, H. Alexander (R)	W	W
NEW MEXICO		
Chavez, Dennis (D)	NV	R
Hatch, Carl A. (D)	R	NV
NEW YORK		
Mead, James M. (D)	R	R
Wagner, Robert F. (D)	NV	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
Bailey, Josiah W. (D)	NV	NV
Hoey, Clyde R. (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
Langer, William (R)	NV	NV
Young, Milton R. (R)	NV	NV
OHIO		
Huffman, James (D)	R	R
Taft, Robert (R)	W	W
OKLAHOMA		
Moore, E. H. (R)	W	W
Thomas, Elmer (D)	W	W
OREGON		
Cordon, Guy (R)	W	W
Morse, Wayne (R)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
Guffey, Joseph F. (D)	R	NV
Myers, Francis J. (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
Gerry, Peter G. (D)	R	W
Green, Theo. Francis (D)	NV	NV
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Johnston, Olin D. (D)	W	W
Maybank, Burnet (D)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Bushfield, Harlan J. (R)	W	W
Gurney, Chan (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
McKellar, Kenneth (D)	W	NV
Stewart, Tom (D)	W	W
TEXAS		
Connally, Tom (D)	W	NV
O'Daniel, W. Lee (D)	W	W
UTAH		
Murdock, Abe (D)	R	W
Thomas, Elbert B. (D)	R	R
VERMONT		
Aiken, George D. (R)	R	W
Austin, Warren (R)	W	W
VIRGINIA		
Byrd, Harry Flood (D)	NV	W
Burch, Thomas (D)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
Magnuson, Warren G. (D)	R	R
Mitchell, Hugh B. (D)	NV	NV
WEST VIRGINIA		
Kilgore, Harley M. (D)	R	R
Revercomb, Chapman (R)	W	W
WISCONSIN		
LaFollette, Rob. M. (Prog.)	R	NV
Wiley, Alexander (R)	NV	NV
WYOMING		
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D)	NV	R
Robertson, Edward V. (R)	W	W

The following Democratic Senators, not present, were announced as being opposed to the Taft amendment: Briggs (Mo.), Green (R. I.), Johnson (Col.), Mitchell (Wash.), Radcliffe (Md.) and Wagner (N. Y.). Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) was absent but registered as favoring the Taft proposal.

On the Pepper substitution proposal, the following Democratic Senators were absent but registered as favoring the motion: Green (R. I.), Hatch (N. Mex.), Hill (Ala.), Mitchell (Wash.) and Guffey (Pa.). Democratic Senators Connally (Tex.) and McKellar (Tenn.) were absent but registered as opposed to the motion.

Even the totem poles want OPA! This Seattle demonstration for strong price control was sponsored by the Independent Citizens' Committee of Arts, Sciences & Professions in cooperation with labor, civic and veterans groups. (Federated Pictures).

The Experts Say

IF OPA IS MURDERED . . .

CHESTER BOWLES, ECONOMIC STABILIZATION DIRECTOR

"With a good price control bill, free of dangerous compromise and corner-cutting, we can maintain relatively stable prices and rents during the coming months. We can buckle down as a united nation to the tremendous task of stepping up civilian production to levels far above the peacetime record . . .

"But with a weakened price control bill, hampered by compromising amendments or without adequate appropriations or subsidy funds, the cost of living is bound to move upward at an increasing tempo . . . There is no question that tens of millions of people would suffer needlessly—businessmen as well as farmers, white collar workers and factory workers."

LEWIS SCHWELLENBACH, SECRETARY OF LABOR

"Renewal of the nation's safeguards against inflation will enable us to go forward to levels of production which will help assure real long-range prosperity for all groups.

"Without these safeguards, I fear that industry may move into a new cycle of wage demands and work stoppages, which will do irreparable harm to our reconversion efforts."

PAUL PORTER, OPA ADMINISTRATOR

"Let's look at the situation which would face a typical American family next year if the Congress were to take off all controls now, or if, as a result of weakening amendments, the whole structure of controls should collapse. Let us examine the budget of a family which is spending $2,500 a year and see what would happen to it if the inflation approached 40% in the next 12 months. . .

"At the year's end our typical family would have to spend at the rate of $250 more a year for food, $150 more for clothing, $250 more for rent, and $300 more for miscellaneous goods and services, if it were to maintain its standard of living. What had cost $2,500 when the year began would cost $3,450 at its close."

HENRY A. WALLACE, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

"The larger businesses with their greater reserves can survive such a boom-and bust-longer, and even come through with a whole skin. But in the meantime, thousands of smaller enterprises are squeezed out. The net result is only to encourage monopoly with prices out of the reach of the American people. . . .

"With prices rising rapidly, millions of small businessmen—including many thousands of veterans who are just getting new enterprises under way—will come out second best in the wild scramble for raw materials and finished goods. Their small reserves simply won't survive an inflation."

6 MORE DAYS TO AVERT INFLATION!

THE present OPA price control hill expires June 30. The bills passed by the Senate and House lack adequate safeguards to prevent prices from rising.

Wire your Senators and Congressmen, and President Truman, to save effective price control. If they fail, your dollars will lose much of their value.

SEND YOUR WIRES TODAY!

AMENDMENTS—KISS OF DEATH FOR OPA

SIX days remain for Congress to save the country and its millions of people from the specter of inflation.

At midnight on June 30 the existing price control act expires. The bill to extend its life rested last week on the desks of a joint House-Senate conference committee attempting to reconcile the minor differences between the two versions of the bill adopted on Capitol Hill.

But the fact remains that the heavily amended bills, cluttered with more loopholes than a piece of swiss cheese, aren't price control measures at all. Almost any bill produced by the conference committee on the basis of the House and Senate versions will be a measure intended only to make possible higher profits in scores of industries.

Angered by the Senate majority's action approving a crippled version of price control, scores of organizations—Civic, consumers, labor, veterans and businessmen—demanded action to save OPA.

Telegrams and letters flooded Washington with protests and warnings that the present bill means inflation. Demands are being registered for Presidential veto of the proposed price control bill and substitution of the existing act for several months more.

The Senate turned down such a proposition by a sizable vote last week.

Even more intensive public protest will be needed to make Congress reverse its position from one favoring a few profit-seeking corporations to a stand in defense of the people's welfare.

As passed by the Senate, the bill blows the lid of price ceilings of dairy products, meats, gasoline and tobacco; sets up mechanisms for fast and irresponsible removal of ceilings on hundreds of other commodities; and provides for a cut of almost 50% in the $2 billion subsidy program requested by OPA. In addition, other amendments provide for across-the-board profit taking through trick formulas which, when translated into actual profits, allow corporations to raise prices almost as they wish.

Chester Bowles, Economic Stabilization Director, who had led the governmental fight against the wide-open extension bill, was asked at a mid-week press conference whether passage of the amended OPA bill is preferable to no price control at all.

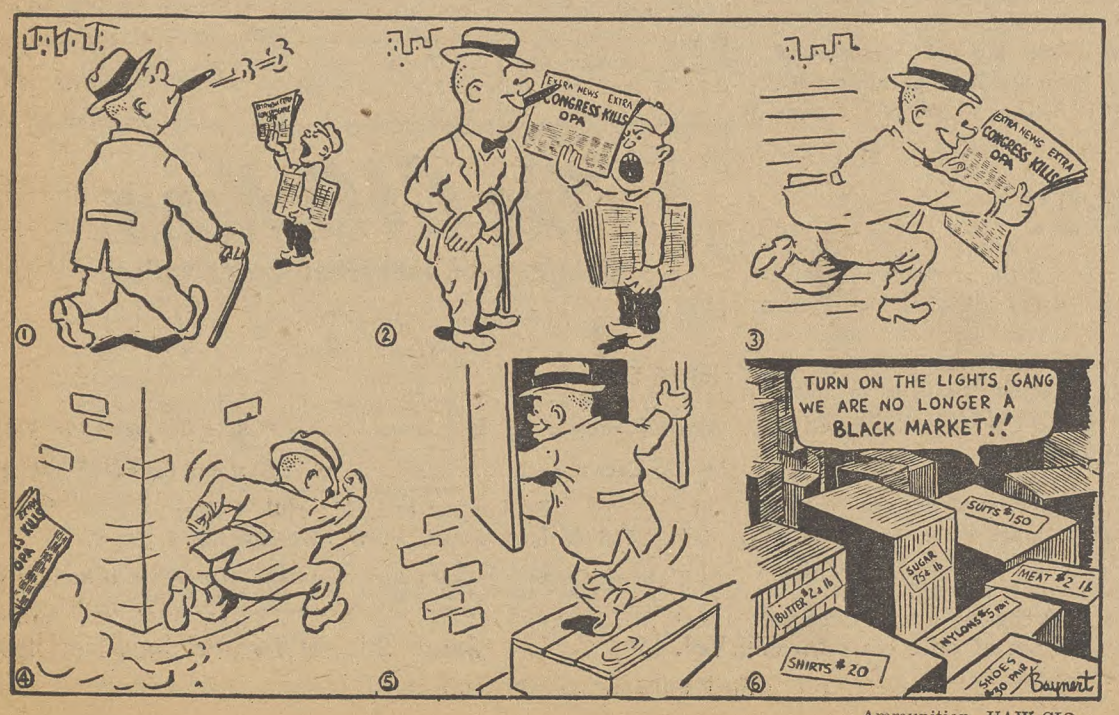
Bowles commented that the question amounts to "do I like death by hanging or by having my throat cut?"

He charged that many of the amendments are "booby traps" whose explosions would produce an "unending stream of higher prices" all along the line.

From the White House, however, there was no indication as to what action the President will take when he receives the bill from Congress, presumably some time early this week.

Estimates of how much the weakened price control act will cost the nation have varied between 30% and 50% of the national income. OPA Administrator Paul Porter believes that a general lifting of price controls will lift living costs of a family on a $2,500 annual income to something over $3,400.

Lifting of controls, it has been pointed out, would affect veterans, whose benefit allowances would lose much of their purchasing power; workers, whose wages are fixed on a yearly basis by collective bargaining contracts; and beneficiaries of the Social Security Act, whose small payments now barely cover minimum living expenses.



Ammunition, UAW-CIO.

Only Top 10% Get Gravy

90% OF PEOPLE NEED OPA

NINETY PER CENT of the American people will take it on the chin if Congress seriously cripples OPA and prices skyrocket.

This flat statement was confirmed this week by an official government report which knocked out the lie that American workers have built up huge bank accounts.

Forty per cent of the people have practically no savings, the report showed, while the top 10% of the people have "liquid assets" averaging $10,500. Those outside the top 10% class include 20% of the people who have assets averaging $2,350, 30% of them who have assets averaging $700, and the bottom 40% who have assets averaging only $40.

The report was made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Dept. of Agriculture and was issued by the U. S. Federal Reserve System. It was based on a survey of 3,000 carefully selected and weighted "spending units," consisting of all persons living in the same dwelling and belonging to the same family who pool their income to meet their major expenses.

The report said that the American people had $130 billion in currency, bank deposits and government securities at the end of 1945—excluding amounts held by trust funds. The report did not deal with currency holdings because of reluctance of those interviewed to disclose amounts. However, said the Federal Reserve System, "it appears that adequate results were obtained by the survey."

Startling figures were contained in the report on the spread between the very rich and the very poor:

- Those in the top 20% bracket had 45% of the money income, accounted for 82% of the saving, and held 77% of the liquid assets—savings deposits, demand deposits and U. S. government bonds.
- Of money income, those in the top 10% bracket had 29% and those in the bottom 50% bracket had only 22%.
- Of liquid assets, those in the top 10% had 60% and those in the bottom 50% had only 3%.

SAVE OPA—THE PEOPLE

REP. William A. Rowan (D. Ill.) received a letter last week from Carl B. Williams of Chicago: "This is the first time I have ever written to a Representative regarding any pending legislation. . . . I hope that you will continue to exercise your authority to see that the powers of the OPA are extended unhampered for at least another year."

Wrote B. S. Freeman, employe of a shoe factory: "I am writing on behalf of my immediate family of eight sisters and brothers, six of them married, and my parents, and my own family . . . Please listen to the people who will be snowed under by the resulting inflation if the OPA's effectiveness is reduced."

The president of the Butler Specialty Co. in Chicago said in his letter: "We are a typical small American manufacturer, and what defeats us, we believe, will defeat our national economy . . ." The proposed amendments to the Price Control Act will have the effect of creating runaway inflation and a serious dislocation of industry, and thereby put us out of business."

These are three of thousands of letters and telegrams from every state in the union that poured into Washington last week as an aroused people served notice on Congress that its tampering with price control was against the people's will.

In Washington, spokesmen for 20 national organizations, whose membership runs into the millions, charged that a profit-minded Congress is seeking to "execute price control under the guise of extending it."

Representatives of CIO unions in Washington planned a closely-coordinated campaign to see Senators and Congressmen and point out the folly of their action in heeding the pleas of corporation lobbyists, rather than of the people. Labor USA, the CIO's weekly radio program on the ABC network, devoted its 15 minutes to clarifying the issues.

Caravans from Chicago, N. Y., and other industrial cities in the east were converging on Washington. The Natl. Emergency Conference to Save Price Control made plans for a mass meeting at the base of the Washington Monument.

Similar meetings were being staged throughout the country, with great success.

In Louisville, Ky., for instance, Local 862 of the UAW-CIO sent more than 10,000 post cards to Congress as the result of a one-day drive. Petitions, group telegrams, letters and cards were dispatched from scores of cities and towns in which "Save OPA" demonstrations were held.

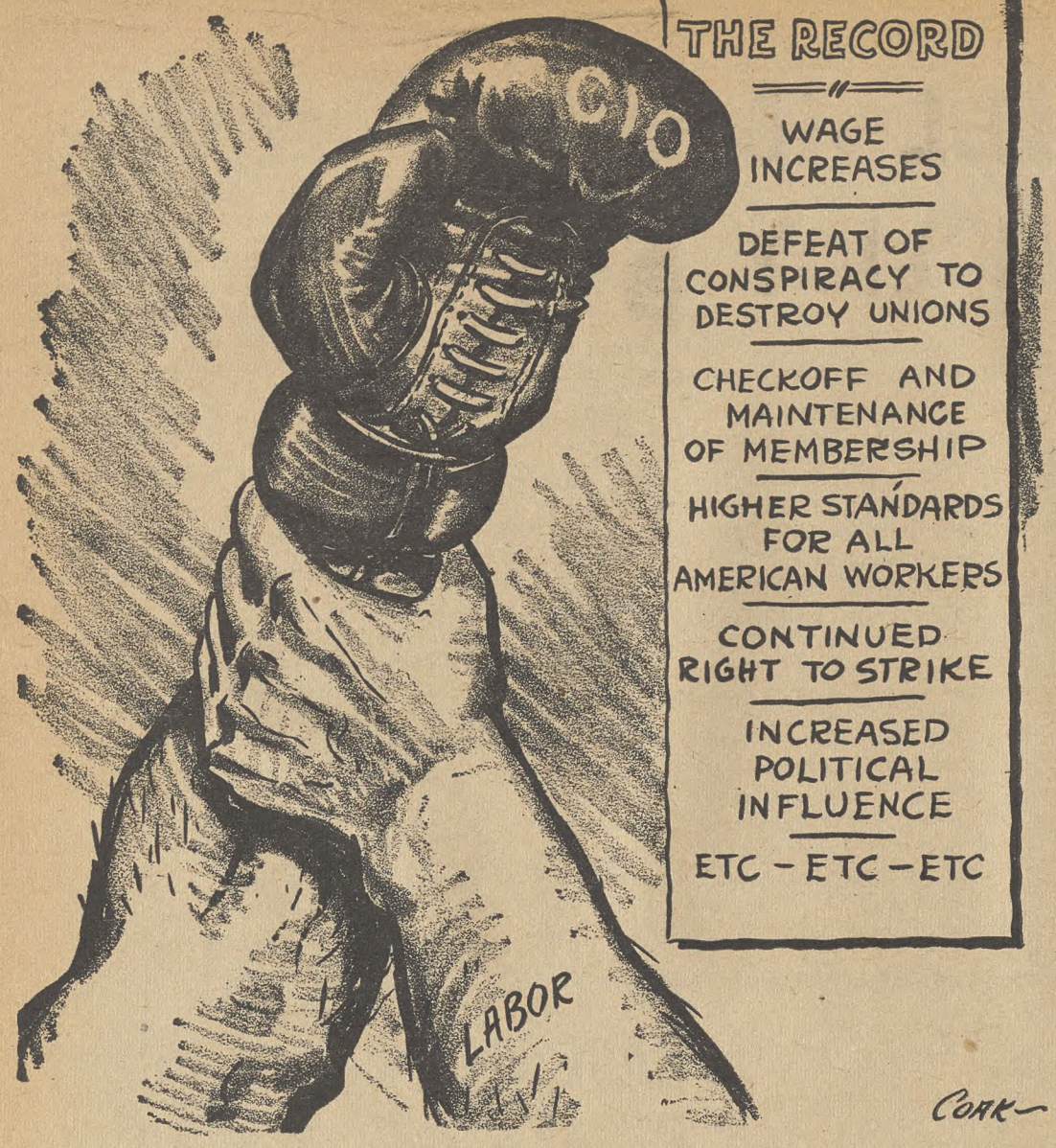
In N. Y., 100 businessmen, members of the New Council of American Business, sent a resolution to President Truman asserting that "it is the will and desire of the American people, including American businessmen, that price control be maintained."

HIT RESTAURANT PRICE BOOST

A sharply worded complaint that OPA is trying to appease its big business critics was voiced last week by the CIO Cost of Living Committee.

Jack Thornton, committee chairman, demanded immediate withdrawal of an OPA order lifting ceilings on restaurant food prices, and the resignation of officials concerned with the situation.

Charging that the order was issued "with almost unprecedented speed and secrecy," Thornton wrote to OPA Administrator Paul Porter that the agency's action would cut into the pocketbooks of millions of people who must eat some or all of their meals in restaurants.



THE RECORD

WAGE INCREASES

DEFEAT OF CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY UNIONS

CHECKOFF AND MAINTENANCE OF MEMBERSHIP

HIGHER STANDARDS FOR ALL AMERICAN WORKERS

CONTINUED RIGHT TO STRIKE

INCREASED POLITICAL INFLUENCE

ETC - ETC - ETC

UNDISPUTED CHAMPION!

The substantial wage increases and other improvements won by the CIO maritime unions in their recent negotiations add another great economic victory to the already imposing list of CIO successes this year.

Throughout the far-flung jurisdiction of the CIO, covering nearly every major and basic industry in all parts of the United States and Canada, millions of workers have benefited this year, to the tune of many hundreds of millions of dollars, from the largest wage increases ever won for the most people.

These increases have been won by the CIO through aggressive and intelligent leadership; through its modern industrial form of organization which mobilizes the workers' maximum bargaining power; and through the loyalty and militancy of members who have full confidence in the democratic and progressive character of CIO unionism.

The CIO victories have not only brought big wage increases and better working conditions to CIO members, they have also raised the standards of all American workers, both in non-CIO unions and among the unorganized.

The CIO took the lead in this great wage movement of American labor. It first raised the slogan of substantially higher wages. It organized the struggle and bore the brunt of it. It won the first big successes.

Non-CIO unions trailed in the wake of the CIO, cashing in on its victories and often falling far behind in their achievements.

The pre-eminent leadership of the CIO in labor's struggle for better conditions is winning increasing recognition from the workers outside its ranks. Official figures of the Natl. Labor Relations Board for 1945 plant elections show the CIO running far ahead of the AFL in the workers' preference.

CIO unions won 1,898, or 71%, of the 2,673 elections in which they participated, receiving 350,295 votes, as compared with 215,453 votes for AFL unions in 2,373 elections, of which the latter won 1,620 or 68.3%.

This was before the big 1946 victories of the CIO, which have put its reputation with the workers still further ahead of all competitors.

WHOSE SAVINGS?

Remember all the propaganda about the big savings of American workers from their "high" war wages?

Now comes the pay-off. A study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the Federal Reserve Board shows there have been some big savings made all right, but not by the workers. They nearly all belong to a small minority of wealthy people.

Ten percent of American families, the top income group, own 60% of the country's savings in government bonds, bank deposits and other quickly cashable assets, according to this study.

On the other hand, 40% of American families, including most of the workers and working farmers, have come out of the war years with only 1% of the total of all such savings.

The families of this lower-income group have saved only $40 per family on an average, as compared with $10,500 per family in the top income group.

The moral of these facts is obvious. The mass purchasing power on which our postwar prosperity depends must come from higher wages, since any big backlog of savings in the hands of the many is a myth.

And cuts in the purchasing power of wages, through the destruction of price control, can only lead to economic disaster.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE OLD-STYLE politicians used to promise everything to everyone—a chicken in every pot, two cars in each garage, more wages to the worker, better markets to the farmer, lower prices to the consumer, etc., etc.

But this year has produced a strange crop. Most of the members of Congress are proposing to steal milk from our children, meat from our tables, money from our pockets and the savings from our banks.

To all consumers they offer higher prices; to the worker, lower real wages; to the farmer, bigger prices for what he buys and a shrinking market for his produce; to the veteran, a cut in the value of his GI loan and a boost in the cost of the home he hopes for; to the businessman, less value for his reserves, higher costs and fewer customers.

This extraordinary feat of hurting everyone at the same time and helping no one—except a few speculators and profiteers—is performed by reducing the value of the dollar through lifting the lid on prices.

The amendments to the Price Control Act are designed to raise the prices of food, clothing and other commodities affecting immediately more than half the cost of living; and ultimately to raise prices on everything, by making the few remaining controls impossible to enforce.

★ ★ ★

What's the explanation for this strange brand of election-year politics?

It is not due to ignorance of the people's wishes. Every opinion poll has shown the popular demand for continued price control, and Congress has been deluged with protests.

All sections of labor are united for price control. So are consumers, farm, business, professional and hundreds of other organizations of all kinds. Never has the American housewife been so aroused and so politically active as over this issue.

★ ★ ★

The only explanation of this brazen flouting of the voters' demands is that the lobbies of well-heeled special interests have been more effective than the people's lobby; and that the price-raising politicians count on short memories and on blaming others for the results of their own actions.

The lobbies of the profiteers have had the advantage of controlling large campaign contributions and of each being single minded in its price demands.

When once a member of Congress has yielded to one particular lobby, he then has to do some log-rolling with other members supporting the demands of other lobbies.

With so many Congressmen saying, "I won't vote for your price increase unless you vote for mine," the result has been the voting of practically all price boosts.

★ ★ ★

The weirdest excuses are advanced for this betrayal of the public interest.

Some politicians claim they favor price control and have just voted for a little less rigidity and a little price relief here and there—in face of the fact that their amendments taken together will destroy the last vestiges of effective price control.

Others point to lack of rigidity in present price controls due to OPA's price-raising appeasement, and say prices are going up anyhow, so what use is OPA?

Yet others even claim to be doing the country a favor. The same politicians who voted for the Case bill and other straightjackets on labor and wages say, "Let's lift all controls over profits and prices and rely on the unrestricted law of supply and demand to solve our problems."

This Hooveristic philosophy of letting nature take its course (except for labor), will lead today, as in the Hoover depression, to immediate loss of purchasing power for most of the people and advantage only for a profiteering minority.

Nor will inflationary price increases bring a healthy increase in supply.. For cutting the value of wages and savings means declining demand, and rising prices lead to the withholding of goods from the market in the hope of still higher prices.

★ ★ ★

The price-raising politicians have voted to rob us of our wages and savings. But don't let them think they can rob us of our wits, or that we won't remember in November.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, L. S. Buckmaster, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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But Watch It!

TRUMAN BILL IS NOBODY'S BABY

UNWEPT and unsung, the Truman anti-strike bill seems destined to death in the spacious pigeonholes of the powerful House Rules Committee.

The bill, which swept through the House during the short-lived hysteria of the national railroad strike late in May and which was subsequently passed by the Senate with some of its worst provisions removed, has become nobody's baby.

House Republicans have lost their entire enthusiasm for the measure. and have apparently abandoned their idea of tacking portions of the vetoed Case bill to the Truman legislation. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn admitted to a press conference last week that a substantial number of legislators from both parties are anxious to forget all about the proposal.

Last week the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, which has been more fearful of the plant seizure provisions of the bill than of its anti-labor sections, voiced opposition to the bill. The House GOP bloc, which often takes its cue from big business, has adopted a hands-off policy.

Democrats from northern industrial centers, who have had ample opportunity to hear from their voters since the President's violent demands for drafting strikers into the army, are likewise anxious to see the bill drop from sight. Even Rep. Cox (D., Ga.), who can ordinarily be found fighting the anti-labor battle, has admitted that he is not "too" interested in the bill.

So long as the bill stays in the House Rules Committee, however, there is always danger of a blitz attack that might force it through the House. CIO legislative representatives in Washington, casting a wary eye at the situation, urged union members to keep the mail coming to their Congressmen in order to lessen the danger of sudden action.

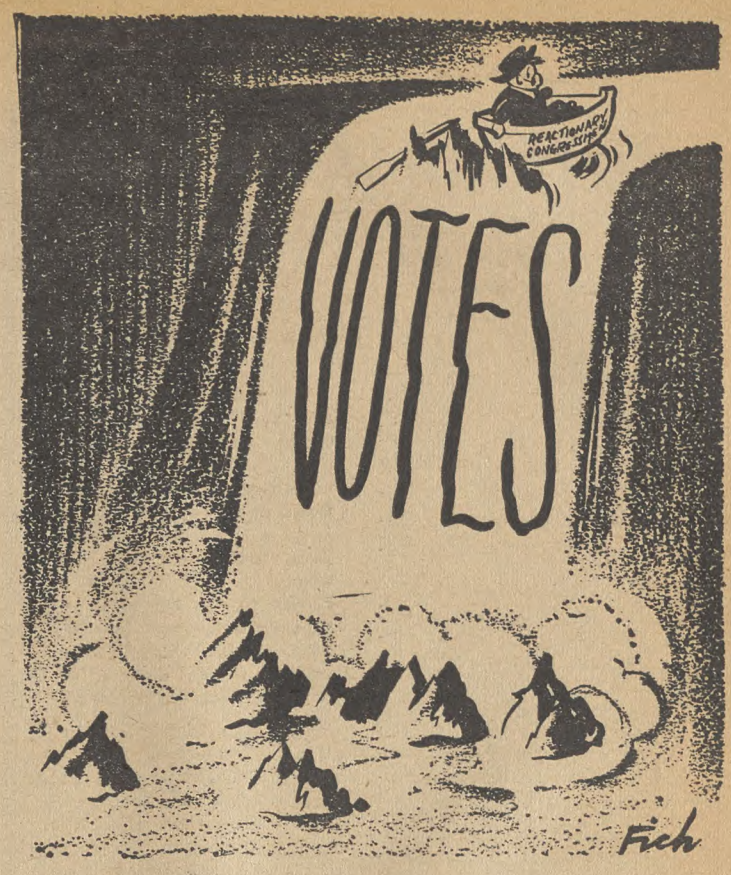
Seldom content to let labor legislation alone, Congressional conservatives moved in on the unions from a new flank, however. The Senate Judiciary Committee, after six months of inactivity on the Hobbs "anti-racketeering" bill, suddenly gave that measure its blessing and sent it to the rostrum for action.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative representative, wrote all members of the Senate last week to demand defeat of the Hobbs bill. Reminding the Senate that its Judiciary Committee had never held hearings on the measure, Cowan declared:

"The Hobbs bill is essentially not at all an anti-racketeering law. All that it does is delete the provisions which sought to protect against perversion of the anti-racketeering law into an anti-labor device."

The CIO official quoted from a 10-year old opinion of the Attorney General on an earlier version of the Hobbs bill—that the bill "might include within the prohibition the legitimate and bona fide activities of employers and employes"—and warned that the present version seeks to restore those evils.

Meanwhile a House Labor subcommittee, headed by liberal Rep. Augustine Kelley (D., Pa.), announced it would conduct hearings this week to determine whether labor legislation "is really needed." Representatives of the NAM, Chamber of Commerce, CIO and AFL have been invited to testify.



MAIN PRIMARY TESTS LOOM IN MIDWEST

By AL REITMAN

LABOR'S political action workers, busy ringing doorbells for labor-backed candidates in primary elections, shift their attention to the midwest where several important primaries—one of which may have a bearing on the '48 presidential race—is scheduled in the next few weeks.

The Minnesota election, set for July 8, holds the hope of ex-Gov. Harold Stassen, now parading before voters as the champion of liberalism within the Republican Party. Stassen's candidate, Gov. Thye is pitted against the reactionary incumbent Henrik Shipstead, one of the two senators who voted against the United Nations.

Stassen, who could not risk his own neck by facing Shipstead, took a bad beating in the Nebraska primaries last week where Gov. Griswold, publicly endorsed by the former Navy captain, lost by a two-to-one margin to Sen. Hugh Butler in the GOP primary.

Labor forces are steering clear of the GOP primary, permitting the two factions to argue among themselves. Main labor backing is going to Theodore Jorgenson, Democratic-Farm-Labor candidate for the Senate, and a congressional slate of D-F-L nominees.

The question of foreign policy looms as important in the Montana race on July 16 where Sen. Burton Wheeler, most vocal of the present-day America First clique, will be opposed in the Democratic primary by Leif Erickson, Montana Supreme Court Justice. Erickson is known as a leading spokesman for a Missouri Valley Authority and has been widely applauded by labor and progressive forces in the area.

In Washington, Cong. Hugh DeLacy heads the list of four progressive Democrats fighting to retain their seats. He is facing severe opposition from forces supporting Joseph D. Roberts, who introduced a state polltax law into the legislature, and Howard Costigan, who has failed to support OPA or publicly oppose the Case bill and other anti-labor measures recently presented to Congress.

DeLacy, whose record is probably the best of the small but fighting liberal bloc in Congress, recognized the importance of upholding the President's veto of the Case bill and remained in Washington to cast his vote instead of scampering home to campaign. DeLacy's re-election has developed into a crusade for the labor groups, and squads of door bell ringers canvassing votes have been working daily.

In the June 24 Maryland primary, local PAC units have endorsed Thomas J. D'Alesandro, progressive Congressman, for re-election. Rep. Streett Baldwin, bitter foe of labor, has chosen to run for the gubernatorial seat which is being vacated by Gov. Herbert O'Conor who is opposing Sen. George Radcliffe in the Democratic primary. No endorsement has been given in this race, although opposition to Baldwin in the Republican primary is mounting with progressive forces mobilizing their strength behind Alfred Lane, director of the state's unemployment compensation system.

Primary results in the past few weeks revealed no startling changes. One highlight was the victory of Martha Sharpe in Massachusetts' Democratic primary. She is running in the district represented by Rep. Joe Martin, Republican minority leader. Mrs. Sharpe defeated her opponent, Oscar Peterson by a 3-1 margin, and looms as a distinct threat to the GOP spokesman who never befriended labor.

RR Unions Form PAC

A statewide Railway Employes Political Action Committee was organized last week by the Texas Railroad Brotherhoods. It will cooperate with CIO-PAC and any other political action committees set up by bona fide unions in Texas.

HIT JURY WHITEWASH OF POLICE TERRORISTS

THE civil liberties of the Negro community in Columbia, Tennessee, were kicked around in high-handed fashion last week by a federal grand jury report in Nashville which purported to find no evidence of civil rights violations in the sacking of that community last February by Tennessee state troopers.

Walter White, executive-secretary of the Natl. Assn. for the advancement of Colored People, and George Weaver, executive secretary of the Natl. CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination and a representative of CIO President Murray on the executive committee of the Natl. Committee for Justice in Columbia, Tenn., joined in strong condemnation of the grand jury's actions.

They cited the hundreds of sworn statements by eye-witnesses and the photographic evidence of the killing of two Negroes in the Columbia jail which were completely overlooked in the grand jury report. The grand jury itself directed most of its fire at the NAACP and other civil liberties groups seeking justice for the Negro people of Columbia for attemping to "foster racial hatred and to array class against class."

The report had only praise for the Tennessee state troopers and highway patrolmen who had raided and machine-gunned the Negro section of Columbia after a dispute between a white shopkeeper and a Negro woman and her veteran son.

Both White and Weaver called upon President Truman to step into the situation to insure that the constitutional rights of Negroes in the South were protected.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, and chairman of the CIO's Committee to Abolish Discrimination, urged CIO affiliates to give support to the financial appeal of the Natl. Committee for Justice in Columbia, Tenn.

Paul Revere got on his horse
And started things a-humming
He cried, "Wake up and register—
Election time is coming!"

MURRAY BACKS URBAN LEAGUE FUND DRIVE

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has joined 56 other national figures in sponsoring the Natl. Urban League's 1946 campaign to raise $231,000 for an expanded nationwide program of social and economic welfare services among Negro citizens.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the Urban League, who announced Murray's acceptance last week, declared that the League was "confident that organized labor, in recognition of our significant contribution to the development of sound racial policies in the labor movement will again respond generously to our appeal."

League headquarters for the 1946 appeal are at 1133 Broadway, N. Y. 10, N. Y.

CIO PAPER WINS $1,500,000 SUIT

A $1,500,000 libel suit brought against the CIO Labor Herald in San Francisco by Miss Vivian Kellems, Connecticut industrialist, was tossed out of court last week by Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman. The paper had said some of her wartime activities savored of treason.

Miss Kellems, who had urged citizens not to pay taxes in wartime, complained that she could not sleep because of the "nasty" things said about her in the paper. Under cross-examination, however, she admitted that exposure of her correspondence with Count Karl Friedrick von Seidlitz, suspected Nazi agent in Argentina, had resulted in some insomnia previously.

At one point in the course of the brief trial, CIO attorney Richard Gladstein commented that before damage to a reputation could be proved, there must be evidence that the reputation existed.

Honor Congressmen

All branches of Delaware labor will join June 27 in honoring two Congressmen for their liberal voting records—Sen. James M. Tunnell and Rep. Philip A. Traynor, both Democrats. A testimonial dinner for them will be held in Wilmington.

Best in N. America

ONTARIO ACCIDENT LAW IS PRAISED

A DRIVE to improve workmen's compensation legislation in a number of American States is one of the results expected from a seminar held May 29 through June 1 in Toronto, Canada, on the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.

Twenty CIO leaders and experts on workmen's compensation laws from eight States and the District of Columbia attended the four-day sessions as guests of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board and the Provincial Government.

Organized by Ted F. Silvey, national CIO Reconversion Officer, and Marshall Dawson, U. S. Dept. of Labor Workmen's Compensation expert, the seminar was outstanding, due both to the hospitality of Board Chairman William Morrison and Vice Chairman Dr. D. J. Galbraith, and to the intensive and critical study of the 31-year-old Ontario Act.

The Ontario statute is considered to be the best in North America to fulfill the objectives of workmen's compensation legislation.

The success of the Ontario Act and its administration is due to a group of inter-related features:

1. It is a non-profit, exclusive fund, eliminating insurance companies.

2. There is no court appeal, with the consequent legalistic refusal of benefits.

3. The Board operates simply and promptly with practical freedom from business and political control.

4. Security of job tenure of the administrative personnel provides expert and sympathetic service to injured workmen.

Broad compulsory coverage of most employes in the province makes possible low premium rates for the individual employer; at the same time, more generous benefits are paid to workers. The administration does not have to waste its resources in the terrifically expensive hearings and court procedures which are always present when an insurance company or an employer tries to increase profits by depriving an injured worker of his medical and other expenses and his benefits.

A workman is entitled to two-thirds of his earnings based on a maximum of $2500 a year, with a minimum of $12.50 a week, or benefits equivalent to full earnings when such earnings are less than $12.50 a week. There is no limitation as to the number of weeks for which compensation is paid so long as the disability lasts, whether partial or total, and no maximum amount. Widows receive $45 a month up to death or remarriage, plus $10 a month for each child under 16 years.

The Ontario Board cuts red tape. Ninety per cent of its cases are settled by correspondence. By the eighth day after disablement due to industrial injury or disease, the workman, his doctor and his employer each send in a report to the Board. The first weekly check is usually on its way to the workman two days after these reports are received.

Less than 10 per cent of all cases require further investigation. Hearings at the Board's offices occur in perhaps less than 1% of all the claims. Chairman Morrison says, "We seek average speedy justice!"

As to medical care, the Board believes that the best is the most economical in the long run. It has its own staff of investigators and a permanent staff of 10 doctors who examine claimants and make periodic visits to different parts of the Province for the examination of workmen and the check-up of claims. Any difficult or complex case is referred quickly for treatment to the most outstanding medical specialist available.

A Physio and Occupational Therapy Clinic operates for the rehabilitation of patients, in charge of a medical director and trained staff which treats some 200 patients daily.

All X-rays taken in compensation cases throughout the Province are forwarded to Toronto and examined by a specialist so that where any surgical treatment is indicated it may be provided in the initial stages of the disability.

Medical aid is paid as long as it is necessary and without any weekly or maximum limit. For amputees, artificial arms and legs are provided, repaired and replaced without cost for life.

The Board is in complete control of its insurance fund. Even though there is no appeal to the courts, a claimant may reopen his case with the Board itself at any time. The Board is bound neither by legal precedent nor by its own decisions, but tries without formality to act according to the merits of each case.

Freedom from litigation saves the injured workman money and prevents delay in receiving compensation. Freedom from political control means that an employe of the Board is safe in his job as long as he does good work.

Finally, since its inception in 1915, the Act has been regularly and systematically improved. Amendments are invariably the results of recommendations by the Board, arrived at in consultation with all interested parties, including representatives of organized labor.

Publicity Asset

CIO MEMBERS PACK BIGGEST INFLUENCE

CIO's biggest public relations assets are its six million members and the impact they make on their communities, through personal contacts, community activities and the standing they and their unions achieve, Len DeCaux, CIO publicity chief, told the Natl. Assn. of Public Relations Counsel. The organization met this week in N. Y. City.

"Lies and slanders against the CIO fall of their own weight among people who know CIO members as neighbors, friends and fellow-citizens, and who have had first-hand experience with CIO union activities and the benefits they bring to each community," DeCaux said.

The meeting brought together more than 100 public relations representatives of major industries and corporations, impressed with the effectiveness of CIO public relations and anxious to learn how labor "tells its story."

DeCaux emphasized the special obstacles confronting labor, due to big-business control of press, radio, movies and other machinery for "manufacturing public opinion," and due to limited funds preventing competition with employers in expensive advertising campaigns.

"On the other hand," he said," "we have decided advantages in a large and enthusiastic membership and in a popular program designed to serve the best interests of all the common people."

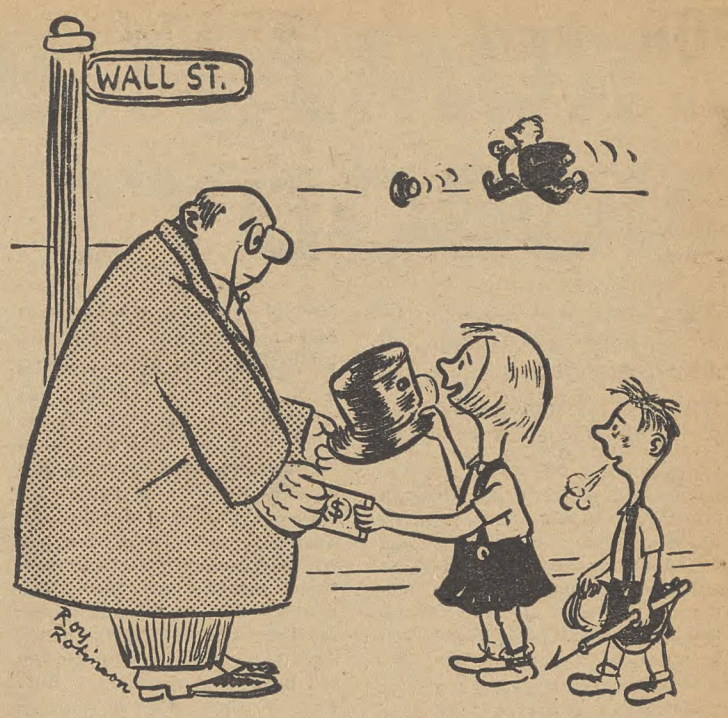
CIO's public relations program, therefore, DeCaux declared, not only employs modern and professional techniques of press relations, radio, direct mailing, etc., within its limited budget, but also takes full advantage of media, like the labor press, pamphleteering and organizational cooperation with farm, church, Negro, veterans, professional and other groups, in which large membership and a popular program gives labor the edge.

"Another of our public relations advantages," DeCaux said, "is that, unlike most of our opposition, the CIO has no secrets from the public. We operate in a goldfish bowl, eager at all times to publicize all phases of CIO activities and purposes."

Noting CIO successes in winning veterans' sympathies, community support and generally better public relations than labor has ever achieved in the past, the business press has recently devoted much attention to CIO's public relations program, with high praise for its professional competence.

"Omigosh! I forgot to register!"

LITTLE SUSIE



"Thanks, Mister. This dollar goes to PAC who'll fight to make sure you'll never have to work for less than 65 cents an hour."

$154 AN HOUR PAID 3 TOP GM OFFICIALS!

THREE top General Motors executives, C. E. Wilson, president, and Ormond E. Hunt and Albert Bradley, executive vice-presidents, bagged a total income of $926,718 for the calendar year of 1944, according to a Treasury report issued last week listing blue-ribbon incomes.

The three GM officials averaged $154 per hour on a 40-hour-a-week basis.

General Motors also set the pace for corporate salaries by paying more than $200,000 each to ten of its executives and placing a total of 40 among the 593 who drew over $75,000.

(Ed. Note: After months of bickering and a long strike GM finally awarded its employes an 18½c an hour wage increase.)

Highest individual money honors for the year went to film director ("Going My Way") Leo McCarey, with $1,113,035. Trotting in second place for individual honors was Charles H. Strub, vice-president of the Los Angeles Turf Club with $466,537. Screen actress Carmen Miranda, with $201,458, was the highest paid woman.

Unreported as yet was L. B. Mayer, film executive, who has lead the $$$$ parade for the past seven years. In 1943 his pin-money added up to $908,069.

William Randolph Hearst and Sewell Avery drew $100,000 and $100,850, respectively.

OK GIBSON AS LABOR ASSISTANT

Appointment of John W. Gibson, former president of the Michigan CIO Council, as an Assistant Secretary of Labor has been confirmed by the Senate. Gibson, who had been serving as an aide to Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach, was one of three men named by the President as assistant secretaries.

Also confirmed as assistants were David Morse, former general counsel of the Labor Board, who is slated to handle international labor affairs for the department, and Philip Hannah, former official of the Ohio AFL.

Gibson is the first CIO official to fill the number two spot in the Labor Department.

Texas Civil Rights Group

Dedicated to "arousing and uniting" the people of Texas to protect the rights of labor and minority groups, a Texas Civil Rights Congress, affiliated with the newly formed national Civil Rights Congress, was born in Houston June 9 at a meeting of 141 delegates from 21 Texas cities.

Lansing CIO Hall

The Lansing, Mich., CIO Council has bought a 30-acre site for a central CIO hall with facilities for union business, recreation and education. Construction must await access to building materials.

James J. Reynolds, Jr., has been nominated by President Truman to replace Gerard D. Reilly on the Natl. Labor Relations Board, to take effect Aug. 27. Reynolds is shown in his Navy Commander's uniform. He is a brother of Quentin Reynolds, the writer.

$2 MILLION A YEAR FOR NAM PROPAGANDA!

THE Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers spent an all-time high of $1,736,808.90 last year on its anti-labor, anti-price control, "free enterprise" propaganda activities, according to a report on the 1945 NAM public relations program recently sent out to American industrialists.

The report is signed by the chairman of the Natl. Industrial Information Committee — NAM's propaganda arm—who is Pres. J. Howard Pew of the Sun Oil Co., millionaire financier of Republican campaign chests and high GOP policy maker. NAM spent about $1 million for propaganda in 1944. .

Here is the 1945 breakdown:

● Opinion - Molders: "Creating better relations with farm, home, church and educational groups by direct contact and discussion."—**$465,073.94.**

● National advertising: "National advertising was placed in 500 newspapers serving nearly 300 sizeable cities in all the 48 states and Hawaii, reaching 36,920,000 readers."—**$254,136.08.**

● Industrial Press Service: "Carried our story to 69,000,000 readers of more than 5,000 daily and weekly newspapers which regularly receive this weekly clip-sheet."—**$127,828.27.**

● Literature for schools and public: "A total of 1,082,068 throught-provoking, opinion-building booklets were distributed to schools and colleges, commercial institutions, libraries and individuals."—**$73,623.53.**

● Employe and foremen programs: "Brought forceful speakers directly to 314,359 employes in 835 plants and reached an additional audience of 3,694,000 by radio . . . 38,000 supervisory employes attended 174 special meetings throughout the country."—**$169,179.03.**

● Radio: "NAM used 1,350 radio hours on the larger networks, provided 604 stations with weekly Briefs for Broadcasters." — **$25,-236.02.**

● Films: 14,892 showings before a total counted audience of 2,465,908.—**$30,725.13.**

● Research and Admiinstrative. —**$271,838.74.**

● Regional offices and other costs.—**$319,168.16.**

CMU TO BUILD STRIKE FUND OF $2 MILLION

FRESH from winning unprecedented gains for all American maritime workers and averting a nation wide shipping strike, the Committee for Maritime Duty this week initiated conferences in preparation for new contract negotiations with the shipping operators beginning Sept. 30.

Louis Goldblatt, secretary of the CMU, announced that the organization's Executive Committee voted unanimously to build a $1,000,000 strike fund. The seven component unions comprising 200,000 members will raise $5 per member for this fund. An additional $1,000,000 will also be raised.

To solidify and expand the strength it already has demonstrated, the CMU has decided to call joint conferences with the maritime unions of other nations. The World Federation of Trade Unions will be approached on this matter and conferences arranged as soon as possible for both Atlantic and Pacific areas.

In the just concluded negotiations, the participation of CIO Pres. Philip Murray in the closing days was a large factor in averting a strike and securing a settlement of the dispute, the CMU stated.

Most of the following concessions were listed in last week's CIO NEWS as tentatively approved at deadline time:

1. For seamen: 40-hour week in all ports; $17.50 monthly increase (retroactive to April 1); all work performed on Sunday at sea to be paid at the overtime rate; overtime rate $1 an hour. Other collateral issues to be negotiated in the next 30 days, and if no agreement is reached, these issues will be submitted to arbitration.

2. For radio operators: a wage increase of $17.50 and arbitration of an additional amount to preserve historic differentials; overtime rate for all work performed at sea on Sunday (48-hour week); arbitration of new overtime rate and additional radio operator on all cargo ships.

3. For engineers: provision for overtime for Sunday at sea, and a 40-hour week in port.

4. For longshoremen: increase of 22c an hour as recommended by fact finding board, retroactive to October 1, 1945.

To Strike Great Lakes

Refusal of seven Great Lakes ships operating firms to discuss union demands for a 40-hour week and wage adjustments has led to the filing of 30-day strike notices by the CIO Natl. Maritime Union. In filing the strike notices with the Labor Dept., the NMU said the shipowners had either refused to discuss the issues or had ignored requests for negotiations.

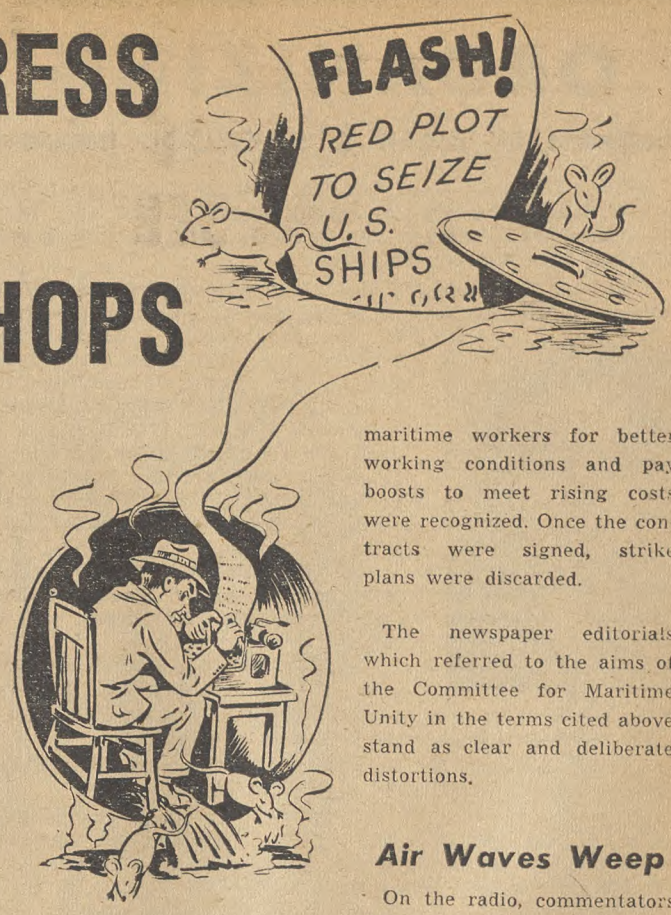
HAIL CIO NEWS TIMBER STORY

A two-page picture in The CIO NEWS, "Timber—Snafu for Housing," drew editorial praise this week in the CIO International Woodworker.

The piece was published May 27, and was written by Polly Gladish and Fred d'Avila.

"The article," said a Woodworker editorial, "offers a brief but comprehensive presentation of the IWA-CIO position in the present lumber situation and we congratulate the authors and The CIO NEWS for a job well done."

THE PRESS VS. PORK CHOPS



By MARTY SOLOW

OK. It's all over now. But there's still some shouting to be done. It's about the press and the radio and the job some sections of both did during the recent negotiations between the maritime unions, the shipowners and the government.

A section of America's press demonstrated once more in its editorial handling of the wage disputes between the Committee for Maritime Unity and the shipowners' associations that it could not be trusted to set down issues clearly and impartially.

Hearst Shrieks

From coast to coast the Hearst press labeled the requests of the maritime unions for a 40-hour week and a living wage "a direct conspiracy to advance communistic causes rather than to force economic benefits."

On the West Coast, the Hearst Los Angeles Examiner shrieked that the CIO itself was asking "Red Fascist Russia to conduct economic warfare against the U. S." The relationship between this and the seamen's wage demands was not clarified.

Hearst's East Coast N. Y. Daily Mirror cried out that the co-chairmen of the Committee for Maritime Unity, Harry Bridges and Joseph Curran, did not want "TO BARGAIN . . . TO REASON . . . TO IMPROVE THE LOT OF THE MEN THEY CLAIM TO REPRESENT . . . THEY JUST WANT TO STRIKE." The Mirror insisted that the demands of the CMU were "designed to be rejected, to foment a strike, to spread strife and confusion."

Ignores Facts

Ignored by the Mirror was the fact that the NMU had met with operators 36 times over a period of six months, yet had received no offer on wages or reduced hours. At the 37th meeting they were offered an increase of 5c an hour.

Ignored by the Mirror was Harry Bridges' statement that the CMU had been "receding from its original demands and was trying to reach a compromise but . . . the attitude of the shipowners had not changed a bit.

Evidently the recently concluded settlement in the maritime industry is to be interpreted as a fantastic plot to undo the editorial integrity of the Hearst papers.

Newspapers in the Scripps-Howard chain labeled the CMU requests "political" without explaining what kind of "politics" are involved when men are in need of a living wage.

The Philadelphia Inquirer combined hysteria with inaccuracy when it beat its editorial breast and screamed that the proposed strike was "a communist plot . . . a rare opportunity to tie American commerce into knots and at the same time starve the people of Europe by preventing the shipping of food from this country."

CMU Heads Pledge

This same theme was repeated in newspapers throughout the country despite the repeated pledge of CMU leaders that "relief ships with food for hungry peoples abroad will be loaded and sailed."

Newspapers quoted approvingly in their editorials a statement by Joseph Ryan, life-time president of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., to the effect that the threatened strike was designed to "deliver our shipping industry to Russia." The mechanics of this transaction-to-be were never clearly explained.

This so-called "political strike" to "deliver our shipping industry to Russia" did not materialize when the legitimate economic claims of the maritime workers for better working conditions and pay boosts to meet rising costs were recognized. Once the contracts were signed, strike plans were discarded.

The newspaper editorials which referred to the aims of the Committee for Maritime Unity in the terms cited above stand as clear and deliberate distortions.

Air Waves Weep

On the radio, commentators Fulton Lewis, Jr. and H. V. Kaltenborn wept over the inability of ship-operators to pay a decent wage. Moaned Lewis, "The operators simply could not meet the demands and still keep the American merchant marine in operation." Wailed Kaltenborn, "The government will put our merchant marine out of business if it gives the unions what they ask."

Overlooked by Lewis and Kaltenborn, as well as other commentators who present a strictly big-business slant in their commentating, was the statement of Sen. George Aiken (R. Vt.) who referred to shipping profits during the war as the "greatest plundering of a nation" the world has ever seen.

In addition, Messers. Kaltenborn, Lewis & Co. overlooked the fact that American operators are assured by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 that government subsidies will pay the difference between the cost of building and operating American and foreign ships in most cases.

The NMU's paper, The Pilot, claims that American operators profiteered during the war to the tune of $21 billion dollars. They could well afford to grant the seamen better conditions than 56-63 hour workweek and more than an average of 60 cents per hour pay.

Experts High & Dry

Kaltenborn, Lowell Thomas, Upton Close, etc., hinted, not too discreetly, that the proposed strike had "international" overtones. They spoke of its "political" aspect in terms that hinted of "subversion."

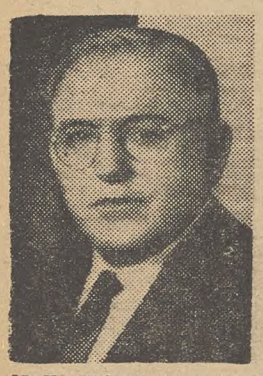
Settlement of the dispute has left these "experts" as high and dry as the editorial pundits who read dire plots into the simple demands of men for better working conditions and living wages.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Harvey O'Connor, Pub. Dir. Oil Workers International Union reports: Eaton Chemicals, Los Angeles, CIO 14, AFL 1. Dist. Dir. J. Elro Brown was in charge. These employes had been working under the United Mine Workers, AFL, contract.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender, Baltimore, advises: Gamse Lithographing Co., Inc., Baltimore, CIO 18, against 12. Campaign conducted by CIO Rep. Robert J. Brylke; Hand Printers, Inc., Baltimore, CIO Textile Workers 59, against 1. Campaign conducted by TWUA Rep. Samuel J. Fieore.



Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir. Indianapolis, reports: Cavalier Garment Co., Evansville, CIO Clothing Workers 155, neither 25. ACWA Rep. Sid Devin was in charge, assisted by Organizers Bob Hardy and Henry Dropke.

G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir. Columbus, advises: J. Young Distributing Co., Columbus (card-check) CIO 66, against 0.

Thomas Andert, chairman, O&IWOC, reports: Clinton Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., CIO 18, no union 8; Colonial Optical Co., Boston, Mass., CIO 18, no union 9, Optical Rep. Joseph Duggan was in charge.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. Or. IUM&SWA-CIO advises: Todd Clerical Workers, (Brooklyn Div.) CIO 77, no union 10.

Helen Kingery, Dir. Pub. UOPWA-CIO, reports: Columbia Broadcasting Co., CIO 327, AFL 103, IATSE 9, no union 208. This union advises with the disposition of the challenged votes, CIO will have a clear majority; Albany Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y., CIO 36, against 8; Graton-Knight Co., Worcester, Mass., CIO 93, against 63 (office workers). In addition the UOPWA-CIO has won a Federal Court decision sustaining a WLB award of a million dollars back pay to industrial insurance agents employed by Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, advises: Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., International Falls, Minn., CIO 550, AFL 327. Rep. W. I. Young was in charge.

James Ritchie, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Louis, reports: Fred W. Mears Heel Co., St. Louis, CIO Shoe Workers 52, against 47.

CIO Rep. Ralph Dawson, Los Angeles, reports: Singer Machine Co., Los Angeles, ACWA-CIO 13, no union 1.

FROM THE SOUTH

Carey E. Haigler, Alabama, reports: Monroeville Bus Co., Monroeville, Ala., UAW-CIO was victorious in a cross check of cards. Intl. Rep. UAW Wm. P. Goodman was in charge; assisted by CIO Rep. K. G. Ingle.

Paul R. Christopher, Tennessee, reports: CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland advises Allied Feed Mills, Memphis, FTA 45, no union 6. Reps. Carl Korstad and Mack Dyson were in charge. Greeneville Laundry, Greeneville, Tenn., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 19, no union 15; Ideal Oak Leather Co., Morristown, Tenn., CIO Fur & Leather Workers won a 100% poll. Rep. Hardy Scott of the IF&LWU was in charge.

Robert Oliver, Texas, reports: Southwest Building Products Co., CIO 17, against 15; Aviation Activities, Inc., employes voted 66% for CIO.

The United Steelworkers of America will hold their Executive Board meeting commencing June 24 in the city of Asheville, North Carolina. Officers of the United Paperworkers of which the writer is chairman will meet in Cleveland June 26. On June 27 and 28 the Paperworkers will hold a staff conference.

SOUTH'S HITLERS DOOMED--CIO

"We fought a war to lick dictators. We are not going to put up with industrial dictators in Georgia nor in all of the South," Van A. Bittner, director of CIO's southern organizing campaign, told 300 delegates to a Georgia conference of the CIO Textile Workers at Atlanta last week-end.

Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers recounted how the CIO in 10 years has raised the average wage in the textile industry in the South from 36 to 78c an hour.

"We can learn something from the employers, their theory of 'divide and conquer.' We go back North and get a raise and then come back here and demand the same thing. We will work between the two to get a just raise for everyone in the industry," he said.

The conference approved resolutions criticizing the Ku Klux Klan, censuring President Truman for proposing drafting strikers and members of Congress who have voted to kill price control.

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John G. Ramsey, who has set up about 75 Religious and Labor Fellowship Foundations throughout the country, has been assigned to the CIO's southern organizing committee. Ramsey is vice chairman of the Industrial Division of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, a director of the Religion and Labor Foundation, and was formerly on the staff of the CIO Steelworkers.

★ ★ ★

A tangible result of the benefits of organization is the agreement recently signed with Tubize Rayon Corp., Rome, Ga., with the Textile Workers, adding approximately $750,000 annually to the payroll. In addition, workers will receive $90,000 in back pay.

★ ★ ★

The Natl. Labor Relations Board is expected to announce soon whether results of an election held June 7 at three clothing plants at Andalusia, Ala., will be consolidated or tabulated individually. The CIO Clothing Workers have been on strike four months at the shops owned by John G. Sherf, former Andalusia mayor.

BREWERY WORKERS VOTE FOR CIO AFFILIATION

Ralph Helstein (l.), new president of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, is congratulated by Lewis J. Clark (r.), his predecessor, who was elected secretary-treasurer and by Vice-President Philip Weightman. Other vice-presidents are Frank Ellis and Fred W. Dowling.

THE United Brewery Workers, 85,000 strong, have voted in a referendum to affiliate with the CIO, it was announced at the union's headquarters in Cincinnati as the CIO NEWS was going to press. The vote was 22,933 for affiliation to 19,241 against.

One of the oldest unions in the United States, the Brewery Workers were founded 60 years ago, and were affiliated with the AFL until a half-dozen years ago.

They withdrew from the AFL following the failure of the AFL executive council to settle jurisdictional disputes between them and other affiliates.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization and vice-president, said he heartily welcomed the Brewery Workers and congratulate them "on joining the growing CIO family." A charter will be issued to the Brewery Workers as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, Haywood said.

The CIO organizational director, his assistant, Delmond Garst, and various regional CIO directors have been conferring during several months with Brewery Workers officials with a view to arranging CIO affiliation.

The union's executive board last March ordered the referendum.

The Brewery Workers' top officials are Gen. Sec.-Treas. William Kromelbein, Gen. Cor. Sec. Karl F. Feller and Gen. Rec. Sec. Edward Hughlett. Pres. Joseph Obergfell died recently.

ANNUAL WAGE TO BE SOUGHT

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers' executive committee will meet the week of June 23 to determine the best way to obtain a minimum wage $1 an hour and other demands.

The union also will seek the guaranteed annual wage, which has worked so successfully under a UPWA contract with the Hormel Co. plant, Austin, Minn. Major companies under contract with the UPWA will be notified July 11 that the agreements will be opened.

UPWA's new president, Ralph Helstein, former general counsel, who helped negotiate the first contract signed with Hormel, will preside at the board meeting. Identified with the growth of the CIO, particularly in Minnesota and the Northwest, Helstein served as adviser for several CIO unions, including the Auto Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the CIO Workers.

Only 37 years old, UPWA's new head was employed by the Natl. Recovery Administration upon his graduation from the Univ. of Minnesota Law School in 1934, and later returned from Washington to the Twin Cities where he devoted most of his time to serving as counsel for various labor unions, including the Packinghouse Workers.

He became general counsel for the Minnesota CIO Council in 1939, retaining that position until 1941, when he was named UPWA's general counsel.

GUILD TO VOTE IN PAY ISSUE

THE paid-presidency issue which has been sizzling for several months in the CIO Newspaper Guild proved a dud this week when the Guild's 13th annual convention at Scranton, Pa., voted overwhelmingly for a compromise.

Some newspaper publishers were hoping that at last that there was question that would "wreck" the Guild. They were disappointed, however, when the delegates voted that the membership should decide not later than six months before the 1947 convention whether the duties of the paid executive vice-president should be divided between a paid president and a paid secretary-treasurer.

The convention devoted its energies to developing collective bargaining and organizing programs, after disposing of the presidency issue.

Guild Pres. Milton Murray castigated President Truman for his proposal to draft strikers and declared that "one of our prime objectives" should be "to see that in the locals of the ANG there is developing a feeling that one of the battlegrounds of labor is the ballot box."

CIO TOPS AFL IN 1945

APPROXIMATELY 135,000 more workers voted for the CIO than for the AFL in Natl. Labor Relations Board elections in 1945, the board said this week in its annual report.

Number of workers casting their ballots for CIO unions was 350,295 with the CIO winning 1,898 of the 2,673 elections in which they participated, or 70%.

The AFL entered 2,373 elections, won 1,620 of them, or 48.2%, and received a total of 215,453 votes. All these figures include card checks as well as elections.

In 3,883 elections and card checks, or 78.9% of the total, only one union sought certification.

CIO DRIVE HOT NEWS

By ALLAN L. SWIM

THE CIO's Southern organizing campaign is still Page 1 news in many of Dixie's newspapers although the drive has been under way more than six weeks.

Newspaper and magazine writers and photographers have been moving into and out of Atlanta in a steady stream since Committee headquarters were opened.

One of the country's most observing reporters said of the campaign:

"The American Federation of Labor has a three-point program for the South. Its program is designed to discredit the CIO, appeal to the employers and, lastly, to organize the workers.

"The CIO's program is designed to appeal to the workers and pay little attention to other groups. I have a hunch that the CIO's drive will be more popular with potential union members."

Van A. Bittner, campaign director, has instructed state directors and organizers of the CIO Organizing Committee to devote full time to signing up new members.

"The principal aim of the Committee is to make it possible for Southern workers to secure higher pay, better working conditions and job security through collective bargaining," Bittner said.

1 This is the story of an AFL mastermind and how he tried—and failed—to bust up a CIO Food & Tobacco Workers rally at the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., plant of the American Tobacco Co. His name is John Taylor, and he works for the AFL Tobacco Workers Union, which in turn, you know, works for the boss. Taylor (center) and an assistant (right) try to scare off FTA Organizer Bill Haber. Haber doesn't scare.

THE FRUSTRATION OF IT ALL!

Pictures and Captions from FTA News

2 The assistant mastermind tries out his stuff on two of the Wilkes-Barre girls, who don't seem to go for it. Taylor looks on (right) to see how his helper is making out. He seems to be a little discouraged about it all.

3 Nothing daunted, the hero tries his hand (or lungs) at singing. The idea is to out-sing the CIO-FTA girls who came up from Trenton and Philadelphia to help out the FTA Wilkes-Barre organizing drive. Olive Cassidy (left) apparently takes pity on the poor man, tosses him a penny. The unfeeling girl next to her, Elsie King, from Philadelphia, just laughs.

4 And here's the payoff. AFL's Taylor bends over to pick up the penny. In his left hand he clutches a bouquet of dandelions presented with the compliments of FTA. Thanks, Mr. Taylor, for proving what FTA members have always known—the AFL is only out for the workers' money.

AVC DECLARES FAITH IN UNIONS

THE American Veterans Committee, claiming 60,000 World War II veterans in 526 chapters, approved a progressive and pro-labor platform at its first constitutional convention last weekend at Des Moines, Iowa.

Scorning semi-military titles for its officers in keeping with its slogan of "Citizens First and Veterans Second," the convention elected as national chairman Charles G. Bolte, who lost his leg in the battle of El Alamein.

Bolte served as national chairman during the two-year formative period of the AVC, prior to the convention. Gilbert Harrison, generally credited with starting the AVC, was elected vice-chairman.

Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee was elected to the 16-man national planning committee. Bernstein, who before the war was on the staff of the CIO Steelworkers, served two years with the Army Air Corps in the Pacific.

He was elected as an individual and not as a CIO representative. He also belongs to other veterans organizations. Policy of the CIO veterans committee is to cooperate with all bonafide veterans organizations and to let CIO members decide for themselves which group they should join.

The platform adopted by the convention said:

"We support the right of all organized labor to unionize any or all workers anywhere in these United States."

Other planks of the platform called for:

Creation of a league of veterans of all the United Nations, Big Three unity, UN control of atomic energy, cessation of atom bomb manufacture and destruction of existing bombs, a world armed force to keep peace.

Rationing to aid potential famine victims through the world, break of relations with Franco Spain and recognition of the Spanish government in exile, expulsion of Argentina from UNO.

Immediate entry into Palestine of 100,000 Jews, independence of Puerto Rico, if the people want it.

MEYER BERNSTEIN

Of the CIO Veterans Committee Elected to the AVC Planning Committee

A 75-cent minimum wage law and a guaranteed annual wage; opposition to compulsory arbitration and to the use of armed forces in labor disputes and to any procedures crippling the laws protecting labor against injunctions; retention of the present right to strike.

Recognition by labor leadership of its responsibility to the public.

Opposition to Jim Crow laws, anti-Nisei restrictions and other forms of racial discrimination.

Strong price and rent controls.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers received an ovation after his speech in which he declared that the fight for price control and for other important legislation was being lost "because of an unholy alliance between monopoly, big business and political reaction."

Blaming strikes on "the failure to correct the things out of which strikes grow," the UAW leader said the people should have "sufficient purchasing power to put back the abundance we can make in the factory and on the farm."

Ted F. Silvey, CIO reconversion officer, who attended the convention as an observer, stressed the importance of political action on the local level.

Commerce Sec. Wallace asserted that there would be sufficient homes if the people insist that their government issue the proper priorities to build homes.

Wallace also called for support for United Nations organization, commended the AVC for its slogan of "Citizens First and Veterans Second," advocated more river authorities like TVA and urged the veterans to take an increasing interest in politics.

Frederick Borden, an official of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, who withdrew as a candidate for vice-president, also was elected a planning committee member.

AWARD UPHELD

The Federal District Court for Southern New York this week issued a Natl. Labor Relations Board decision sustaining award of over a million dollars in back pay to 10,000 industrial insurance agents employed by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The court completely overruled the contention of Metropolitan that payment of retroactive pay would violate a New York State Insurance law and sustained the case put forward by the CIO Office and Professional Workers, which holds agreements covering Metropolitan agents in Greater New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan.

PM DISMISSALS

The Newspaper Guild of N. Y. this week lost its case against the dismissal of Pres. Milton Murray of the CIO Newspaper Guild and two other members of the Washington staff of the newspaper PM.

The dismissals were upheld by an arbitrator as made in good faith for economy reasons. He admitted, however, that great hardship had been imposed on the three staff members, "concededly competent," especially Murray who had moved his family from Detroit, and had bought a house in the Washington area.

Following the arbitrator's decision, five members of PM's Washington staff resigned.

FTA Threat Succeeds:

CANNERY WORKERS WIN RAISE

THE day after the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers filed notice with Federal officials that they wanted to take a strike vote at Camden, N. J., and Chicago plants of the Campbell's Soup Co., the firm agreed to live up to a contract giving a 15c an hour increase. The firm was using failure of the Wage Stabilization Board to act on the increase as a pretext for stalling.

Ten cents an hour increase is retroactive to March 24, and 5c and hour to Sept. 27, last year. With a 3c-an-hour increase won six months ago, the Campbell employes are receiving an average of $1.17 an hour, making them the highest paid cannery workers in the world, FTA officials pointed out.

On the West Coast, FTA representatives greeted with satisfaction the Natl. Labor Relations Board order to hold an election among the 65,000 north California cannery workers at the peak of employment this summer, which will probably be toward the end of August.

Also on the ballot will be the California State Council of Cannery Workers, AFL, the name chosen by the Teamster-affiliated group with whom cannery managements have been dealing exclusively since March 30 in defiance of an NLRB order.

A previous NLRB election held last October gave FTA the majority of counted votes and presumably of all votes cast. However, instead of certifying the FTA as a collective bargaining agent, the board set aside that election and ordered another one.

CIO RAIL UNION WINS RULE CHANGES

Two thousand workers in the Marine departments of six New York railroads this week won upward adjustments in overtime and holiday pay aside from the general 18½c hourly wage increase awarded the nation's railroad workers, Francis M. McMahon, eastern district director of the CIO United Railroad Workers announced.

McMahon said his was the only railroad union in the country to win rule changes and the higher wages. Among the provisions of the contract, which McMahon said was negotiated without a strike threat, are a guaranteed 6-day week and 8-hour day, seven paid holidays a year, time and one-half after eight hours, double and one-quarter time after eight hours on the seventh day or on holidays, a new grievance procedure, overtime compensation for extra men and payment by the companies to men learning how to operate new equipment. The union won 14 rule changes.

The agreement also provides for a regional adjustment board to handle disputes arising under the contract.

LABOR'S WORLD

A THREE-MAN delegation from the CIO Textile Workers Union will go to Copenhagen, Denmark, at the end of July for the organization meeting of the Intl. Textile Dept. of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The meeting will adopt a constitution, elect officers and handle other matters incidental to establishing the department as a full-time functioning organization. TWUA delegates will be Sec.-Treas. William Pollack, Vice-Pres. Herbert Payne and Research Director Solomon Barkin, who will be a candidate for secretary of the new organization.

Just prior to the WFTU textile meeting, the Intl. Federation of Textile Workers, a section of the old Intl. Federation of Textile Workers,, will meet in Copenhagen and order its own dissolution in order that member unions may affiliate with the WFTU.

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Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin American Federation of Labor, will place before the WFTU Executive Meeting at Moscow a proposal that world labor refuse to handle cargo to and from Franco Spain.

Toledano described the UN Security Council's refusal to break relations with Franco as a tragic reminder of the appeasement of Hitler before he unleashed World War II.

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June 27 is the deadline for the biggest strike in the history of India unless the British-controlled government agrees to negotiate on the demands of 800,000 workers on the state-owned rail system.

Indian railway workers now consider themselves lucky to get $9 a month for a 54-hour workweek. The workers are demanding that the minimum be lifted to $18 a month, and are asking for a raise in the present $4-a-month war allowance which was introduced to combat the increased cost of living.

★ ★ ★

Judges on China's Supreme Court haven't formed a union, but they have gone out on strike, according to an Allied Labor News report. The walkout was based on demands for higher pay. Current salaries have had their value cut by inflation to the point that they no longer cover such necessities as food and clothes."

While the judges are pounding the bricks, neither their strike nor any other in China can be declared unconstitutional.

★ ★ ★

Great Britain and the U. S. must share the guilt of bringing fascism back to Greece, it was charged by William Shirer, noted news commentator at N. Y. testimonial dinner to two EAM leaders. The affair, sponsored by the American Relief for Greek Democracy, launched a million dollar drive to bring aid to the orphans and families of Greek resistance fighters.

Telegrams of support were received from Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Clothing Workers, Vice-Pres, R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers, and numerous other union officials.

Shirer, whose radio reports of the rise of Hitler fascism brought him world fame, charged that Anglo-American policy has produced "a Greece in which many of the very men who collaborated with the Italians and Germans are once again on top, while the patriots rot in jail or hide out in the mountains."

HERE and THERE: Austrian printers have struck to enforce demands that they receive the heavy-labor food ration—which is less than most American eat . . . Membership in the British Labor Party is now three million. Eighty per cent of the members are affiliated to the party through trade unions . . . Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, has been appoined a Baron by King George . . . The principal of equal pay for equal work has been won by the Bulgarian labor unions in all major industries as the result of a newly-adopted government labor code, which also provides for the 47-hour week and increased security for workers.

Betty Sanders, who toured the Pacific with the USO, now sings as a member of People's Songs. Right: Pete Seeger, organizer of the group, swings out on one of the tunes he made famous as an Almanac singer. People's Songs is a clearing house for the songs which the Hit Parade won't touch but which workers want to hear and sing.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE

Story by Felix Landau ● Photos by Sid Grossman and Marion Hille

THERE'S nothing like a good love song. But when you're marching on a picketline, fighting for higher wages, it's union hymns like "Roll the Union On" and "Solidarity Forever" that make you feel your power and keep you going.

A few weeks ago, three singers flew to Pittsburgh to sing for 8,000 UE strikers and to make up songs like "Westinghouse, West, I know you of old, You robbed my poor pockets of silver and gold . . ." and "If I wait for a square deal from old Mr. Price, I would live in the dumps with the bugs and the lice . . ." (Gwilym A. Price is Westinghouse president).

Other groups and individual singers entertained workers at rallies and on picketlines in New York, Schenectady and other cities.

These singers were members of People's Songs, Inc., a non-profit outfit organized a few months ago to turn out and spread around the country songs that say a little more than "croon-moon-June."

Object of People's Songs, 130 West 42nd St., N.Y.C., is to act as a clearing-house for labor tunes. It's the place to send ditties and it's the place to get numbers for performance or group-singing in your local. Monthly bulletins of new and old songs are issued to members.

Sparkplugs of People's Songs are two members of the original Almanac Singers, Lee Hays and Peter Seeger, who was with the Army on Saipan. Before the war, the Almanac Singers travelled around the country, writing and singing songs for workers.

People's Songs aims to have the whole country in harmony—singing labor's songs.

SWING OUT WITH UNION CALLS

For your next square dance, People's Songs recommends these calls*:

Circle to the left when you hear the caller
A union gal is bound to foller

Swing your shoulders, slide your feet
The Union means more bread and meat

Wages up and prices down
Makes the world go round and round

Couple up four and dance some more

Birdie in the cage and three around
The organizer's come to town

Birdie fly out, crow fly in
Sign up a member, lead him in

Birdie fly high, the crow fly low
Sign him up and don't let him go

Break the ring and add two more
Six in the union are stronger than four

Red, white, yellow and brown
The United Nations go to town

Grab your partner, promenade
Everyone here is union made

Now everybody swing, demonstrate
Swing again, agitate.

* Copyright 1946, by People's Songs, Inc.

(Below) Some of the People's Song-sters collaborated on a tune. This one happens to be "Mary Lee of the Bourgeosie," written by Eleanor Young, on right.

VET AMPUTEES TO ATTEND NCPAC SCHOOL

FIVE Purple Heart Winners, members of the War Amputees Car Committee, a group of veterans seeking especially built cars for amputees, have enrolled as scholarship students in the NCPAC's school for Political Action Technique. The four-day school opens in Washington on June 26 at the Hotel Willard.

Sgt. Frank Monico, chairman of the committee, who lost a leg in action while serving with the infantry in Europe, stated that a bill sponsored by his committee which would provide special equipment for amputees has been held up by the House Veterans' Affairs Committee for some time. As a result of this delay the veterans are particularly interested in the School's course on "Techniques for Dealing with Congress."

NCPAC has also announced that applications from over 30 states have poured in from people to pick up the know-how of political action.

Concluding event on the school's program will be a dinner at the Willard on June 29 where Senator Pepper and a group of outstanding liberal Congressmen will hold a political gabfest with PAT students from all over the country.

The Senator will act as spokesman for the congressional group while students will tell why they have come to attend the school and will also outline the job which must be done in their particular districts if America is to vote liberal in November.

Courses at the school, 39 in all, will cover every phase of political campaign activity. More than 80 prominent professional and political experts will comprise the faculty.

RALLY YOUTH FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Dr. Frank Kingdon, NCPAC chairman, has announced the formation of a Young Citizens Political Action Committee to rally the youth of America behind "progressive" political candidates.

"It is our aim" declared Dr. Kingdon, "to create a center of coordinated progressive political action for young people—an organization encouraging and making more effective the participation of American young citizens in politics."

SCHOOL COURSE ON UNION PAPERS

WHAT Makes A Union Paper Lively?

How Do You Write A News Story?

How to Make Up a Shop Paper.

A one week's course on all of these, plus hiking, volleyball, picnics and sunlight too, will be given at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, starting July 28.

Carl Haessler, managing editor of Federated Press, will be the instructor, and for those interested there will also be a special workshop class in How To Make A Leaflet.

WELLESLEY SCENERY CHANGES

The tinkling laughter and shapely legs of co-eds at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, will temporarily be replaced this summer when the Wellesley School of Community Affairs gives its third annual course in the field of industrial relationships from August 5 to 17.

Members of the staff of the Industrial Relations Section of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and key leaders in labor organizations are teaming up in planning the course and supplying competent instructors.

Emphasizing the workshop approach, the two-week course will focus attention on actual steps involved in establishing and maintaining effective working relationships between labor and management.

CIO leaders who will participate in the sessions include Joseph N. Scanlon of the Steelworkers, James Bamford and Antonio England of the Textile Workers, and George T. Guernsey, CIO assistant director of education.

CIO Team on Top

At the top in the Western Division of the Birmingham Amateur Baseball Federation, with a record of nine wins and one loss, is the CIO-sponsored Jefferson County ball club.

The team has an excellent chance of winning the pennant in its division and the opportunity then of entering the National Tournament of amateur baseball teams.

LAUGHTER FOR THE MILLIONS

"LEFTWING Humor" is radically different. It is humor with meaning. It is humor which carries a hope for social progress. It is humor which is aimed at the passivity and stupidity of those who believe simply that "this is the best of all possible worlds."

Contemporary Publishers have selected from a world-wide range of leftwing cartoons and stories and published a booklet of 96 pages which will help ease somewhat the current "inflation blues." (But we're not recommending it as a substitute for a strong OPA.)

The book contains the famous cartoons and drawings of Art Young, D. R. Fitzpatrick, Bill Gropper, Eric Godal and many others. There are stories about "The Upper Claws," "The Press," "Politicians," "Radio and Advertising."

We're tempted to quote at length but space limitations forbid that, so here's a brief sample to whet your appetite:

"It's a wise editor who knows his own mind and an even wiser one who knows his owner's mind."

"The only wound time won't heal: a pay cut."

"When our bombers struck a war plant in a Danish town, Goebbels issued a communique saying that only a cow had been hit. The Danish Underground Press published it with the added comment, 'And the cow burned for four days.'"

An International Treasury of Leftwing Humor, Contemporary Publishers, 333 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada, 25 cents.

ARE YOU UNFAIR to the Union Label?

PLAIN OR TIPPED

Union people who do not boost union label goods are unfair to their union and unfair to themselves . . . *because union-made means well-made!*

Raleigh Cigarettes are the most widely distributed union label product in the world . . . every time you say "A pack of Raleighs" you boost *your* union label!

Be fair to your label . . . be fair to yourself . . .

SMOKE Raleigh

THROAT PROTECTION ★ BETTER TASTE ★ LASTING FRESHNESS

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

Mother-in-Law Troubles?

Somehow when you are suddenly supposed to accept your family-in-law with their "strange" ways, you (and almost everybody else) find it hard to take, but those parents-in-law are your child's grandparents. They love your children devotedly and if you will let them, they will probably greatly enrich your children's lives. In times to come your children will value you and all older people less if they do not value their grandparents. Give them and your children a break!

Photo By Pinney Of Monkmeyer Press Photo.

WARNS IDLE YOUTH INCREASING

FEWER employment opportunities are open to young workers today than a year ago, and the whole youth employment situation bears watching for it has many dangerous potentialities, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Labor Dept. pointed out this week.

A large part of the answer as to how both educational and work opportunities are to be kept open to youth, Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, bureau chief, said, lies in full employment, for not only would it open suitable jobs to young workers ready for work, but "relatively high family income would make it possible for many to remain in school who otherwise have to cut short their education and training in the hope of a job, poor as it might be."

"There is no evidence as yet that we have made any appreciable headway in regaining ground lost during the war when high school enrollment dropped by a million," said Miss Lenroot.

"Boys and girls who left school then for jobs have not returned to high school classes. We are now confronted with the possibility of idleness among the Nation's youth, with thousands in the 14- to 17-year-old group neither in school, where most of them should be, nor regularly employed."

The bureau cites the following trends in the youth employment situation.

Young veterans generally have the preference for the better jobs, that is, jobs that have a future.

The high school diploma is regaining its prewar value as a job qualification. Employers once more can find high school graduates for many jobs.

Many employers of their own accord are raising age requirements. Personnel managers who took on 16- and 17-year-olds during the war now tend to prefer those 18 years old and over. They are "steadier." The trend is particularly noticeable as it affects jobs in manufacturing industries.

Part-time employment opportunities for in-school youth are shrinking. (Much of the decline in employment that has taken place so far, it is believed, is in this kind of work.) Employers now want full-time workers and can get them. Young people who are dependent upon vacation and part-time employment to meet part of their school expenses are often hard pressed, particularly so when the older workers in the family are being laid off or are temporarily unemployed in the switch-over.

One group of young job-seekers, the 17-year-old boys, have been having a particularly hard time of it, for many employers were unwilling to take them on a job that required any training since the likelihood was that they would be drafted before the training paid off.

These trends, the bureau states, are not as yet being offset by any special measures aimed at getting these young workers back in school or intelligently directed toward vocational opportunities. "On the contrary," says Miss Lenroot, "there is little awareness as yet of the changed situation or of its potentialities."

The Children's Bureau is urging schools, labor unions, industrial groups, parent-teacher associations, and all others interested in the welfare of the Nation's youth to take a look at this youth-employment situation before it builds up into major proportions with no alternative opportunities provided for young people.

Good Listening!

CIO'S WEEKLY RADIO SHOW

Labor — USA

ABC Stations Coast to Coast

6:45 P. M. Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Every Saturday

Shipyard Appointment

Appointment of Lucien Koch as Washington representative of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers was announced by Pres. John Green.

Koch, who was one of the founders of the union, served during the war as its representative on the Natl. War Labor Board's shipbuilding commission.

VICTORY AIDS SEAMEN'S FAMILIES

By GERALDINE SHANDROS

Washington Representative, CIO American Communications Assn.

TO THE families of American merchant seamen, the victory of the maritime unions in winning uprecedented gains means some alleviation of the pressure upon the family income caused by the skyrocketing cost of living. Seamen's dependents will find it easier to purchase the necessities of life with the addition of about $45 to their monthly incomes.

Like most Americans, however, they realize that real income is dependent upon whether or not we have effective price control. If OPA is crippled, their purchasing power, even with the recently won wage increases, will be below that necessary to maintain a decent standard of living.

To those maligners of labor who shrieked "political strike" when the maritime workers were struggling to win their just demands the seamen and their families reply by pointing to the politics being played in the Capitol of the United States which is aimed directly at their pay envelopes.

Thus, while the maritime workers strive to improve their economic status, politicians seek to lower the real wage level of those workers.

The wives and children of merchant seamen rejoice in the wage increases recently won, but they are well aware of the necessity for preserving those wage increases through vigorous control of prices. They are determined to fight against disastrous inflation, just as they were determined to join the picket lines, do strike duty, and help in every way possible to win improved living conditions.

Loss of earnings, even for a temporary period, is a serious problem to low-income families, but the Women's Auxiliaries of the maritime unions demonstrated the preparedness of seamen's womenfolk throughout the nation to wholeheartedly support their men in strike action, if that became necessary to secure higher wages.

Establishment of a 48 hour-week norm at sea is another phase of the victory most heartily welcomed by the maritime workers and their families. For the first time in the history of the American merchant marine, seamen have begun to approach a decent work week.

Recognizing the importance of this first step, merchant seamen nevertheless look upon it as only the beginning. Their ultimate objective is to achieve parity with all other American workers and some day enjoy the benefits of the standard 40-hour work week.

The families of merchant seamen cannot enjoy the companionship of the husband or father for more than a fraction of each year because his work takes him away from home, not only for the normal 8 hours each day, but for many months at a time.

A goal, longingly looked forward to by the seamen and their families, is the establishment of wage rates aboard American vessels high enough to permit an annual income sufficient to enable the seamen to spend more time ashore with his wife and children.

Maritime workers have shown that they understand the value of union organization and they have had shown to them in the recent great victory of their unions the benefits to be gained by the close cooperation and unity of all maritime workers.

Their families are right with them in their efforts to strengthen and expand their unions and their unity so that they can go on to win the standard of living which they deserve.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

Teddy's *Union Made Supplies - For Unions*

Union Dues Buttons
Litho Metal Buttons
Celluloid Buttons
Steward Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Gold Label Buttons
Parade Caps
Committee Badges
Convention Badges
Swiss Embroidered Emblems
American Flags
Union Flags
Union Banners
Baseball Uniforms
Bowling Shirts
Secretary Cases
Brief Cases
Billfolds
Union Card Cases
Gavels

All Merchandise 100% Union Made and Bears the Union Label

179 W. Washington Street — Room 503
Phone: Central 9868 — CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS — Established 1905

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES — MEMBERSHIP — EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS — ADVERTISING — LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

June Allyson stages a comical rampage in the chorus room of the burlesque show at the Bowery's Golden Rooster. It all happens around 1900 in "Two Sisters from Boston," starring June, Kathryn Grayson, Jimmy Durante and Lauritz Melchior.

Flicker Front

OF LIFE AND HOLLYWOOD

MOVIE moguls and magnates met recently over a dinner of chicken with-a-French-name and proceeded to make with lots of talk about the movies being an accurate picture of American life. For an hour or two they patted themselves on the back and then turned to counting the millions piling up in dividends.

In the midst of the country's greatest economic crisis with thousands on strike and workingmen being mulcted at every turn the Hollywood Barons prated their love for democracy and international goodwill. And with Louis B. Mayer knocking down his mere $17,462 a week at MGM, talk doesn't come so cheap.

As the golden phrases floated through the air, one might think Hollywood would get serious and turn out a picture or two that would show the world and America how the American people live, the virtues of our land and its faults. Something solid and thoughful, something a man could sink his teeth in and leave the theatre feeling proud in the democratic struggles of his country, and say to himself and his family, "that's America for me."

The fluffy leg shows, the sugary musicals and the cops-and-robbers chases have their legitimate place in the movie world to satisfy the whims of those who like them. But to boast to the world, that they represent America—Gary, Pittsburgh, New York, Beaumont, Mobile, San Francisco—is just as looney as some of the plots showing on the local screens. Someday I would like to see just plain Joe in his work clothes and with a 98c lunch pail step out of one of the "colossal, stupendous, terrific" $3,000,000 extravaganzas and say, "Hey bud, I work for a living—the CIO's my union."

Indicative of the situation is a recent survey of the hundred or so pictures released since the first of the year. Nearly 40 per cent were who-dunits, fast and furious with shooting and double-talk. Fifteen per cent were westerns with the same formula except that the villains wore ten gallon hats instead of Hombergs. Thirty per cent were musicals and comedies and the remaining 15 per cent were split up among dramas, costume shows and children's flickers. A European worker, seeing these "representative of America" pictures for the first time in six years, is in for a rude shock.

He may be pleasantly entertained as I was by pictures like **"Two Sisters from Boston,"** but that's all, brother. Why doesn't Hollywood come clean and just announce that it is merely giving us sugar for the bread and butter that's being taken away?

The **"Two Sisters"** heads the month's offerings with an engaging satire on the 1900's. Kathryn Grayson and June Allyson lend a lilt to an involved plot with their superb caricatures of the manners and morals of staid Bostonians. Jimmy Durante, ably abetted by Ben Blue, pokes his schnozzola humor through the entire picture to provide the comic background.

A picture with Ginger Rogers, Basil Rathbone and Adolph Menjou just couldn't be bad—and try as it may, **"Heartbeat"** doesn't quite make it. It attempts to be light and charming in the French manner, but trips up too often on its own inhibitions. Ginger Rogers plays the role of a fugitive from a French reformatory, who continues her studies at an "art" school run by Rathbone—the entire course being devoted to the art of picking pockets.

On her first assignment, the nimble fingers of curvacious Ginger lead her into romance with a diplomat and intrigue with an Ambassador. The career of crime gives way to romance—and the end of an impudent and inviting plot. Jean Pierre Aumont brings charm and grace to his part as the diplomat and will cause a few heartbeats among the females.

Adapted from Philip Barry's play, "The Animal Kingdom," **"One More Tomorrow"** also joined the flicker parade of light comedies. The resemblance to the original work stops at the screen credit and the picture goes on with its own special brand of comedy, sparked by Jack Carson as the inebriate butler.

On the gory side of the month's showings, Alan Ladd is back, and while no one in particular "got him," he gets banged around plenty. In fact in **"The Blue Dahlia,"** a couple of gorillas slug him hard enough to make you think he was a UE striker in Philadelphia. In a murder mystery that maintains an exciting trigger-tight atmosphere throughout, Ladd plays the role of an ex-Navy flier who tracks down the murderer of his unfaithful wife.

Ladd's second offering is **"O.S.S.,"** Hollywood's first entry in the race to capture the glamour of the armed forces wartime super-secret sabotage and spy ring. Starting off with the assumption that if Ladd didn't win the war by himself, he was worth at least four divisions, the picture proceeds to be a pretty good action story.

Mystery fans who like to solve the murders before the last reel gives the show away will have a hey-day seeing **"The Dark Corner."** The picture telegraphs its punches just enough to serve up the clues but not the solution to the crime.

In the tradition of "Laura," this slick flicker casts Clifton Webb as an esthete who loves his art and women, but has as his wife a hard, callous wench who prefers a handsome young man to a seventeenth century oil. Somewhere along the line, a blackmailer gets bumped off and private detective Mark Stevens is framed for the good deed. With the aid of lovely Lucille Ball, Webb's secretary, Stevens collars the real killer.

George Weissman

PLAYING AROUND

Bad Bascomb — When Wallace Beery engages Margaret O'Brien in a contest of cuteness, someone is bound to lose—and age doesn't help Beery. But the kids will enjoy this rousing western which is the same as all its predecessors, down to the Federals coming to the rescue of the wagon train. Hi, ho, Silver.

Night in Paradise—An ancient tale set in lavish technicolor, beautiful costumes, beautiful scenery, etc. Turhan Bey and Merle Oberon are stuck with the lines and the story.

Badman's Territory — The producers of this western didn't miss a bullet when they threw together the James Boys, the Dalton Brothers, Belle Starr, Randolph Scott and a few hundred assorted Indians and cowboys. If you don't try to follow it too closely, you'll enjoy it for its action.

Little Giant—The pathetic tale of a farm boy determined to be a big city salesman provides Abbott and Costello with their first good story in a long time. Costello works hard to keep the laughs rolling—and he succeeds.

The Well-Groomed Bride—Ray Milland, a Navy lieutenant in search of a magnum of champagne with which to launch a new carrier, finds his bubble-water plus Olivia De Haviland after a hectic series of pseudo-comic episodes.

G. W.

Wonder what happens when she exhales? Ginger Rogers, looking her prettiest perched on a diving board in "Heartbeat."

Family portrait, 1900, from "Two Sisters From Boston." Standing, left to right, Lauritz Melchior, Jimmy Durante. Front row, June Allyson, Peter Lawford and Kathryn Grayson.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

THE YOUNGSTER IS ABOUT TO LEAVE, DEJECTED BECAUSE THE UNION CAN'T SEND AN ORGANIZER TO WARRENTOWN IMMEDIATELY, JIM OFFERS TO GO ALONG WITH HIM!

WAIT UP, KID! YOU'VE GOT COMPANY!

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO, JIM?

YOU'RE A REPORTER AND EDITOR—NOT AN ORGANIZER!

YOU BET, PEGGY—AND THERE'S A SWELL STORY WAITING FOR ME IN WARRENTOWN!

WHAT ABOUT ME, JIM?

I WOULDN'T THINK OF GOING WITHOUT YOU, WOODY!

SWELL! I GOT A YEN FOR ADVENTURE—AND BESIDES, I'M KIND OF SENTIMENTAL...

... THEM SOUTHERN DAMSELS AND MAGNOLIA BLOSSOMS AND ROMANCE—WOO—WOO!

HMMM... SO THAT'S IT! WELL, MR. WOODY WILLIAMS—YOU MAY BE A WOLF IN A **UNION** SUIT—BUT AS FAR AS JIM'S CONCERNED, YOU'RE BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE!

SURE, PEGGY. I'LL KEEP AN EYE ON JIM FOR YOU.

IT'S ENOUGH TO HAVE A GUY WHO'S SO BUSY THAT I DON'T EVER **SEE** HIM—AT LEAST I DON'T WANT TO **WORRY** ABOUT HIM! WHAT'S YOUR NAME, KID?

KIT LINTON, MA'M

DO YOU HAVE ANY PRETTY SISTERS, KIT?

NO, MA'M. I HAVEN'T **ANY** SISTERS...

WELL, THAT'S ONE WORRY I WON'T HAVE...

BUT THERE IS A GAL IN MY FAMILY, MISS—AND...

THAT'S ME!

ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

78

Decent Homes Or Poorhouse?

This actually happened.

George W. West, an official representative of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and president of a big Atlanta bank, was testifying before a Congressional Committee.

As Rep. Jennings Randolph (D., W. Va.), later told the story, West was asked, "What is going to happen to them from the standpoint of getting housed?" The question referred to the hundreds of thousands of people, mostly in the low income group, who need adequate homes.

West replied:

"I think poor people belong in the poorhouse."

Randolph, not believing his ears, declared:

"You do not mean that?"

West replied:

"If I did not, I would not be saying it."

★ ★ ★

Some Congressmen appear to agree with West.

Leaders of the House Banking Committee, for instance, appear to be on a sitdown strike against the Wagner-Ellender-Taft slum clearance and home construction bill.

That bill has been bottled up in the Banking & Currency Committee for months. The Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill is the crucial factor in the situation.

If it dies in committee, the Patman bill for veterans' housing, which was passed a few weeks ago, will be as futile as an auto without wheels. If it dies in committee, millions of workers in this country will indeed have the choice between continued slum-living or the poorhouse.

The W-E-T bill was passed in the Senate by a big margin. But in the House, the Republicans have ganged up with polltax Democrats to bury the bill. Rep. Spence (D., Ky.), along with Republicans Wolcott and Crawford, (R., Mich.), are trying to keep it in the grave.

The housing bill must be passed. Here's what you can do to help it along:

1. Wire Rep. Spence, chairman of the Banking Committee, to order hearings immediately.

2. Wire your Congressman to put the heat on the Committee.

3. Wire Pres. Truman to make the housing bill a "must" on the Administration's legislative program.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Pass the 65c Minimum Wage Bill

Time is running out in Congress. Within a few weeks both House and Senate will recess for the summer and for the coming political campaign.

With a big backlog of social legislation to handle, reactionary Congressmen are hopeful that they can duck the necessity of taking a definite stand on many issues. The 65c Minimum Wage Bill is one that may be scuttled in this process unless Congress hears from the people—and fast.

The need for a 65c minimum was stressed last week by Rep. Andrew Biemiller (D. Wis.), who is secretary of a House steering committee working to secure passage of the bill.

Talking on a national radio network, Biemiller warned of "serious danger" that the bill may be scuttled by dangerous amendments that "will so weaken the act as to make a decent burial preferable to an innocuous statute."

As the Wisconsin Congressman noted, rising cost of living is making "desperate" the plight of millions of Americans. "Could you be a customer contributing to the national wealth if you have insufficient purchasing power because of substandard wages?"

Workers know that if the minimum wage is raised, their own pay rates will be protected. If the minimum stays at 40c, it provides a very shaky foundation for wages in a period when living costs are on the rise.

The 65c bill is presently in the House Rules Committee. You can help bring action.

Wire Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.), chairman of the Rules Committee, and a friend of the bill, to help speed it through committee.

Wire your Congressman to vote for the 65c pay bill—without the Pace inflationary rider or any other crippling amendment.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Truman anti-strike bill S. 2255 HR 6578	Provides basis for outlawing strikes, squashing unions, drafting strikers.	Senate passed somewhat milder version. Bill now in House Rules Committee.	Wire Senators and Congressmen to vote against bill if it comes up again.
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June, 1947, with batch of weakening amendments.	Passed by Senate and House. Action by joint conference committee awaited.	Wire President Truman to veto bill and ask Congress to approve extension of OPA "as is."
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program necessary to give U. S. badly needed homes.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee stalls on holding hearings.	Send wires to your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee. to act fast on this bill.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; House Labor Committee recommended flat 65c minimum, no increase coverage.	Ask Representatives to kill Pace rider and add coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Andrews Bill HR 6035 S 2140	Bars workers fired under illegal super-seniority ruling from getting lost pay.	Sneaked thru House on voice vote. Now pending in Senate.	Ask Senators to defeat bill.
Labor Appropriation Bill HR 6739	Title IV on NLRB bars Wagner Act to thousands of workers in food processing industry.	Scheduled for study by Senate Appropriations Committee. Senate will probably vote next week.	Wire members of Senate Appropriations Committee and your Senators to restore NLRB funds for food workers' cases.
Hobbs Bill HR 32	Under guise of anti-racketeering title, provides new anti-labor weapon.	Passed this week by Senate.	Wire Pres. Truman to veto.
McMahon Bill S 1717	Provides for civilian control of atomic energy; House Military Affairs Committee proposals open gates for military domination.	Passed by Senate; House due to vote soon.	Write Congressmen to reject Committee version, and vote for Senate bill and civilian control of atomic energy.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

ATOMIC ENERGY: The brass hats are fighting hard to keep control of the atom.

The McMahon Bill (S. 1717), which has full CIO endorsement, provides for basic civilian control of atomic energy, while providing the military forces with adequate representation to make their needs and attitudes known.

The Senate passed the McMahon bill by a unanimous vote.

Last week the House Military Affairs Committee slipped through a batch of joker amendments, aimed solely at giving the military the controlling voice on atomic development.

Expert witnesses from dozens of organizations warned of the dangers in brass hat control of the greatest problem of our era. The Military Affairs Committee swept aside these warnings and the recommendations of the Senate's Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

FLASH—As The CIO NEWS went to press the Senate passed the Hobbs Bill (see box below). Wire Pres. Truman today to veto it!

This bill is of the greatest importance to every citizen of our country. Let your Congressman know where you stand; write him a letter today demanding passage of S. 1717, without amendments.

BRITISH LOAN: The British loan, already passed by the Senate, has been favorably recommended by a House Committee. It will be up for a vote in the next week or two. CIO is supporting the loan as a spur to world trade. Ask your Congressman to vote for the loan when it comes to the floor.

POLLTAX: Southern polltaxers are trying every trick in the book to keep this bill (H.R. 7) from coming up for vote. They are talking filibuster to scare the rest of the Senate.

Don't let them get away with it. Let your Senators know that we must pass the polltax bill this session.

WAGNER ACT AMENDMENT: The Senate Appropriations Committee hasn't yet made known its position on the move to cut food processing workers out of the benefits of the Wagner Act.

The House slipped through an amendment to the Federal Security and Labor Appropriations Act to bar the NLRB from handling any cases involving food processing workers—some hundreds of thousands of them.

If their trick works, next year it may be steel workers or automobile workers who will feel the axe.

Wire Sen. McKellar, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and your own two Senators, to defeat the amendment.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

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NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

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July 1, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

PEOPLE THREATEN BUYERS' STRIKE

(See Page 3)

More than 2000 representatives of consumer, church, civic and labor organizations came to the Nation's Capital this week for Save OPA Day. Here is part of the throng as they left a rally at Washington Monument.

OPA CHANGES SOAK NATION—MURRAY

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week called upon President Truman to veto the "amendments to the Price Control Act" and to ask the Congress for a concurrent resolution extending the OPA for a year in its present form. Murray's letter was sent on behalf of the CIO Steelworkers, whose executive board met this week in Asheville, N. C. The text of Murray's letter follows:

"On behalf of the United Steelworkers of America, I urge you to veto the amendments to the Price Control Act adopted by Congress, to request the Congress for a concurrent resolution extending OPA for a full year in its present form and to ask for the passage of an adequate appropriation bill for its administration and enforcement without any crippling riders.

"I do not wish to burden you with discussion of particular amendments. The proposed measure is not price control but rather a guarantee of inflation and soaring profits at the expense of the American people. This conclusion is supported by the public statement of Mr. Chester Bowles, Director of Economic Stabilization.

"Both Mr. Bowles and Mr. Paul Porter, the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, have publicly declared that several of the provisions incorporated in the bill enacted by Congress would terminate any effective price or rent control, resulting in sharp and terrifying increases in the price of food, clothing and housing.

"To characterize any such measure as a continuation of price control is flagrant hypocrisy.

"The proposed bill amounts to repeal of price control and it would thereby mark the beginning of inflation which could have no stopping point short of collapse and economic chaos. Your signature to such a bill would place you in the unfair position of carrying the responsibility for such evil consequences. Your veto would place the blame where it properly belongs—on those members of Congress who voted to cripple price control. It would give them a last chance to redeem themselves in the eyes of the American people.

"I share to the full your concern for the maintenance of industrial peace in America. In that spirit I must point out that the proposed amendments would gravely jeopardize the hard-won industrial peace which the nation is just now achieving. Widespread wage settlements have been reached within the framework of the wage-price policy formulated by you in February of this year. The policy contemplated maintenance of an effective control over the cost of living of American workers.

"For many months a most dastardly and sinister campaign has been waged against the continuation of effective price control. Those rapacious elements in American industry who have spear-headed this attack deliberately sabotaged production of vital goods, arrogantly defied decisions of governmental bodies awarding wage increases — all in the endeavor to confuse the American public to achieve their vicious objective.

"But the American people have unmistakably been in complete support of continued effective price control. Two months ago, after the passage of the House bill, Congress was deluged with the greatest flood of mail in its history condemning the emasculation of the price control.

"In the interval members of Congress have allowed themselves to be stampeded by the pressure of certain greedy interests. We have seen the full page advertisements of profit-hungry lobbies and we know the tremendous expense to which they have gone to defeat the people's interests. They are forcing this nation into a tremendous gamble in which the stakes are not merely people's pocketbooks but people's lives.

"The crux of their argument is that the only way to attain full production is to allow prices to rise. The housewife hunting desperately for meat, the veteran in search of a home, the starving peoples of the world looking to America for food, are the victims of this despicable blackmail. Removal of price control has nothing to do with full production.

"During the recent war we achieved the greatest production in our history—more than double 1929 and two and one-half times that 1935-1939. We did it with and through price control. Nor did profits suffer. Gross profits rose from $5.3 billion annually in 1936-1939 to $22.7 billion in 1942-1945. Profit after taxes more than doubled keeping pace with production.

"Price control assured an orderly flow of material into production and stability in labor relations. It is no less essential now to insure the orderly transition to the full production—full employment economy pledged by your Administration.

"The danger signs of 1919 and 1929 are clear. In 1920-1921 prices rose wildly; in the same period there was a 24% increase in production but public ability and willingness to buy vanished. Manufacturers and distributors were left holding 17 billion in excess inventories, and collapse followed. In the late 1920's the prospect of unlimited consumer demand led to over-investment in capital goods, unheard of stock-market speculation and the worst depression in history.

The principal difference between 1919 and 1929 and now is that inflationary pressure on the part of producers, speculators and black-marketers is stronger now.

"From the economic point of view we are riding the whirlwind. Only sustained consumer demand can preserve a stable economy. The public cannot be exploited forever. Consumer savings have already been cut by reduced earnings and rising prices to half the peak rate for 1945 and personal savings are concentrated in the hands of relatively few. Half the nation's families, according to a recent government study, hold less than 4% of the $415 billion in savings.

"As the Minority Report of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency points out, a 50% rise in the price level which a year's spiral of inflation could easily bring would cut the value of these savings in half. Veterans on pensions and others on fixed incomes are especially vulnerable to further price rises.

"Members of the CIO, the organized workers of the basic industries of America, require stable prices as a condition of sustained and prosperous employment. They look to you for affirmative action to preserve American living standards which are now threatened as never before in our history.

"The protection of our nation and its people demand but one decision—the veto of the bill and a demand that Congress remain in session until it has enacted legislation continuing effective price control."

Before the OPA marchers began their day's activities at Washington, these singers pepped up the rally by stating the case for the OPA in song.

MURRAY URGES HOBBS BILL VETO

PRESIDENT Truman should veto the Hobbs "anti-racketeering bill as a menace to honest and legitimate union activity," CIO Pres. Murray told the White House last week.

The Hobbs measure, rushed through the Senate a week ago by a voice vote, appeared at the White House once before. That time it was dressed up as Section 7 of the Case Bill.

In his veto message on that anti-labor proposal, the President found Section 7 objectionable because it did not specifically endorse the right to "strike and picket peacefully, and to take other legitimate and peaceful concerted action."

Pres. Murray's letter pointed out that the Hobbs bill "is the same measure which you condemned in your veto message. No attempt has been made to meet the objections to it which you voiced and which impelled you to veto it."

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Sam Hobbs, an Alabama polltaxer, has been flitting about the Capitol for several years. It was passed by the House months ago and was later referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

That group sat on the bill for six months, during which it held no hearings. Two weeks ago the Judiciary Committee suddenly reported out the bill and it was passed by the Senate a few days later.

In his message to Pres. Truman, Murray declared:

"Of course, the CIO is opposed to racketeering, and supports legislation directed against racketeering."

But, he added, the Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934 is already on the statute books, and the Hobbs bill "adds absolutely nothing" to legal protection against racketeering.

On the contrary, Murray pointed out, it deletes from the 1934 act the only two sections providing for the protection of labor's legitimate rights. These two sections were added to the bill in 1934 at the express request of the Attorney-General.

"The two simple protective provisions thus inserted in the 1934 Act declare:

"(1) that the Act was not to apply to the 'payment of wages by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employe'; and

"(2) that no court was to construe the Act 'in such manner as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide organizations in lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof.'

"It is these two provisions which the Hobbs bill would delete," Murray charged. "That alone would constitute the sole change which the Hobbs bill would make in the present Anti-Racketeering Act."

The CIO President recalled that in the veto of the Case Bill, Pres. Truman had asked for full study of proposed legislation concerning labor. The Hobbs bill received no such treatment.

Save the OPA marchers in the nation's capital picketed the White House chanting, "President Truman, what do you say? Help us save the OPA," while a delegation called on Press Secretary Charles Ross.

These four public and stage personalities joined about 2,000 OPA marchers in signing the consumer's pledge to buy only the basic necessities if OPA is emasculated. They are pictured at the rally where they spoke, left to right, Chairman Robert Nathan of the Washington Chapter, American Veterans Committee; Orson Welles, master of ceremonies; Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) and Sen. Taylor (D. Idaho.)

UAW Vice-Pres. Richard T. Leonard came from Detroit to join in Save OPA Day activities. He tells the rally at Washington Monument: "Members of the UAW don't intend to lower their living standards to fatten the treasuries of big business."

CONGRESS MAULS OPA, CONSUMERS TALK STRIKE

OVER-RIDING nationwide demands for effective price control, Congress last week passed an extension bill as phony as a lead nickel.

In the midst of parliamentary fireworks worthy of a better cause, the Senate gave its endorsement to the "compromise" bill worked out by the joint House-Senate conference committee and sent it along to the White House.

Angered by the prospect of rising prices, consumers, unions and other groups are calling for a buyers' strike.

Earlier in the week, CIO Pres. Philip Murray demanded that Pres. Truman veto the Congressional measure and exert full pressure to force passage of a concurrent resolution by House and Senate extending the present OPA law for another year.

"The proposed bill amounts to a repeal of price control, and it would thereby mark the beginning of inflation," Murray declared.

The CIO leader reminded the President of the strong and continuous demand for passage of a law with teeth to enforce it. But, he said, "certain greedy interests" and "profit-hungry lobbies" have forced the country "into a tremendous gamble in which the stakes are not merely people's pocketbooks but people's lives."

Members of the CIO, Murray declared, "require stable prices as a condition of sustained and prosperous employment. They look to you for affirmative action to preserve American standards which are now threatened as never before in our history."

Although the joint conference committee removed a few of the crippling amendments added to the bill in the course of its Congressional journey, it stood loyal to many of the "booby trap" provisions which will permit prices to soar. Worst of these is the amendment of Sen. Robert Taft (R. O.) which will permit wide-open marking up of consumer prices.

Even this weakened version of price control was too strong for a few Senators—Moore of New Jersey and O'Daniel of Texas—who look upon any extension of OPA as a form of "communism."

Meanwhile, many OPA officials expressed doubt that the new law could be administered in any manner calculated to protect the consumers.

Washington heard strong rumors that Chester Bowles, director of economic stabilization, would resign his post in protest against the bill, and would seek the Democratic nomination for governor or senator in his home state of Connecticut.

A movement for a buyers' strike —begun June 24 at a Save OPA rally attended by 2000 delegates of consumers, church, civic and labor groups at Washington—assumed greater and greater proportions as the nation's people became aware of their peril.

Consumers Revolt

The New York City Consumers Council has joined in the call for a "buyers' strike" as the strongest weapon against unbridled inflation.

"Congress, acting for big business, is preparing for a boom and bust period," declared Council Chairman Mildred Gutwillig. "Against this eventuality, consumers will use the buyers' strike as a weapon."

The two thousand at the meeting were led in signing the pledge to take part in the strike if OPA is killed by speakers at the meeting, among them actor Orson Welles, chairman; Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D. Idaho), Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Calif.), Vice-Pres. Richard T. Leonard of the CIO Auto Workers, and Robert Nathan, chairman of the Washington Chapter, American Veterans Committee.

CIO unions were assuming leadership in the fight throughout the nation to keep down prices.

Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers urged President Truman, in a leter, to veto the OPA extension bill, calling the measure a "price-raising act calculated to plunge our nation into inflation."

"If the bill becomes law," he wrote, "consumers face immediate and drastic increases in the prices of the most essential items in their budgets—food and clothing."

Pres. John Green of the Shipbuilding Workers proposed that the union's 75 locals lead their communities in organizing labor and other groups for a buyers' strike, and said that he would bring his proposals for a buyers' strike before the next meeting of the CIO executive board.

The executive board of the CIO Packinghouse Workers meeting in Chicago attacked the emasculated OPA Bill as reported out by the Senate-House conference and blasted the Truman administration because it gave only lip service to the maintenance of price control.

At the Washington rally Leonard warned of the possibilities of another Auto Workers' strike if prices soar.

In a speech frequently interrupted by applause Mrs. Douglas said:

"Only fools and Sen. Taft (R. Ohio) could believe we could convert from war to peace the day the shooting stopped. If we keep price control, prices will stay in line—wages will stay in line and we can look forward to industrial peace and vast production."

Along with delegates from Detroit, Peoria, St. Louis, New York and Chicago, were large numbers of members of CIO unions.

The demonstrators called on Senators and Representatives, OPA and Democratic Party officials, and Housing Expediter Wyatt.

Chanting "Mr. President, what do you say? Help us save the OPA," more than a thousand of the delegates including CIO members paraded in front of the White House while a committee of ten called on the President's Press Sec. Charles Ross.

Two gallery spectators, William Stachiw (1.) and Mike Novak, educational director and president respectively of Dodge Local 13, CIO Auto Workers, are holding the sign they unfurled from the gallery of the House chamber. They were escorted from the room by capitol police, whose captain Roy Brown, tells them they shouldn't have done it.

HOW BILL KILLS OPA

HERE'S the price control bill as it was finally adopted by Congress in such battered form that Pres. Murray of the CIO has called for its veto:

1. Extends OPA's life for another year.

2. Transfers all authority over prices of food and agricultural products to the Secretary of Agriculture, who has said he doesn't want the powers granted to him in the bill.

3. Gives the final authority for removing or restoring price ceilings to a new "de-control board" entirely independent of OPA. The board would be required to remove price controls on any item when it felt that supply equals demand — a situation open to many interpretations.

4. Cuts the government subsidy program down to a billion dollars, half the amount requested by OPA as necessary to keep consumer prices down, and requires that subsidies on all food products except sugar be ended by April 1.

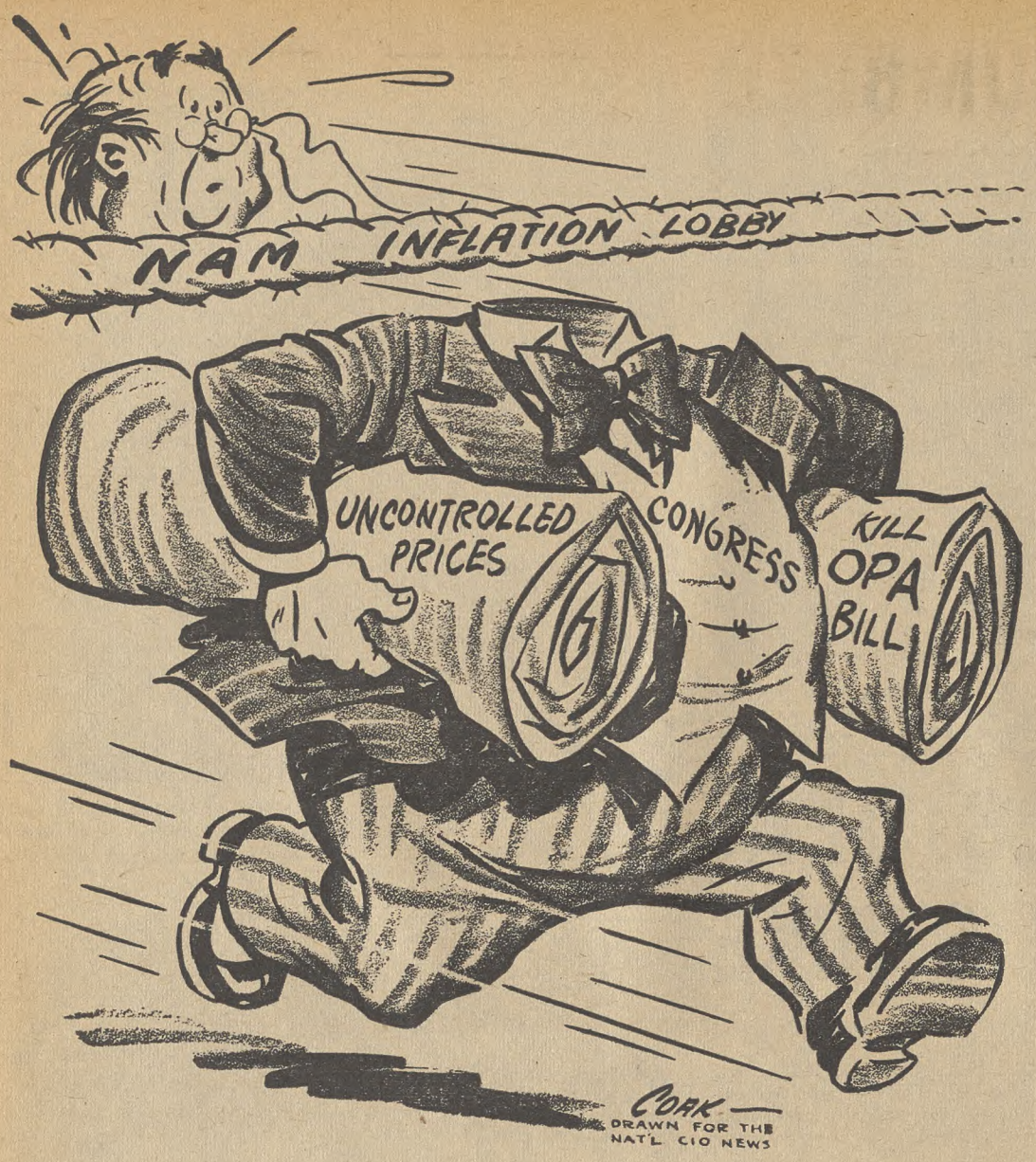
5. Prohibits any ceiling prices on raw cotton, and changes the formula for textile prices to make them higher.

6. Kills the maximum average price regulations, which have functioned to bring lower-priced clothing on to the market.

7. Requires that OPA raise price ceilings on every product to insure manufacturers and processors a price to take care of the October, 1941, price plus average increases in production costs since that time. Guarantees all distributors and retailers the same profit margins they enjoyed in January, 1946.

These last are the "booby trap" amendments against which Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles has complained so vigorously as destroying every vestige of honest price control. President Murray has characterized the bill as "flagrant hypocrisy."

OPA officials have predicted that passage of the bill will result in a sellers' strike while the government agency is forced into computations of millions of products, from "bobby pins to autos," to determine new ceilings under the price-jumping amendments.



HEY, MISTER, SOMETHING'S MISSING!

The absent-minded professor who forgets to put on his pants has nothing on Congress. At least he maintains some social decorum with the aid of underwear and retains a good, if forgetful, head on his shoulders.

But the inflation-bent majority of Congress, which insisted on destroying price control, is not only guilty of indecent exposure but has lost its head into the bargain.

As we go to press, Congress has adopted price-raising amendments to the Price Control Act which make the formal continuation of a gutted OPA little more than a tragic farce. Whether or not the President vetoes this outrageous bill, the Congress majority has sufficiently exposed its own betrayal of the public interest.

In yielding to the greedy pressure of speculators and profiteers, who hope to make a killing at the people's expense, these supposed public representatives have voted to cut the purchasing power of the workers' wages, to rob all Americans through higher prices and devalued savings, and to subject the whole country to the dangers of inflation.

We say that in doing this Congress has lost its head. For we cannot believe it is even politically smart, aside from anything else, for members of Congress in an election year to place more stock on campaign contributions from a few profiteers than on the voting power of the great majority whom they have chosen to wrong.

But this point still remains to be proved in the coming elections. It's up to the people to show they cannot be played for suckers by misrepresentatives who value the profits of a few more highly than the bread-and-butter interests of the many whose votes elect them. Let's look at the record and remember in November.

A GROSS DECEPTION

The anti-labor press and commentators can claim much of the discredit for passage of the Hobbs Bill by Congress, through a brazen campaign of public deception.

The trick has been to describe the Hobbs Bill as an anti-racketeering measure,to quote provisions against violence, extortion and coercion, and to ask, "What's wrong with that?"

The Hobbs Bill is not an "anti-racketeering bill" at all. There is already an Anti-Racketeering Act in full force. Its provisions are simply repeated in the Hobbs Bill, which is solely designed to remove from this act two provisions for the protection of labor's legitimate collective bargaining activities.

These provisions declare that the Act is not to apply to the "payment of wages by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employee;" and that courts are not to construe it "in such manner as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide labor organizations in lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof."

What's wrong with these provisions that a special bill has to be enacted to remove them?

The actual purpose of the Hobbs Bill is to enable hostile courts, as they have often done in the past, to interpret words like "threat" of "force" or "violence" as applying to strikes, peaceful picketing and even name-calling.

The CIO favors the strongest measures against racketeering. It asked a veto of the Hobbs Bill, because it is not an anti-racketeering act but a bill to endanger labor's lawful rights.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

WE, the American people, are being taken for a sleigh ride in July by a bunch of highjackers.

As we bump over the rocky road of inflation, to be relieved of our cash and dumped in the ditch of depression, let's at least try to lift the blindfold and peek at the hard facts.

Any movie-goer knows that dirty work's afoot when a couple of tough mugs, with hands in gun-bulged pockets, tell the hero some fresh air will do him good, so they want to take him for a nice ride.

But when a bunch of politicians tell us they're Santa Claus' reindeer come to take us for a ride to free enterprise and prosperity over the road of uncontrolled prices, not all of us are as skeptical as we might be.

★ ★ ★

The American advertising arts have taught us a lot of nice names for nasty things. The stench of stale sweat is called "B.O." Foul-smelling breath becomes "halitosis." And exploitation by profiteering monopolists is prettified into "free enterprise."

The ads in slick-paper magazines to the contrary notwithstanding, America is not really a land where all men are handsome and all women beautiful; where pants never lose their crease nor lips their yearning to be kissed; where housework gets performed by pushing a few buttons, and where folks loll endlessly on yachts or bathing beaches.

Nor, contrary to the editorial columns, is this a land where everyone could go into business for himself and make a lovely profit by buying cheap and selling dear, if free enterprise weren't crushed by price control, government interference and that mean old CIO.

★ ★ ★

If free enterprise lies bleeding, who done it? Even an amateur detective can now detect that it wasn't the much-suspected New Deal, the unions or price control, but the same monopolies that have been raising all the hue and cry.

For the Smaller War Plants Corp., in a report to the Senate Small Business Committee, has exposed the guilty party.

This report shows how the Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon, Du Pont, and a few other interests control most of big industry; how, in nearly every field, a few large concerns monopolize nearly all the business; how 62% of factory workers are employed by big corporations representing only 2% of all manufacturing firms.

It also shows that free enterprise has taken one of its worst beatings from monopoly in the newspaper field.

Though newspaper circulation has doubled since 1909, the number of daily newspapers has declined by more than a thousand. By 1940, nearly 88% of American communities were left with only one daily newspaper or with all under single ownership; and a half-dozen multi-millionaire newspaper chains had come to control two-fifths of the entire daily circulation and one-half of the Sunday circulation.

This monopoly has also extended to radio, with 57.3% of all radio stations now owned or controlled by newspaper publishers.

★ ★ ★

So, if we take off the propaganda blindfold of the monopoly press, we can see that the monopolists have so throttled free enterprise that most Americans must now buy from, sell to, be employed by, and get their information from the monopolies.

Most small business opportunities are due to governmental checks on the monopolies, and most of labor's freedoms are due to union organization restricting their power to exploit.

★ ★ ★

The purpose of the campaign to destroy price control has not been to unfetter free enterprise, but to increase the profits of monopolists and Wall Street speculators by squeezing the workers, farmers, small businessmen and all the consuming and fixed-income public.

Even the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers did not speak for or consult its own members when it launched its anti-price control campaign. It spoke only for the monopolist clique which controls it.

So we, the people, are being taken for a ride by the monopolists, through the collusion of Congressmen who have betrayed us.

But we can at least be wiser as well as sadder from this experience, and organize industrially and politically to protect ourselves in the future and to curb the overweening arrogance and power of the monopolies.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Reid Robinson, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

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COPPER KINGS HUMBLED

By MORRIS WRIGHT

THREE of the longest strikes of the year resulted in CIO victories when the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers during the past three weeks wrested important wage gains from three of the giant corporations of the non-ferrous metals industry — Kennecott Copper, American Smelting & Refining Co., and Phelps Dodge Corp.

Wage increases ranging from 18½ to 26 cents an hour won in these settlements climaxed a series of postwar wage struggles by MM&SW, in which similar gains have been won by workers of Anaconda Copper Mining Co., in the "Brass Valley" of Connecticut, and at American Zinc Co. and other metal producing properties of the nation.

Added to the estimated total of $5,500,000 in annual wage increases won will be the record-breaking retroactive wage payments amounting to over $1,450,000.

Of special significance in these major strike settlements is the almost complete elimination of discriminatory wage differentials, applied by the copper barons against the workers of the Southwest. At El Paso, Texas, Vanadium, N. M., and Patagonia, Ariz., raises as high as 7¼ cents, over and above the general 18½-cent increase, were won by the CIO affiliate.

"Victory of the MM&SW in these and other major strikes this year has smashed a conspiracy of employers in our industry to break our unions if possible, or failing this, to rob them of advances made in recent years," said MM&SW Pres. Reid Robinson.

"Unshakable solidarity of our workers in every strike, backed by the strength of the CIO in its strike victories in the steel, auto and electrical industries, broke the employers' conspiracy and resulted in substantial gains for many thousands of workers, notably in the boosting of discriminatory wage rates for Spanish-speaking workers in the Southwest.

"The greater strength achieved by our union in these struggles now will be thrown into the political arena, where reaction is moving heaven and earth to rob the people of their economic gains and to save the remnants of world fascism."

Victory in the union's nationwide 15-week strike against the American Smelting & Refining Co. came on June 11, with the strike of some 7000 workers ending in its fifteenth week. Eighteen AS&R properties were shut down during the strike, and sixteen of them resumed operations on June 17 under the terms of local settlements for which the way was cleared by an agreement reached in Washington, D. C., between the union and national representatives of the corporation management.

Within a week's time, the 5-month strike of 5,000 copper and lead workers in Utah ended in victory at two AS&R smelters, at the world's largest copper mine, property of Kennecott Copper Co., at Bingham, and at the lead mines and smelters of the U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. Here the gains were almost identical with those registered in the AS&R settlement.

The 18½-cent raise won in these two strikes was also incorporated into a tentative agreement won by the IUMM&SW at four mines and two refineries of Phelps Dodge Corp., where many of the union's 4,000 strikers have been on the picket-lines since February 3.

Completion of the agreement here, expected within a matter of days, is pending only the settlement of the question of the termination date of the new contract.

The obstinacy with which union demands were fought by the metal producers was revealed particularly in Utah, where representatives of Kennecott, AS&R and USSR&M admitted that they had put out a total of $18,700,000 between them during the course of the 20-week statewide strike.

FUR WORKERS SLAP BEVIN TALK ON JEWS

Charges that recent statements by British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin have been viciously anti-semitic and "aggravate the desperate plight" of 100,000 displaced Jews in Europe, were sounded in New York by the CIO Fur Workers Joint Board.

The board demanded that the British government withdraw its troops from Palestine immediately, and called for United Nations supervision of Palestine under a trusteeship of Britain, the U. S. and the Soviet Union as a step towards independence for the little Mediterranean country.

'HELP ITALY' FUND HITS $250,000

Some $250,000 has already been contributed by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to establish cooperative clothing and shirt factories in Italy, the union has announced.

The sum, half of a $500,000 goal set by the union for its voluntary fund raising drive, will set up projects under joint American and Italian labor direction. Three or four plants, operating under the auspices of the Italian Federation of Labor, will be established throughout the country."

"We trust that the idea will be taken up by other unions and organizations, and will snowball into a tremendous movement for the purpose of setting up other plants," declared Vincento Alvano and Alex Cohen of the Shirt Workers board.

LABOR CANDIDATES WIN IN TWO STATES

THE primary election scene took on a brighter hue this week with labor-supported candidates racking up impressive victories in North Carolina and Maryland contests.

Such success south of the Mason-Dixon line was hailed by labor political observers as additional proof that progressive candidates cannot be written off in southern elections despite the baiting and smear tactics freely used by reactionary opposition.

In North Carolina's Fifth Congressional District, incumbent Rep. John Folger, one of the few southern progressives, won over Thurmond Chatam, rich blanket manufacturer, in a run-off election, by a 3,000 vote margin. Chatam, vice president of the National Assn. of Manufacturers who placed first by 150 votes in the initial contest, poured thousands of dollars into the campaign in an endeavor to beat Folger.

Winston-Salem, the deciding area in the district, went strong for Folger and it was generally agreed that the Food and Tobacco Workers and Textile Workers locals could be given considerable credit for the strong Folger turnout.

The FTA Local 27 did a thorough canvassing job, ringing doorbells for Folger, covering polling places on election day and getting voters to the polls with cars. A special 25-man PAC steering committee was set up to handle the organizational details and the labor precincts were reported as practically all voting. An encouraging sign was the large numbers of Negro voters who went to the polls to cast their votes.

Chatam, a bitter foe of OPA and the entire Roosevelt program, polled only 21,380 to Folger's 24,544 votes in a surprisingly heavy vote. Folger's spirited defense of price control and attacks against the NAM was believed to account for this large turnout in a run-off campaign.

The other primary highpoint came in Maryland where William Preston Lane, publisher and attorney, won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over Millard Tawes, regular party choice who had the backing of U. S. Senator Tydings, and Rep. Streett Baldwin, vitriolic labor hater, who sacrificed his Congressional seat to make a bid for the governorship.

Lane was openly endorsed by a Joint Labor Committee of AFL, CIO-PAC and Railroad Brotherhoods, who campaigned vigorously for the Hagerstown publisher, indicating again that attacks against such labor support, as leveled by Baldwin and Tawes, were practically meaningless.

In the Democratic Senatorial race, Sen. George Radcliffe, who has aroused labor's anger time and time again, was beaten by Gov. Herbert O'Conor by an impressive margin. No endorsement was made by the CIO in this race.

Want proof that labor's political action has seared some southern politicians? Mayor of Winston-Salem during the recent primary campaign, told a FTA delegation that they were responsible for the registration of 15,000 Negroes. "With all these labor people voting, you can never tell what will come next," he said.

FIRST BY FAR WITH A POSTWAR CAR

Here today!

THE NEW

1947 Studebaker

HERE'S America's first completely new postwar car—the dramatically different new 1947 Studebaker!

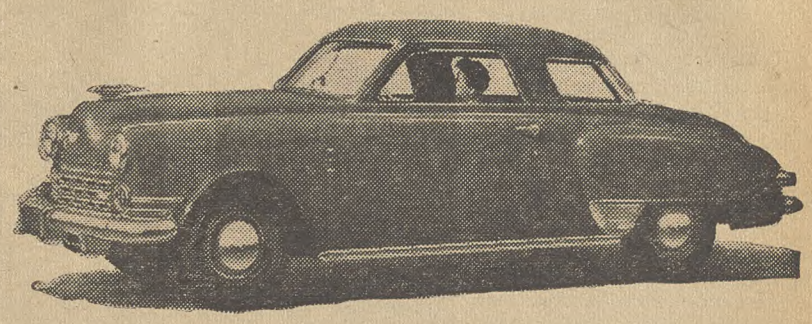
It's your dream of a postwar car come true—thrillingly new from every view—a melody in metal!

Here's more than radically advanced new postwar styling. Here's the world's finest motor car ride—remarkable operating economy—a full measure of Studebaker's famous top-quality workmanship.

Come in and see it—America's first genuine, fully tested postwar car!

POSTWAR STUDEBAKER ADVANCEMENTS

Exclusive new self-adjusting brakes! • Exclusive new "black light" instrument dials! • Exclusive new planar suspension with floating spring ends! • Exclusive new 1947-type overdrive transmission! • Exclusive new coupe with rear windows clear around! • Exclusive new 1947-type Climatizer ventilating and heating! • Exclusive new 15-inch wheels with extra wide 7-rib tires!



See it . . . at all Studebaker dealers' showrooms

Stars of stage and screen aid the progressive and labor forces in Washington State in the campaign for the re-election of Sen. Hugh B. Mitchell and Reps. Hugh DeLacy, Charles Savage and John M. Coffee. At the speakers' table at the $10-a-plate dinner sponsored by the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions are, l. to r.: George Pepper, executive secretary of the Northwest division of the committee; Sen. Mitchell, Olivia de Haviland, Prof. Joseph B. Harrison, Northwest division chairman; Groucho Marx, Rep. DeLacy, and Prof. Albert L. Franzke, Northwest division executive board

In Washington State:

LABOR'S CHAMPIONS TAKE THE STUMP

By WILL PARRY

MEN who will stand up for the fundamental rights of labor are none too many in these days of growing reactionary pressure—witness the vote on the Truman slave-labor bill on Black Saturday, May 25, in the House of Congress. Three hundred and six congressmen voted against the most fundamental interests of American labor on that day; only 13 voted for them. Three of these 13 were from the state of Washington.

And when the Truman bill reached the Senate, Washington's two senators were among those who fought most effectively to prevent its passage.

It was no accident that Reps. Hugh DeLacy, Charles Savage, John M. Coffee and Senators Hugh B. Mitchell and Warren Magnuson, all Democrats, stood where they did—on the side of democracy, labor and the people. It was also no accident that they represented the state of Washington. Labor in this logging, mining, shipbuilding and increasingly industrial country has had to fight for its progressive representation the hard way.

Labor in the Northwest has long been militant in the face of the most vicious kind of reactionary pressure. It has known massacres, lockouts, police brutality on the picket lines, the solid opposition of the commerical press and much of a deceived public. It has had the example of the Seattle general strike of 1919 to teach it unity.

But it is chiefly in recent years, and particularly since the birth and rapid growth of the CIO, that Washington state labor has become ballot-box conscious. It is a combination of the stirring tradition of labor militancy here, plus its realistic recognition of the importance of political action, that is reflected in the courageous pro-labor position three of its representatives, and its two senators, took in the face of an hysterical Congress determined to legislate free unions out of existence.

Labor here hasn't gotten this kind of first-rate representation easily. It's been a tough fight and a long one, and it's still going on. One of its chief obstacles has been a reactionary press. There is only one pro-labor daily in the state—the relatively insignificant Vancouver Sun.

It takes a lot of door-bell ringing, a lot of personal contact, a lot of clear-headed educational work in the union halls, to overcome the effectiveness of this unceasing program of vilification on the part of the press. And labor has had to develop its own press to get an honest hearing.

The state CIO News and the International Woodworkers are leading CIO newspapers; the AFL's views are presented in the Spokane Labor World, the Tacoma Labor Advocate and the Everett Labor Herald, among others. Thirty-five AFL and CIO unions own stock in The New World, an influential weekly covering union and political news with a pro-labor slant. The respected position of the labor press among its readers is one good reason for the way labor's representatives vote in the halls of Congress.

The primaries in Washington state fall on July 9. At that time Senator Hugh B. Mitchell and three of the state's four incumbent Democratic representatives —DeLacy, Savage and Coffee— will have nearly solid labor endorsement for re-election. The fourth incumbent Democrat—Henry Jackson—is unopposed in the primaries in the second district, an International Woodworkers of America stronghold. Due to Jackson's vote for the Truman bill, labor generally is making no endorsements there.

The two present Republican Congressmen, Hal Holmes of the fourth district and Walt Horan of the fifth, have bad records on legislation vital to labor. Hoping to send back to the House a solidly Democratic and thoroughly liberal delegation, AFL and CIO are mainly supporting the candidates of two Democrats in the primaries —Earl S. Coe in Holmes' district and R. Max Etter in Horan's.

Hugh Mitchell, the incumbent Senator up for re-election, is young, quiet and scholarly. He channels his energy mainly into the kind of thorough investigations which lay the groundwork for intelligent and hard-hitting action, rather than into conventional glad-handing politics.

A former newspaper, Mitchell got his start under Herb Peet, a fine old editor in the liberal tradition and a staunch supporter of the Roosevelt policies, who ran one of the state's few progressive papers in the sawmill town of Everett.

If Mitchell is re-elected it will be because he's an able senator, not because of any outstanding ability on his part as a campaigner in the conventional sense. Some political observers have criticized his lack of vigorous campaigning, fearing a repetition of the California election debacle—that is, a good candidate defeated because he had not brought people out of their apathy by a clear and decisive discussion of the issues.

No such fear are expressed in regard to Rep. Hugh DeLacy's candidacy. DeLacy's primary campaign is active, hard-hitting, and based on continued emphasis of the issues of labor's rights, price control, veterans' housing, and the importance of Big Three unity. So sound and clear is DeLacy's exposition of what he stands for that his leading Democratic opponent, Howard G. Costigan, has been reduced to a well-financed campaign of red-baiting and smear attacks.

Costigan, formerly associated with the state's progressive movement, has at this writing failed to secure a single labor endorsement. DeLacy, on the other hand, has an active labor committee working in his behalf, and wholesale endorsements from AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions on a local, statewide, and national scale. The breadth of this support is partly to be explained by the fact that he was in shirtsleeves and wore a war-worker's tin hat when he filed for Congress two years ago. A member of Hope Lodge No. 79, International Association of Machinists (unaffiliated), and a former university teacher who organized and was international vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, DeLacy not only knows the worker and his problems first hand, but has learned the basic rules of effective organization.

That's the key to his unprecedented success in his first term in the House. Labor has had other single voices as strong and staunch as that of DeLacy; it has never had a better organizer of the liberal bloc in Congress. Members of his union look upon him as their business agent in Washington, D. C. And so does most of labor in Washington state.

Another leader of national prominence from this state is Rep. John M. Coffee of the sixth district. From the time he was a high school debater as a boy in Tacoma, Coffee has been a serious student of domestic and world affairs.

He has become particularly well-known for his firm stand against Franco Spain, but his labor record was excellent even before it acquired the ultimate dignity in virtue of his vote against the Truman bill. A member of Congress for ten years, Coffee is now on the strategic appropriations committee. In view of only nominal opposition, his experience and his labor backing make his re-nomination a virtual certainty.

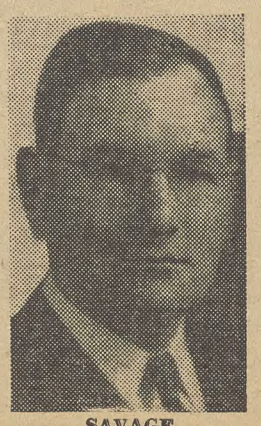
Less well known than Coffee and DeLacy, but already recognized as a fighter in the people's interest, Rep. Charles Savage of the third district is without opposition in the primaries. Business agent of his union, the CIO International Woodworkers, Savage is another example of a leader of growing stature and influence recruited directly from the ranks of labor. Those in the know predict that he will continue to develop with longer service in the House. With DeLacy, he was among the four who had the courage to speak as well as vote against the Truman bill in the midst of the hysteria of Black Saturday.

It is indicative of the progressive character of the Washington delegation that in fourteen major issues—the slave labor bill, the un-American committee, the poll tax, May-Arends anti-labor bill, confirmation of Wallace as Commerce Secretary, price control, Hobbs anti-labor bill, reciprocal trade recommit, vote to kill UNRRA, Bretton Woods, excess profits revision, Case bill, housing for veterans, and OPA crippling amendments—in these fourteen issues, only one bad vote was registered by any one of the four.

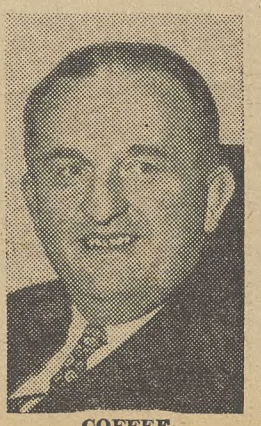
That one bad vote is the reason Jackson isn't getting labor backing in the primaries.

MITCHELL

DELACY



SAVAGE



COFFEE

250 CORPORATIONS CONTROL 2/3 OF U. S.!

Quotations and official figures from Report of Smaller War Plants Corp. to Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business, U. S. Senate

By FRED d'AVILA

WORLD WAR II has made big corporations bigger and small corporations smaller. It is safe to say that the big corporations now own the country. In 1904 they controlled 30 basic products —from electrical equipment and farm machinery to gunpowder, rubber, tin cans and whiskey. The latest report shows that only 250 of the biggest corporations today hold two thirds of the nation's usable manufacturing facilities.

As the big manufacturing corporations thrived, the smaller ones hungered. Those with annual net incomes of $250,000 or under dropped from a 23.4% share of corporate income in 1918 to an 11.6% share in 1942.

Small firms (those with less than 500 employes) accounted for 52% of total manufacturing employment in 1939, but only for 38% of it in 1944. Corporations with 500 or more employes—only 2% of the number of firms—employed 62% of the workers in 1944.

War speeded the growth of business that was already big. Two thirds of all the prime war contracts granted from June 1940 through September 1944 went to 100 firms, and five of the firms skimmed off the top 20% value of the contracts! The quintet that hit the jackpot included: General Motors, Curtiss-Wright, Ford Motor, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft and Douglas Aircraft.

Who owns the big corporations? The government report says:

"The relatively few giant corporations of the country which have come to dominate our entire economy are, themselves, largely owned by only a few thousand stockholders, and are controlled by a mere handful of huge financial interests."

The report cites a Securities & Exchange Commission investigation which found that one half of all corporate stock is owned by only 75,000 persons, and that of this number 10,000 own one fourth of the total stock!

The report points out that eight groups of bankers control 106 of the 250 largest corporations.

Who Controls What

EIGHT INTEREST groups control 106 of the 250 larger corporations and nearly two thirds of their combined assets—not to mention the assets of many smaller corporations that fall under the eight groups' influence.

Largest of the interest groups, according to the government report, is Morgan-First National, of N. Y. City.

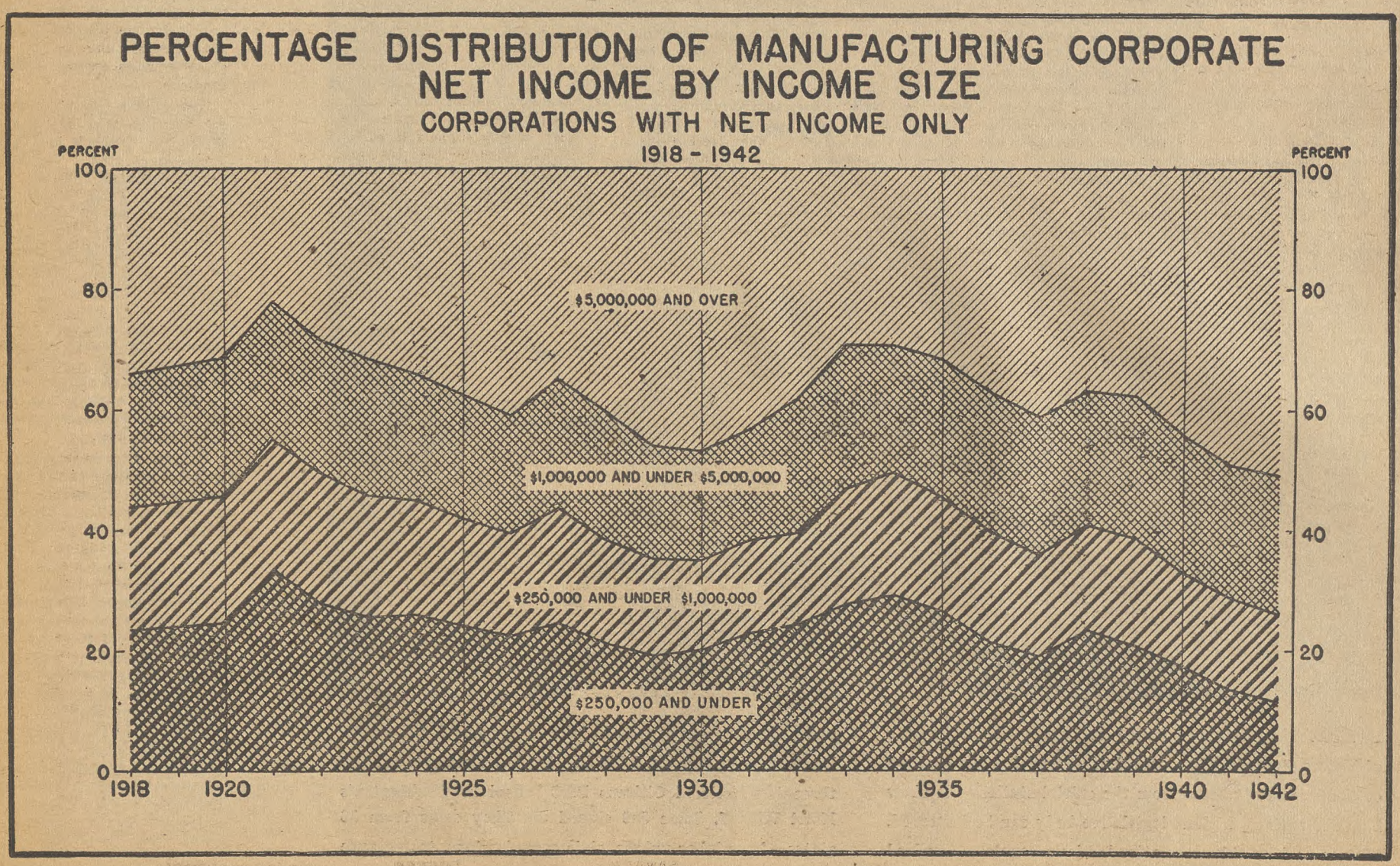
"The group includes 41 of the 250 large corporations, 10 of which had two or more directors in common with J. P. Morgan & Co. It is made up of 13 industrial corporations headed by the U. S. Steel Corp. and including corporations mining iron ore, copper and coal, extracting oil, making steel and brass, fabricating electrical equipment, railway equipment, and plumbing and heat apparatus, and supplying bakery products, mail-order services, and Pullman services; 12 utility corporations, including the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co., and power companies controlling, in 1935, 37% of the electric generating capacity of the country; 11 major railroads or railroad systems, controlling 26% of the first class railroad mileage of the country; and five financial institutions including the two for which the group has been named."

"The eight interest groups," the report continues, "are by no means independent of each other, coming together on boards of directors and in many other activities. Most of the giant corporations, furthermore, have influence and controls which extend to medium-sized and small companies and most of them are bound together, in one way or another, through trade associations, and such 'peak' associations as the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers . . ."

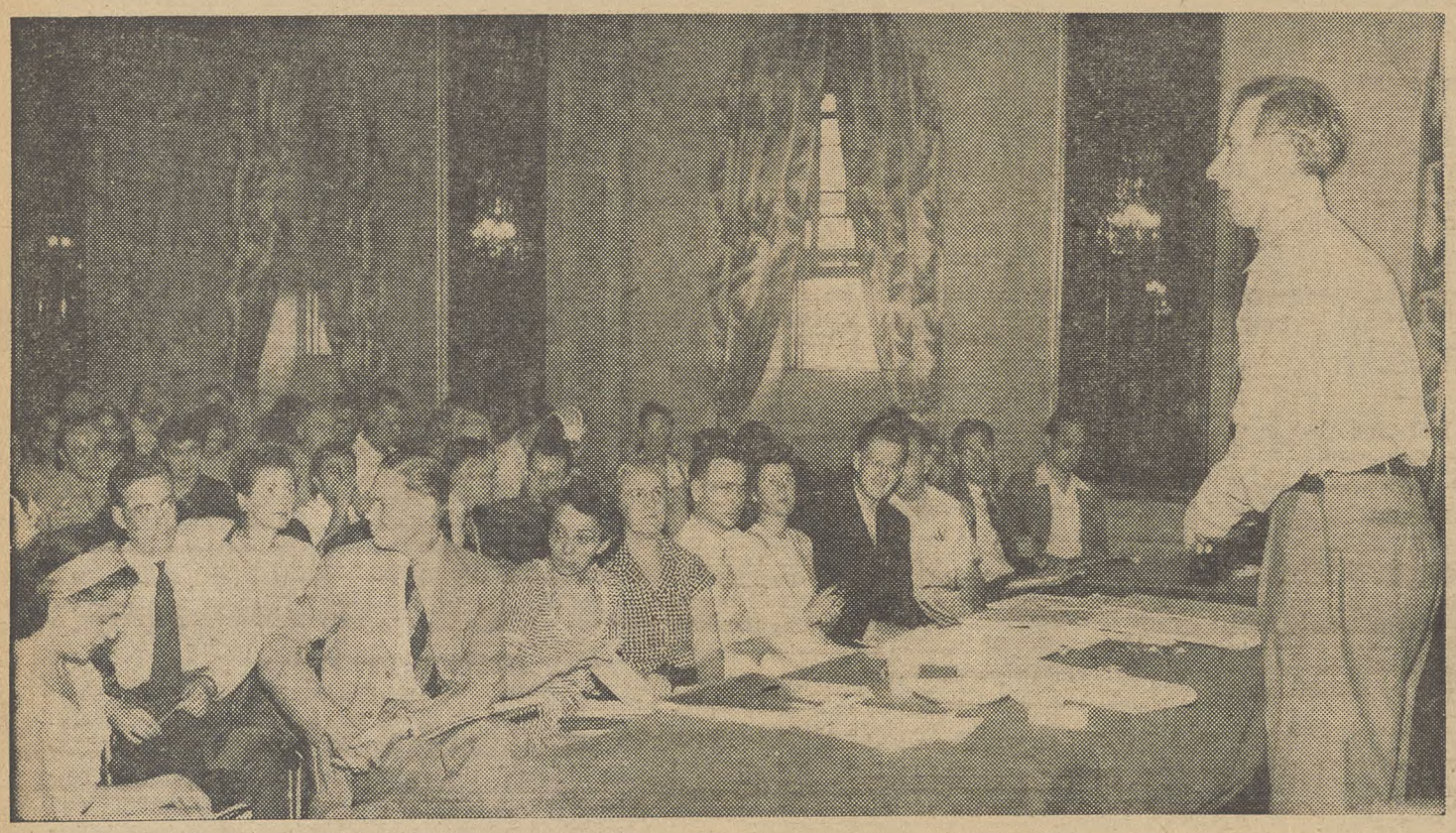
Even tighter control on the nation's economy was gained by this monopoly combine during the war, with every prospect of it being continued. If the 250 largest manufacturing corporations acquire war facilities financed by the federal government, they will control almost as much manufacturing equipment as was held before the war by the 75,000 corporations then in existence!

"Thirty-one of these largest manufacturing corporations are controlled by only five interest groups—Morgan-First National, Mellon, Rockefeller, du Pont and the Cleveland group," says the government report. "The facilities of these 31 corporations total $18.2 billion, or 30% of the nation's usable manufacturing facilities."

What about the future? "Economic concentration," says the government report, "will probably be higher in the postwar years than before the war as a result of: The production improvements and scientific research which big business gained during the war; the increase in liquid funds and general financial strength of big business; the ability of big business to keep its name and trademarks before the public eye during the war; and finally the fact that big business will probably acquire a greater share of the war-built facilities which it operated than will small business, regardless of whether economic conditions are prosperous or depressed."



'CRAM SESSION' IN PRACTICA AT CAPITAL SCHOOL



UPPER: They listened intently to Barney Conal, director of Voters Research, Inc., who lectured on the composition of Congress and quoted from the official statistics to show how our nation's highest legislative body can be improved. Classes such as this were attended by a couple of hundred students who took lots of notes, asked lots of questions, and picked up lots of info to take back home for the coming election campaign. LOWER: Students register for the three-day National Citizens PAC school in Washington's Hotel Willard. Some 500 signed up. They came from 36 states—from labor unions, civic organizations, temperance groups, even the Natl. Association of Manufacturers.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL ACTION T

Wednesday, June 26	2:00- 6:00 P.M.	
	8:00	
Thursday, June 27	9:00-10:20 A.M.	
	10:30-11:20	Organizi
	11:30-12:30	
	2:00- 2:50 P.M.	Building
	3:00- 3:50	
	4:00- 5:00	Legal Res
	8:30	
Friday, June 28	9:00-10:20 A.M.	
	10:30-11:20	Financin
	11:30-12:30	
	2:00- 2:50 P.M.	Budgeting
	3:00- 3:50	Registrati
	4:00- 5:00	Go-Out-V
	8:30	
Saturday, June 29	9:00-1 A.M.	Directio

12-HOUR DAY! It was a crowded weekend—but there's lots to learn

WASHINGTON'S Hotel Willard "is just around the corner" from the White House, a hefty stone's throw from half a dozen government buildings, a mile from the Capitol of the United States.

For years the hotel had a reputation as a meeting place for political big-shots. Veterans of the political scene like to reminisce about the political deals that have taken place in its rooms, of agreements on legislation and elections.

Last week a new kind of political meeting took place at the Willard—a "School for Political Techniques" staged by the National Citizens Political Action Committee. From almost every state and from all walks of life, amateurs in the vital game of politics converged on the school to get a quick, fact-crammed course on how to help win elections.

The 500 students learned plenty. On hand to instruct them were 50 specialists in every phase of political activity —strategy, organization, handling of various groups, research, public relations.

Having trouble getting your political message before the people? Len De Caux, CIO Publicity Director and Allan Reitman, who holds the same job with CIO-PAC, spent a couple of hours telling how to get out a newspaper release, and how to do it most effectively. Joseph Gaer of PAC talked about pamphlets; Allan Saylor of the UAW-CIO, a former government radio official, discussed the radio as a means of carrying the people's message in the coming elections.

Attitudes of the various groups that make up our national population were described by a dozen of their leaders—Leo Krzycki of the American Slav Congress, Chat Patterson of the American Veterans Committee, Rev. Thomas Keehan of the Congregational Council for Social Action.

CAL POLITICS

ACTION TECHNIQUES Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. June 26-29.

M.	Registration for Courses • Housing • Distribution of	
	"Significance of '46 Elections" • (General Assembly — addresses by nati	
M.	Major Issues in the 1946 Elections (General Assembly)	
	Organizing a Citizens Committee	Analyzing a Congressional District
M.	Building Ward and Precinct Organization	Candidates' Records
	Legal Responsibility of Committee	Using Public Opinion Polls
	Films for Political Action (General Assembly)	
M.	The Role of Independent Committees (General Assembly	
	Financing a Political Campaign	Significance of Election Statistics
		Polling a District with Volunteers
M.	Budgeting a Campaign	Techniques for dealing with Congress
	Registration Campaigns	
	Get-Out-Vote Campaigns	Religious and Racial Factors
	Music for Political Action (General Assembly)	
M.	Direction ...nteers	Org... Rural Areas fo... ction

crowded schedule at the political action school in Washington last to learn if labor and the people are to have political "know-how."

For every phase of politics, experts were present to talk of methods and techniques.

The students were as interesting as the instructors. In attendance were lots of young folks, brimming over with enthusiasm and full of questions. There were gray haired men and women, too—less obviously excited but just as interested.

They came from every imaginable sort of organization—from Political Action Committees, from CIO and AFL unions, from the railway brotherhoods. There were college students from half a dozen universities. Members of the staffs of several Congressmen and Senators were registered—presumably they wanted to learn some more about politics—and ladies from the League of Women Voters.

Classes ran during the days. In the evenings all 500 students got together for mass meetings. Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, a Republican, and Oscar Ewing of the Democratic National Committee talked over the "significance of the '46 elections" at one of the night sessions. The next evening Pare Lorenz, just out of the army, and Thomas Brandon—both of them experts on documentary films — discussed the movies as an important factor in getting people to vote right in November.

Graduation was scheduled at a banquet on Saturday night, with Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Railway Trainmen and Chairman Frank Kingdon of the Natl. Citizens PAC as the chief speakers.

The three-day session in Washington is the fore-runner of similar schools to be conducted throughout the country.

Says C. B. Baldwin, executive vice-chairman of Natl. Citizens PAC:

"We envision this school session as a teachers college which will enable the students to return to their own communities and in furthering their 1946 campaign work to organize community schools of political action techniques.

"There is growing awareness of the need for political action by the average citizen, and it is our hope that Americans of all political beliefs, of varied backgrounds, and with the common purposes of perfecting our democratic processes, will learn the many technical aspects of political action.

"We look forward to the establishment of several community schools in the next few months, and to the extension of this educational program even after the 1946 elections."

At the Washington school representatives of many organizations learned practical things about politics. As that know-how spreads, American liberals and unions will become more and more effective in the political contests of next November.

SOMETHING DOING EVERY MINUTE! (At top) Sec. of Commerce Henry Wallace warns students "you've got to emphasize right down to the grass roots what's needed for peace." He talked at opening session. (Center) Two of the many girls attending the school take time out for the pause that refreshes, but classes went along despite the well-known Washington summer heat. (Lower) Classes opened up all sorts of bull sessions. Here's Clark Foreman, head of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, arguing out a couple of points with a student at Natl. Citizens PAC school.

This member of the Brewery Workers, newest affiliate of the CIO, suffers from the heat, but he is carrying the cooling stuff in brown bottles that relieves thirst. (Cincinnati Post Photo)

Gen. Sec.-Treas. Kromelbein

Gen. Rec. Sec. Hughlett

Gen. Corr. Sec. Feller

LEADERSHIP OF THE CIO BREWERY WORKERS

MEET THE CIO BREWERY WORKERS

HEIST the steins and drink, brothers, for June 19, 1946! That was the day that two fighting pioneers for industrial unionism in the United States were united.

That was the day the referendum votes showed that the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America had decided to join the CIO.

Thus were wed the first industrial union to be chartered by the AFL and the first federated organization of labor unions to put the American workers on the high road of industrial unionism.

90,000 Members

The Brewery Workers enter the CIO with nearly 90,000 members, some 12,600 of which are either in the armed services or maintain temporary withdrawal cards at $2 a year.

It also becomes the oldest union in the CIO. Its history as a national organization begins in 1886, sixty years ago.

Then it was a craft union. Only the brewers, the top-skilled men, belonged. But its first major strike in 1886 in New York City ended disastrously. The craft plan was immediately scuttled and the Brewery Workers began organizing industrially.

The then-young AFL issued it a charter in 1887.

But in 1901 several craft unions of the AFL began to raise the demand that the Brewery Workers surrender bits, pieces and chunks of its membership.

For 42 years the union battled valiantly against the insistent claims of the crafts. But when the AFL executive council demanded that it surrender, the Brewery Workers left the federation and assumed an independent status.

That ended on June 19, 1946.

Now let's move the cameras in for a closeup. Let's have a look at the newest members of the CIO.

Half-Dozen Crafts

First, the brewers. They stand guard on the important process of preparing the beer.

They see that the malt is cleaned at the cleaning-reel and poured into the mills which crush it into a coarse meal.

They labor over the hot mash tubs where the malt is combined with water and gelatinized substances and the temperatures gradually raised until it hits a perspiring peak of from 167 to 173 degrees.

Then the brewers must attend the filtration of the malt, by now boiled into a substance known as wort. More intense boiling as the filtered wort is built up with hops.

Yeast Is 'Pitched'

Now come the brewers who "live" in the only temperate zone in the bowels of the brewery. They handle the hop-infused wort as it is strained and cooled. They add the yeast, "pitching" it into the starting tank or settling tub and then stand watch over the fermentation.

Finally there are the brewers who work in the polar regions where the "green" beer is allowed to age for one to three months or longer at the freezing point, in the finishing cellars where the beer is pumped up with carbon dioxide gas (carbonation).

Now come another group of brewery workers: the bottlers. They could be called the barrelers or the keggers for they tend to the preparing and the filling of the 31-gallon barrels and the kegs. But most of them "bottle," for more than 60 per cent of America's annual beer output now is sold in bottles or cans.

This branch of the brewing industry is today highly-mechanized with ingenious devices which fill 250 bottles a minute. The "experts" in this field can move bottles from the conveyors to the cases at the rate of eight bottles a move, four with each hand.

Finally the Brewery Workers embrace in their organization the drivers. Like the men who must swing the heavy barrels and kegs, the drivers require —and have—strong arms and shoulders. They fall into two groups, the draught-beer drivers who work on straight wages, and the beer-bottle drivers who work on a straight guaranteed wage plus a commission.

Bargain Together

In every major brewing center save one—Milwaukee—the brewers, the bottlers, the draught drivers and the bottle drivers have separate locals. But when the collective-bargaining time rolls around they bargain as one —and strike as one.

(Milwaukee is an accidental exception. Membership fell so low during the Volstead era, all the members were combined in one local. They stayed that way after probihition was lifted.)

The Volstead Era (1920-1933 A. D., i.e., Awfully Dry) nearly killed off the Brewery Workers union. Membership fell lower than the alcoholic content of near-beer. It was then that its leaders strove—and successfully —to preserve the organization by moving into related fields.

Hence, today, the Brewery Workers embrace 3000 soft drink workers, 1800 malting workers, 1400 yeast workers, 500 syrup-makers, and 500 engaged in producing alcohols, vinegar, and, yes brother, even malt for malted milk.

The union and the brewing industry established one of the first National Recovery Act (NRA) codes setting up a basic 40-hour work week. When the Supreme Court junked NRA, the shorter work-week was continued and has been maintained ever since.

Straight wages—no piece rates, except for bottle drivers—is the industry pattern. But, except for the yeast industry, there are no industry-wide contracts. Wages are based on local patterns, but these are influenced by rates won in other brewing centers. The yeast industry contract covers all save wages, which are worked out locally.

Three Top Officers

The Brewery Workers bring to the CIO one feature of union structure unique in the American labor movement. It has no single top officer. It is administered and controlled by a triumvirate, the general secretary-treasurer, the general recording secretary, and the general corresponding secretary. A 2-1 majority among the three top officers is sufficient to underwrite an action.

This system, as well as the names given the top officers, are derived from the practices and the nomenclature worked out in the early German labor movement. Since the original membership was composed largely of German workers who fled the repression of the Junkers, they brought with them their traditions and practices.

The three leaders of the Brewery Workers are William J. Kromelbein, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., general secretary-treasurer; Edward Hughlett, of Waukesha, Wisc., general recording secretary, and Karl Feller, of Dayton, general corresponding secretary.

They make their headquarters in a handsome two-story brick building on one of Cincinnati's hills. Here, too, is published the union's weekly tabloid, the Brewery Worker, under the editorship of Emil Beinicke.

The aims and objects of the new CIO union include "active participation in the political labor movement of the country, on independent labor lines."

And in their Declaration of principles, the Brewery Workers affirm:

There is no power on earth strong enough to thwart the will of such a majority (of working people—Ed.) conscious of itself. It will irresistably tend toward its goal. It has natural right upon its side. The earth and all its wealth belong to all . . . The results belong to the community at large. It is organized labor that will finally succeed in putting these principles into actual practice, and in introducing a condition of things in which each shall enjoy the full product of its toil."

(Cincinnati Post Photo)

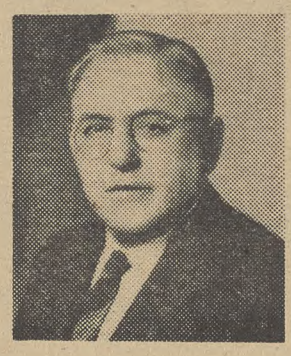
GIs enjoy the product of the Brewery Workers

THE MAN WITH A PLAN

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

UAW-CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Bill Driscoll, Texas, reports: Texas Engineering & Manufacturing Co., Grand Prairie, Texas, employees voted 79% for CIO, involving approximately 1300 workers. Reps. I. R. Gray and Joe Sayer assisted.



Cy O'Halloran, UAW West Coast Director, advises: Holly Heating Mfg. Co., Pasadena, Cal., CIO 38, No Union 8; Curtis-Wright Trailer Co., Los Angeles, CIO 44, AFL 13, no union 28; L. A. Young Spring & Wire Corp. (office employes), Maywood, Calif. CIO 10, no union 7, and Bendix Corp. (timekeepers), North Hollywod, Calif., CIO 4, no union 1.

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley, Cleveland, reports: Richmond Radiator Co. plant, division of Reynolds Metal Corp., Uniontown, Pa., UAW-CIO, came through with a smashing five to one victory, giving District 50 a smart lesson in unity. Intl. Rep. Waldo Sneary assisted in this campaign and much credit goes to the members of the bargaining committee, local union officers and local union president, Robert Savage.

Acting CIO Reg. Dir. Victor Ulivitch, Philadelphia, reports: Brisco Box Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J., CIO Furniture Workers 12, against 2; J. &. Steel Barrel Co., Philadelphia, USA-CIO 99, against 2.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, Denver, reports: Great Western Mushroom Co., Denver, CIO Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union 38, no union 13. Organizational work was in charge of ILWU Rep. Louis Levin assisted by CIO. Rep. Wyndham Mortimer.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir., Connecticut, advises: First National Stores of New Haven, UR&WDSEA-CIO 125, AFL 19. Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, CIO Rubber Workers, 459, no union 374. Aero Industries, Inc., Reynolds Flying School, New Haven Airport, CIO Field Rep. Caesar Guazzo organized the forty people in this unit and turned them over to UAW-CIO.

John J. Maurillo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Syracuse, reports: Schenectady Paper Box Co., CIO 14, no union 0; Revere Mfg. Co., CIO 27, against 0; Sweet Brothers Paper Mfg. Co., CIO 36, no union 10. Representative Harry Buckeye was in charge.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, advises: Oceanside Lumber Co., Baribaldi, Ore., CIO 80, AFL 43. Reps. Jim Lee and Leonard Simmons were in charge. Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., Camp Ironwood, Mich., CIO 15, no union 3.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, reports: United Brick & Tile Co., Des Moines, voted for IUMMSWA&CIO. President Harry Booth and Bus. Rep. James McDonnall of the Des Moines IUC were responsible for winning this election.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Or. UGCCWA-CIO, reports: St. Joseph Gas, Missouri, CIO 37, against 1. Reps. Ira Williams was in charge. Green Lee Plastic, St. Louis, CIO 78, against 74. Reg. Dir. Joe Appelbaum was in charge.

Joe Dernoncourt, CIO Reg. Dir., Oklahoma, reports: Swift & Co., Oklahoma City, CIO 37, against 1.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland Oreg., advises: Huntington Rubber Mills, Portland, CIO 40, AFL 5, no union 8. CIO Rep. Chester C. Dusten was in charge.

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Erie, Pa., advises that the CIO Fishermen and Allied Workers have been certified by the NLRB in the following cases: Smiley Fishing Co., Erie Harbor, Pa., Erie Fish Co., Erie Harbor, Pa., C. Howard Wilson Boat Co., J. C. Wilson Boat Co., Erie, Pa., Fred C. Ralph Fish Co., CIO 5, no union 1; Circle Fisheries, CIO 15, no union 1.

"CIO BUILDING"

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Ralph Tillotson, Erie, Pa., advises that the CIO groups in Erie have purchased a **"CIO Building"** at 126-8 E. 11th St., and have formed the **Erie CIO Home Corporation,** which is composed of the various CIO groups in the city who have bought shares in the new CIO home. In addition to Brother Tillotson, representatives of the Steelworkers, Rubber Workers, Electrical, Radio, Machine Workers, Office and Professional Workers and Newspaper Guild are already members of the Board of Directors. Good luck to all participating!

Francis M. McMahon, URRW Dist. Dir., New York, reports that they have signed an agreement affecting the Marine Department workers of six railroads belonging to Local 1463, CIO Railroad Workers. and advises this is the only instance in the country relative to major railroad negotiations where the workers received the 18½c per hour increase plus many so-called "rule" changes. Congratulations to all who participated in this fine achievement.

CIO Reg. Dir. Jos. D. Cannon, Kentucky, reports: Castel Show Case Co., Ashland, Ky., CIO 10, no union 2.

NEW PACT ASSISTS 14,000 AGENTS

A new agreement providing for improved union security and a retirement plan which doubles previous benefits for 14,000 industrial insurance agents throughout the country was signed this week by officials of the Prudential Insurance Company of America and the CIO Office and Professional Workers.

This is the third renewal of the contract between Prudential and the UOPWA, which also holds agreements covering agents employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. and other smaller insurance companies.

TEXTILE WORKERS SMASH DISTRICT 50 RAID ATTEMPT

Pres. Milton Murray of the CIO Newspaper Guild and other ANG leaders lay a wreath on the monument of John Mitchell, former Mine Workers leader. The ceremony took place during the ANG convention at Scranton, Pa., June 17-21.

JOHN L. LEWIS' biggest bid for stolen strength within the nation's huge textile industry was dealt a smashing blow this week, when, in an NLRB election, the CIO Textile Workers administered a five-to-one defeat to the United Construction Workers, District 50, United Mine Workers in the seven plants of the American Viscose Co.

Of the 10,908 valid votes cast, 8,987 were for TWUA-CIO, 1,747 were for District 50, and 141 were for "no union." This, in spite of the fact that District 50 organizers have been working at American Viscose Mills for the last two years and boasted that Lewis spent a quarter of a million dollars on his raid.

TWUA-CIO has been collective bargaining agent for the 17,000 American Viscose workers for nine years. Viscose locals were among the first to be chartered by the CIO in the early days of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in 1937.

Plants affected are at Lewistown, Marcus Hook, and Meadville, Pa.; Parkersburg and Nitro, W. Va., and Front Royal and Roanoke, Va. Wesley Cook, assistant director of TWUA's synthetic yarn division, assisted by John Babler and A. O. Boyles, conducted the campaign for TWUA.

District 50 minions suffered another setback when Local 66 of the Auto Workers at the Richmond Radiator Company in Uniontown, Pa., defeated an attempt by District 50 to raid their local by a 5 to 1 victory over the Lewis group.

GUILD MAPS ORGANIZING DRIVE

A $120,000 organizing program for the newspaper industry was adopted as the high point of the annual Newspaper Guild convention at Scranton, Pa., last week.

To push the drive it was recommended that the ANG hire an international director of organization and additional field organizers, with the international executive board instructed to explore the possibility of recruiting new organizers from the ranks of the guild on a one-year leave of absence basis.

The organizing drive, carried out partly through the district council plan, will be in full cooperation with the CIO southern drive and will put special stress on commercial departments. ANG Vice Pres. Ralph Novak of Detroit was named to lead the drive in six key midwestern cities.

At the same time the convention adopted a collective bargaining program aiming at a $100 weekly minimum for journeyman reporters and similar key jobs in all departments and a $50 minimum for any experienced worker in commercial or editorial departments. A 4-week annual vacation with pay, elimination of geographical differentials and a health and welfare fund paid by employers were included in the program.

The convention went on record for "full voluntary participation by guild locals" in the work of the CIO Political Action Committee, with the reservation that this "does not constitute blanket indorsemen of any candidate."

Public Support Shifts to Labor

You couldn't tell by the newspapers, but the Fortune magazine poll for June reveals that public opinion has shifted labor's side of the fence in the current labor-management disputes.

People were asked: Suppose you had been acting as a referee in labor-management disputes during the past three months, do you think your decision would probably have been more often in favor of labor's side or more often in favor of management's side?

	January, 1946	June, 1946
Labor	25.7	37.1
Management	44.7	36.6
Don't know	29.6	26.3

NLRB RULE HELPS CIO

THE first round in the direct competition between the CIO and the AFL in their drives to increase union strength in the South went this week to the CIO Atomic Workers Organizing Committee at Oak Ridge, Tenn. The NLRB ordered the industrial type of bargaining unit, as opposed to the craft type, to be set up at the three operating companies — Tennessee Eastman, Carbide and Chemicals Corp.

The rules and regulations issued the elections among the 20,000 by the NLRB in preparation for workers of the Oak Ridge plants were announced by Daniel Leary, special agent for the NLRB who had investigated and reported upon the situation in Oak Ridge.

Leary said he believed that an early election in the Oak Ridge plants could be arranged with the consent of all parties.

The NLRB's decision in ordering the industrial type of bargaining union represents a distinct CIO victory, for CIO has demonstrated that bargaining through One Big Union on the industrial pattern is the only effective way to give workers adequate bargaining strength.

"It's mostly for our children," said one of the strikers at a meeting. Shown here is Myron Goley, a striker's son, holding a jam sandwich which he has just received at strike headquarters. Myron joins in all the strike activities—when his father permits him.

James Lustig (left), District 4 representative, UE-CIO, and George J. Reiss, veteran AFL leader for 58 years, who is honorary chairman of the "Joint Labor Committee to Settle the Phelps-Dodge Strike."

Ernesto Cubero, of the NMU, member of a 7-man committee from the newly formed Committee for Maritime Unity, which has pledged support of the Phelps-Dodge strikers, shaking hands with Charles MacLaren, president of UE Local 441, which is on strike against the company. Others in the picture are NMU members.

PHELPS-DODGE STRIKERS AGAINST 'GOOD OLD DAYS'

Story by Marty Solow ● Photos by Marian Hille

THE Phelps-Dodge plant at Elizabeth, N. J., which manufactures copper wire, was struck in January, 1946, after the company refused to accept a War Labor Board decision in a two-year-old case. The members of the union, the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, are still on the picket line.

The company has since ignored a mediation offer from the United States Department of Labor and has refused to bargain in good faith with the union.

The company denies higher wages, holidays with pay and other benefits to its workers which competing companies have already granted to their workers.

The company hired Tony Anastasia, held several years ago for $100,000 bail, for his connections with New York's infamous "Murder, Inc." to direct a group of thugs and scabs in an attempt to break the strike. The strike-breakers attacked a boatload of strikers in New York harbor, injuring two so severely that hospital treatment was required.

The company doesn't want any kind of union so it can go back to the "good old days" when it paid 15 cents an hour. That's the way Wylie Brown, president of the company in Elizabeth, N. J., feels about it.

But it's a different story with the strikers, who belong to UE Local 441.

They know what the score is. They know that victory for the union means good wages, job security and decent working conditions. They know that defeat means sub-standard working conditions and low wages.

That's why they ignore company leaflets which the mailman deposits at their doorsteps in a steady stream.

Bulletin

The union has filed suit against the Phelps-Dodge company and the city of Elizabeth on their violation of civil liberties in barring citizens (strikers at plant) from access to a public street adjacent to the plant. Company guards permit everyone but strikers to enter street.

That's why they laugh when the company shrieks that they are being "misled" by a "small selfish group of irresponsible outside agitators."

Nicholas Yapchanyk, who has been working at the plant since 1910 has an answer for company propaganda:

"A long time ago," he says, "I could work 72 hours without sleeping. Now I am getting old. I have to sleep a little bit." He knows what happens when a factory is run by one of industry's little Hitlers. Now he does picket duty 28 hours a week.

Trafe Staazak started making cable in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1910 and remembers getting $1.40 a day. He made 81 cents an hour before the strike and he's fighting now to protect his union and prevent a return to sub-standard wages.

Several weeks before the strike began Frank Denisowitch was accidentally entangled in a coil of wire, hoisted into a machine and killed instantly. There's a lot he could say—if he were here to speak.

All through the plant there are many whose glass eyes, missing fingers or scarred faces back up the town's view of Phelps-Dodge as a "slaughternouse." They've got something to say about the strike and they're 100% behind it.

The strike-breaking efforts of the company and its importation of thugs into Elizabeth resulted in the formation of a "Joint Committee to Settle the Phelps-Dodge Strike" in which the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and independent unions, representing over 40,000 workers, have gone down the line for Local 441 in its fight for an 18½-cent-an-hour general increase, six paid holidays and union security.

The committee met with the mayor of Elizabeth to protest the presence of strike-breakers in that city. The mayor agreed with the committee and called the company to effect their removal. Phelps-Dodge turned down his request.

During the last depression, men would line up for work outside of one of the Phelps-Dodge plants. From one of the supervisors, there would come the command, "Roll up your sleeves and flex your muscles." And up the line he'd go feeling each man's muscle to see if he were strong enough for the company's needs.

These men whose muscles, whose sweat, whose eyes and bones and blood have gone into the manufacture of copper wire for decades, know that whatever they get will have to be forced from the copper boss. They know that if they don't act, they'll get nothing.

That's why there's no talk of quitting.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS By Rose H. Alschuler

Photo by Pinney of Monkmeyer Press Photo

Are Your Children Always Affectionate?

Healthy children aren't angels! Aggression, the desire to push the other fellow over and feelings of rivalry are natural. To love brothers and sisters one minute, and the next—when they somehow get in our way—to wish they'd never been born, is just human. It is very important, when the bad moments come, to remember that Jimmy's desire to "biff" his little brother is natural. It isn't that he doesn't love his brother—only, Jimmy being human, like the rest of us, is full of good and bad temper, of love and anger. We just have to keep trying to keep the loving side up.

ASK SUPPORT FOR SEAMEN'S BILL

A little band of determined women, headed by Mrs. Florence Schenkman of Brooklyn, descended on Congress this week to demand passage of the Jackson Bill (HR 1899) which gives seamen the right to draw unemployment compensation. The bill has been bottled up in committee for months.

Armed with petitions containing more than 4,000 signatures backing up their position, the women who do not represent any organization, saw Reps. Klein, Celler, Buckley and Keogh, all Democrats from New York and Senators Mead (D., N. Y.), Pepper (D., Fla), Radcliffe (D., Md.), and Magnuson, D., Wash.).

WFTU FOR FREE GERMAN UNIONS

The executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, meeting in Moscow, has drafted a program for the strengthening of democratic unionism in conquered Germany, according to dispatches from Moscow. The WFTU will recommend to the Allied Control Council in Germany a plan for the "development of a free democratic trade union movement in all occupation zones."

The recommendations also called for the formation of industrial, rather than craft unions, urged union status in official denazification bodies, and urged the unions to carry on "systematic re-education of the German youth" in the spirit of democracy.

GOOD HOUSING = HEALTHY FAMILIES

By ANNA BERENSON

Washington Housing Representative, CIO United Auto Workers

FOR the first time in our history there is a chance that families of veterans and workers in the low and middle income groups may find it possible to realize a long cherished dream to own a home in a decent neighborhood. The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, (S 1592) if passed, would make this possible.

Although this bill is important to the whole nation, it is of particular interest to the housewives among our working population, upon whom the responsibility for rearing children and creating a healthful family atmosphere rests.

Every veteran and worker has a right to expect a real home for himself and his family. He should be able to find relaxation and happiness in his home. Space, a quiet restful street, a bright and cheerful house, some yard, play space for children, good light and ventilation in all the rooms, a kitchen with modern conveniences, room arrangements which provide privacy for various members of the family, closet and storage space—these are minimum requirements.

We in America, with our tremendous productive capacity, should be able to expect at least this, not to mention the many modern facilities which are available to us for the purpose of making housekeeping and child rearing a pleasure instead of a burden.

Why is it that our industrial buildings are the finest in the world while we are so backward in the production of housing? It is because the "slick" real estate "speculators" with their "jerry-built" houses and flats, completely standardized as to overcrowding and shoddy construction, have had an unequalled lush market for years due to the critical shortage of housing.

These speculative real estate groups have not made even a pretense of trying to build houses for families that live in the slums. Instead they have carried on a continuous campaign of opposition to public housing and slum clearance. These are the same people who clamor for restrictions against labor unions, want OPA ended, and who hurl charges of "regimentation" and "socialism," at every measure which attempts to give the people a better standard of living.

The groups which make up the real estate lobby include the monopoly-minded producers of critical materials which go into building, the money lenders and the small speculative group of home builders. Their only objective is to make an easy killing for themselves during the period of high prices and scarcity shelter. They have a fund of five million dollars which they are using to carry on the biggest pressure campaign in history to prevent passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill.

In spite of this tremendous opposition, it is absolutely essential that we begin to build houses to make it possible for our veterans, workers, housewives, and our children to live normal, healthy lives. It is urgent that we see to it that our slums, which breed disease and crime, are eliminated and housing built in neighborhoods that offer some real chance for decent living.

Will the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill help correct the evils of the slums and enable our veterans and our workers to own or rent decent homes in good neighborhoods? It most certainly will. For the first time we have a national housing program which has been called by many people the "Magna Carta" of housing.

The CIO Housing Dept. has had a great deal to do with the fact that in this bill it will be possible for the first time to bring the cost of new housing within the reach of the pocketbooks of families of organized labor. This bill will make it possible to clear slums, to build public housing for the lowest income group, to help families that can "pay their own way" own their individual homes at monthly payments which are reasonable.

And most important of all, the bill, if passed, will insure that future housing will conform to decent standards of livability. It will encourage the building of houses in planned communities where the land and homes are developed from the consumers' point of view rather than from the speculators'. Under this bill community facilities such as day care centers, health clinics, schools, play areas for children and commercial facilities can be financed and built and can easily become a part of every well-planned project.

This is exactly why the real estate lobby is fighting the passage of this bill with all its vigor. In spite of them, however, we have managed to get the bill passed in the Senate.

Hearings are starting on this bill in the House Banking and Currency Committee of which Brent Spence is chairman during the week of July 1. It is important that we in organized labor, especially we women who have so much to gain by the passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill let Spence and our Congressmen know that this bill must be speedily passed in the House and sent to the President to become law. We have only a few weeks left bfore Congress adjourns.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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POLITICAL ACTION, MEXICAN STYLE

By FRAN ALLAN

BIGGEST hat in the Mexican political ring is a union sombrero, as more than two million organized workers climax a 12-month campaign on July 7 to elect labor's candidate, Miguel Aleman, to the presidency of the Mexican Republic.

Aleman is indeed labor's candidate, for his first endorsement for the presidency came from the CTM—Confederation of Mexican Workers—the giant among Mexican labor unions, organized on an industrial basis like the CIO.

CTM used its own program as the political yardstick for measuring the potential candidates, and Aleman stood tall against it. His program is the program of the CTM, and his six-year record as Secretary of the Interior under President Avila Camacho is the consistent story of a fighter for the peoples' progress.

The CTM support was quickly followed by endorsement from the National Farmers' Federation and from the National Federation of Popular Organizations — the three groups comprising the official government party of Mexico, the PRM. In January of 1946, the CTM candidate Aleman was acclaimed the candidate of PRM at its nominating convention.

Meanwhile, reaction south of the border found its official representative in Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Secretary, who helped to maneuver a seat for fascist Argentina at the San Francisco Conference last year.

No sooner had Padilla announced that he would run in opposition to Aleman than the Mexican political scene became strongly reminiscent of the Roosevelt-Dewey battle in 1944.

Standing firmly on a platform of red herrings, Pedilla and his big-business backers loudly promised the Mexican workers to do everything the Comacho government had done, and everything the Aleman government would do, but of course to do it much better, and without "government interference."

The organized Mexican workers, carrying the ball for their own candidate, soon found that they were also carrying the ball for the working people of the United States. For the most ardent supporters of Padilla come from the ranks of our own anti-union industralists.

Padilla himself admitted it. In an interview in the newspaper **"La Prensa,"** he said: "More than one big North American company has offered me money. I might say I have been offered millions. But I have steadfastly refused all such bids."

But just as the American people, guided by CIO-PAC, refused to let the monopolists dictate Dewey, so the Mexican unionists are refusing to let our monopolists put in Padilla.

On July 7, the Mexican trade unions will look back on a full nine months dedicated to the election of their own candidate, and of the congressional and local government support that will enable him to put their program into action.

SAME ISSUES

Mexican voters go to the polls July 7 to elect their president. South of the Rio Grande, as in the United States, the issues revolve about the basic problems of great wealth vs. the people. Fran Allan, just back from Mexico, gives CIO NEWS readers a first-hand account of how the people are doing.

As far back as October of 1945, more than 300,000 persons, most of them union members, marched in a five-hour stream past the candidate's reviewing stand in Mexico City. It was the biggest political demonstration in the country's history, and keynoted the vigorous determination with which Mexican trade unions are participating in the political life of their nation.

"Pro-Aleman" committees, set up in all CTM affiliates, are charged with the responsibility of mobilizing the membership in complete support of the national, state and local PRM candidates.

Millions of pieces of literature have been distributed to and by CTM members, and more millions of buttons, window stickers, and auto plates. Vivid posters in union offices and meeting halls proclaim the Aleman program of full employment, healthful dwellings, rural electrification, industrialization, growth of the trade unions.

Demonstrations and rallies for the PRM candidates take on all the colorful and tuneful gaiety of a fiesta, and it's usually a safe bet that the most elaborate floats and the biggest banners have come from the hands of a CTM "Pro-Aleman" committee.

The unions' own delegates help to nominate the candidates, and registration is eliminated by the Mexican procedure of delivering a voter's permit to each eligible citizen. (Union members or members of a unionist's family who are eligible but fail to receive permits consult the committee for aid in establishing their eligibility.) Thus the committees have been able to concentrate, throughout the campaign, on publicizing the issues and the Aleman answers.

In the face of almost unanimous opposition on the part of the Mexican press, and in spite of provocations and of red-baiting orgies by Padilla and his supporters, the committees have done their work well.

The proverbial needle would be harder to find than a CTM member or his neighbor who doesn't know all about Aleman, his program, his record, and the importance of electing him on July 7.

Mexican political experts are predicting an Aleman landslide —and already they are giving organized labor and the CTM in particular a major share of the credit.

Women can't vote in Mexico—yet. But that doesn't stop these pretty senoritas from working for the election of their candidate, Miguel Aleman. The girls are members of the CTM (Workers Confederation of Mexico), which has gone all-out for Aleman. BELOW: As far back as the eye can see, marches a CTM parade in Monterrey during a political demonstration. In the front ranks are workers from the Mexican movie industry. Political dopesters predict labor's staunch support will place Aleman in the Mexican "White House."

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

RECONCILED TO THE IDEA OF JIM'S GOING TO WARRENTOWN TO DO A STORY ON MILL CONDITIONS, PEGGY IS STILL DISTURBED OVER OTHER — ROMANTIC ASPECTS OF THE VENTURE. SHE INQUIRES WHETHER KIT HAS ANY PRETTY SISTERS, AND...

I HAVEN'T ANY SISTERS, MISS, BUT...

WELL, I THINK YOU'LL MORE THAN DO...

I DIDN'T MEAN TO FOOL YOU FOLKS —

HOW COME THE MAS-QUERADE?

YOU SEE, THINGS IS PRETTY TOUGH DOWN HOME SINCE WE TRIED TO START A UNION OF OUR OWN, AND COMPANY'S HEARD OF YOUR ORGANIZIN' DRIVE...

... SO I HAD TO SLIP OUT OF TOWN AS A STRANGER. BESIDES, FOLKS THOUGHT I'D BE A LOT SAFER, IF I HITCH-HIKED UP HERE, DRESSED AS A BOY.

BUT, HONEST— I DIDN'T MEAN NO HARM BY IT.

YOU'RE ALL RIGHT, KIT. I DON'T KNOW WHY I SHOULD FEEL AS THOUGH YOU HAD TRICKED ME, UNLESS...

...I'M GETTING TO BE JUST A BIT JEALOUS.

WELL, IF **THAT'S** WHAT'S BOTHERING YOU...

NOW GO DOWN AND GET ONE HECK OF A STORY, JIM. AND... BE CAREFUL.

YOU BET HE'LL BE CAREFUL, PEGGY. HE'S GOT MORE 'N A MITE OF REASON TO BE!

ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

Pass the 65c Wage Bill

Having voted for a raft of amendments to the OPA bill, some House reactionaries are trying to kid the public into believing they are against inflation.

Their way of doing it is to label the 65c minimum wage bill as inflationary, on the false theory that a 25c hourly wage boost for the worst paid people in the country will upset the economy.

While they talk that way, many of these same Congressmen are hopeful that no minimum pay bill will be passed without the Pace rider, which would pour several billion dollars into the hands of big farmers and food processing companies.

The minimum wage bill (S. 1349) was passed by the Senate some time ago with the Pace rider attached. Now the bill is buried in the House Rules Committee, whose polltax bloc has determined to keep it there.

Meanwhile, House liberals are hopeful of drawing up a new bill and of by-passing the Rules Committee. They deserve full support in their efforts to help the lowest-income groups among the country's workers.

No Place for Fascism

The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee is to be congratulated for its prompt action to investigate the campaign for re-election being conducted by Sen. Theodore Bilbo in Mississippi.

Bilbo's campaign has been strongly reminiscent of the talk that used to come from a man named Hitler. Veterans returning from the wars must think "this is where I come in" when they read accounts of Bilbo's speeches.

A week ago, for instance, he called upon every "red-blooded Anglo-Saxon man in Mississippi to resort to any means to keep hundreds of Negroes from the polls in the July 2 primary." And, in a clear call for violence against Negro citizens, Bilbo added that "if you don't know what that means, you are just not up on your persuasive means."

Sen. Glenn Taylor (D. Ida.), in calling for an official probe of Bilbo's remarks, commented:

"I do not know whether the report is an accurate one. I hope it is not. Newspapers have been known to err before.

"But the situation is a very serious one and it reflects upon the dignity of the Senate.

"If our members are not respected as the duly elected representatives of their states, their prestige will fall."

And Sen. Smith (R. N. J.) commented that Bilbo's remark was "a terrible thing if it is true."

The decision of Sen. Green (D. R. I.), chairman of the committee, is doubly welcome because of recent actions taken by the House.

That body has already cited one person for contempt of the notorious Wood-Rankin Un-American Committee, and may take similar action against two officials of an anti-fascist refugee committee who thought the committee's fascist-minded investigators had no business demanding all their files.

The Wood-Rankin Committee has declined to investigate the reborn Ku Klux Klan, whose activities are rousing southern liberals to action.

Having fought a war against fascism abroad, it's time we cracked down on some of our homegrown would-be dictators.

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

POLL TAX: Supporters of the bill to outlaw the poll tax in seven Southern states hope they can get the bill to the floor of the Senate early in July.

H.R. 7 was passed by the House months ago. The Senate has shown marked reluctance even to debate the issue; but strong advocates of the resolution feel it may be possible to bring it up immediately after the big federal appropriations bill has been passed.

So this is a good time to remind your Senators that you want action on the polltax.

Write the Senators today; ask them to help bring the bill to the Senate floor, to fight against any possible filibuster, and to vote for its passage at the earliest possible moment.

ATOMIC ENERGY: The House Military Affairs Committee is still playing around with the McMahon Bill (S. 1717), designed to provide intelligent, constructive use of atomic energy.

It's almost nine months since the first atom bomb exploded in Japan; and now, as the fourth one goes boom at Bikini, the House committee still appears anxious to keep atomic energy as a plaything for the brass hats.

The McMahon Bill, which has been endorsed by CIO and thousands of leaders in the fields of education, science, industry and government, provides for civilian control of the atom while preserving necessary security.

But the Military Affairs Committee insists upon giving the military men wide control powers.

If humanity is to benefit by our new knowledge of atomic power, the McMahon Bill is a necessary first step. Write and wire your Congressman to vote for the McMahon Bill—without amendments.

HOUSING: After weeks of delay, the House Banking & Currency Committee has finally ordered hearings on the vitally important Wagner-Ellender-Taft low-cost housing bill.

CIO representatives in Washington have been clamoring for hearings, and will be appearing before the committee in the next few days.

Meanwhile, you can help get yourself some decent housing by writing to Rep. Spence, chairman of the House Banking Committee, and to your own Representative; demand quick action and a favorable vote on S. 1592.

ANTI-LABOR BILLS: Outright restrictive measures against the unions seem destined to be forgotten; but anti-labor Congressmen are making a habit of tacking sections of them on to other, necessary bills. Tell your Congressman to fight and vote against all these amendments.

Facts Pile Up

During the past two months, the Senate Labor Committee has been gathering a mass of material on the need for a national health program, as proposed in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill.

That bill would set up a national insurance system, very much along the lines of the existing social security system, to help millions of workers pay their doctor and hospital bills.

Dr. Michael M. Davis, chairman of the executive committee of the Committee for the Nation's Health, offered some convincing facts on the need for passage of the bill.

"In 1941," he pointed out, "all the 300 health and accident companies together paid out in benefits some 160 million dollars.

"The total direct wage losses of workers plus all medical costs were 3½ billion dollars.

"Thus these private companies covered only 5% of the potential need as measured in money."

Dr. Davis also criticized a substitute bill which has been sponsored by Sen. Taft (R. O.). The Taft proposal would provide limited charity benefits for a few families—but as Dr. Davis noted, what Americans want is an insurance program for the majority of self-supporting families.

That's the heart of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. Ask your Senator to support it.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control HR 6042	Extends price control act to June, 1947, with batch of weakening amendments.	Joint conference committee's "booby trap" bill passed by House. Vote expected in Senate.	Wire President Truman to veto bill and ask Congress to approve extension of OPA "as is."
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program necessary to give U. S. badly needed homes.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee starting to hold hearings.	Send wires to your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee, to act fast on this bill.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; House Rules Committee has pigeonholed the bill.	Ask Representatives to force action for 65c and added coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Truman anti-strike bill S. 2255 HR 6578	Provides basis for outlawing strikes, squashing unions, drafting strikers.	Senate passed somewhat milder version. Bill now in House Rules Committee.	Wire Senators and Congressmen to vote against bill if it comes up again.
Labor Appropriation Bill	Title IV on NLRB bars Wagner Act to thousands of workers in food processing industry.	Scheduled for study by Senate Appropriations Committee. Senate will probably vote next week.	Wire members of Senate Appropriations Committee and your Senators to restore NLRB funds for food workers' cases.
Hobbs Bill HR 32	under guise of anti-racketeering title, provides new anti-labor weapon.	Passed this week by Senate.	Wire Pres. Truman to veto.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

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NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
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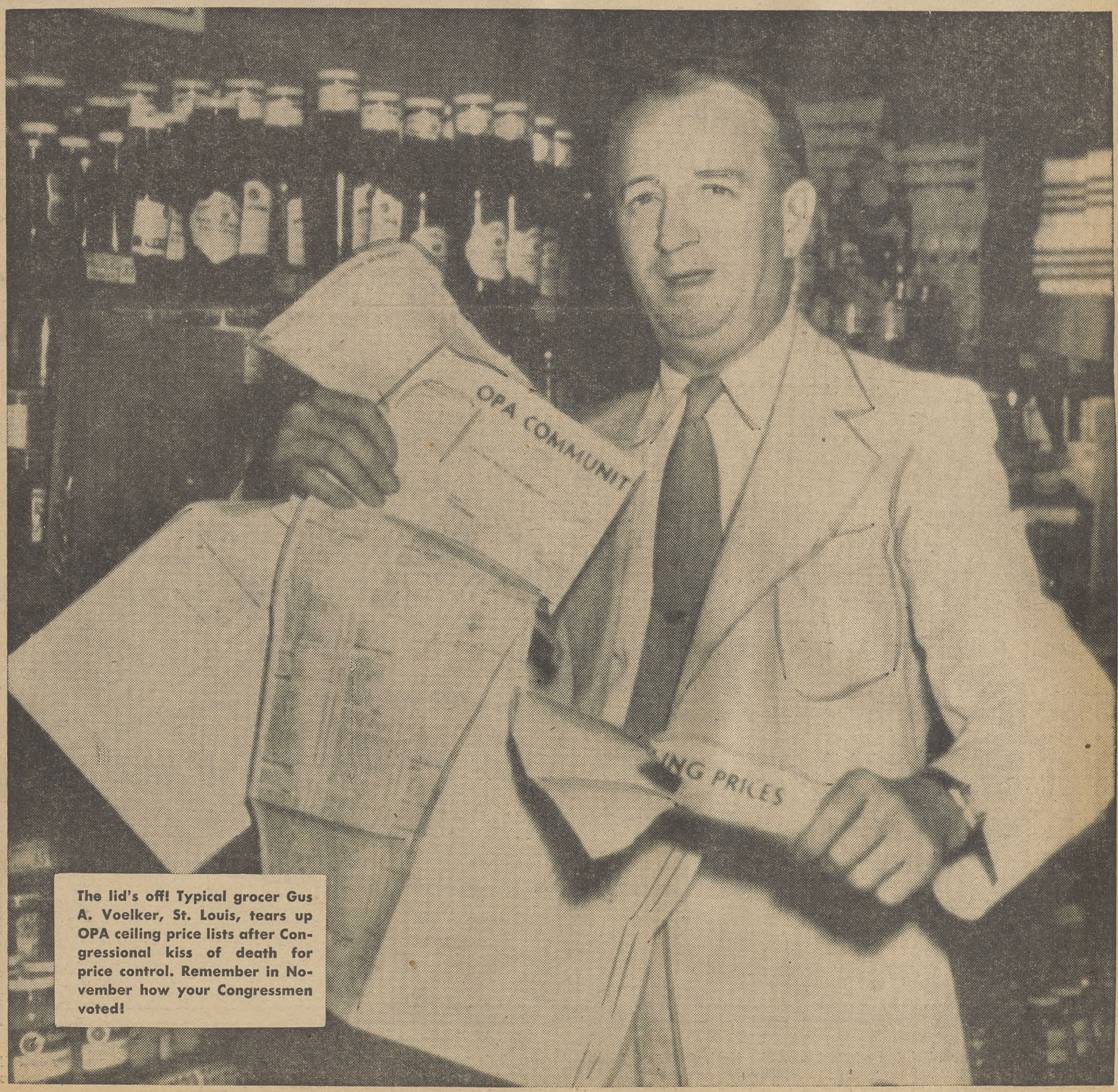
July 8, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS



The lid's off! Typical grocer Gus A. Voelker, St. Louis, tears up OPA ceiling price lists after Congressional kiss of death for price control. Remember in November how your Congressmen voted!

THE FUTURE

with confidence

Rising Prices Seen Starting Inflation Riot
WASH. POST
Upswing Now Just A Picnic Unless OPA Is Restored, Economists Say.

NEW YORK--WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES HAVE BOOMED TO THE HIGHEST GENERAL LEVEL SINCE JULY 29, 1920, SINCE THE DEATH OF OPA, DUN & BRADSTREET, INC., REPORTED.
7/3--ST 1149A RO

Butter Dealer Predicts Price Of $1 a Pound
PM
By Sidney Marcus

The members of the National Association of Manufacturers have no intention of rocking the inflation boat—now or at any other time.

STOP-GAP PRICE CURBS ABANDONED; TREASURY WARNS TAXES MAY GO UP; MEATS SOAR, OTHER RISES ARE LIKELY

CITY RISE UP TO 50%

Meat Increases Up to 20 Cents a Pound Reflect End of Subsidies

VEGETABLES, FRUITS DOWN

Milk Producers Say a 2 or 3 Cent Jump Is Needed to Prevent Shortage
N.Y. TIMES
By CHARLES GRUTZNER

The first big break-through in retail food prices came yesterday when butcher shops that had shunned the black markets while price controls were in effect suddenly hoisted their prices, the increases amounting to more than 50 per cent in some cases.

The increases which did not deter buying in a market where supply was still far short of normal demand, came despite pledges of trade associations to "hold the line" against inflationary trends resulting from the lapse of Federal price controls.

While legitimate meat prices

PRICES FOR COTTON UP 42 TO 52 POINTS

Commission House and Trade Support Aids Advance—Selling Not Aggressive
N.Y. TIMES

Reflecting the demise of the Office of Price Administration, the cotton futures market on the New York Cotton Exchange experienced an active session yesterday, with closing prices 42 to 52 points net higher.

oduction of go , prices will re willing to

at majority of American manufacturers are det uce as much as the can, to sell at the possible prices

n manufactu at such price in- s may be nec fully justified by in wage and costs.

roduction gets rolling again, sup prices wi easonab d . . . bl ll disapp the per ty that

Commodity Prices Rise Sharply In Confused, Hesitant Trading

Dealings in Some Lines Are Halted Because of Uncertainty About OPA Revival—Cattle, Cotton Quotations Soar
N.Y. TIMES

Prices of agricultural products and other commodities advanced sharply in hesitant and confused trading yesterday as markets tried to adjust themselves to conditions created by week-end developments with respect to the Price Control Act. In most instances, trad

7¼ cents. Wheat was up 15 cents, to $2.32⅛ a bushel, and oats 15 cents, to $1.18⅜. No prices were available for rye and flour. Trading was halted in some commodities as a result of

Western Packers Plan 20% Boost in Prices

The Western States Meat Packers Association, claiming 90 per cent of the business done by independent packers in nine Western States, announced last night that prices would be raised today an average of 20 per cent above ceiling prices on all grades of meat. E. F. Forbes, president of the association, said prices for top grades would go up 30 per cent.

D. C. Milk Price Reaches 19 Cents for All-Time High
WASH. NEWS

Washington's retail delivered milk price today increased 3 cents a quart to 19 cents, the highest figure ever paid here.

By the

dairy farmers on the basis of May

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

For a Better Tomorrow for Everybody

Leading the fight for abolition of OPA was the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers. This week the NAM took full page ads in daily newspapers to tell the public that NAM members "face the future with confidence"—that they want a "better tomorrow for everybody." The CIO NEWS reproduces the ad, above, along with a few clippings from the daily press about the "better tomorrow" that the NAM is helping bring us.

OPA Compromise

FIGHT FOR LIFE IN SENATE

A "COMPROMISE" OPA bill, stripping out some provisions of the notorious Taft amendment but retaining numerous amendments to which labor and consumers had voiced objection, appeared ready for debate and vote in the Senate as The CIO NEWS went to press.

The compromise, approved in the Senate Banking Committee by a 12-5 vote, followed a hectic week of legislative activity during which uncontrolled prices headed upwards in line with previous predictions. As the week ended, nationwide protests against the scuttling and crippling of price control were being voiced on an unprecedented scale.

The House earlier had passed a simple 20-day "as is" extension of price control, but a similar effort in the Senate was defeated through the objections of Sen. O'Daniel (D. Tex.) and a few of his cohorts.

The new bill would extend rent and price control until June 30, 1947 and re-establish all ceilings and OPA regulations in effect when the old law expired. Like the old, amended bill, the version approved by the Banking Committee gives the Secretary of Agriculture rather than the OPA the final say on which agricultural products are to be controlled, and it sets up an independent board with power to over-rule either the OPA or the Agriculture Dept. on retention of ceilings for specific commodities.

Also missing from the new bill are the maximum average price plan to spur production of low-cost clothing; the billion dollar cut in food subsidies, and provisions to spur the lifting of controls on other items.

Over the shoulder of Congress stood the American people, united as on few previous peacetime occasions, to defend their living standards from inflation and ruin.

Standing shoulder to shoulder with hundreds of other organizations of women, consumers, veterans, minority groups and civic leaders, the CIO moved quickly to build public protest against the crippling of price control.

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, called on all unions to mobilize sentiment in their communities for immediate passage of a new, effective act. He urged CIO affiliates to confer with mayors and governors in order to secure proclamations calling for hold-the-line emergency measures, and suggested development of Citizens Price Defense Committees throughout the nation.

The results of the activities of CIO and other organizations, and of the public wrath at their sell-out by profit-builders in Congress and in the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, were quick to come. Shortly after President Truman had vetoed the phoney extension bill, with its wide open profit bonuses in the shape of the Taft amendemnt, unprecedented volumes of mail and telegrams deluged the nation's capital. The messages were heavily weighted in favor of continued price control.

The CIO statements and calls to action were too numerous to mention in detail. They came from international unions, state and city councils, and local unions by the hundred.

In N. Y., Chairman Sidney Hillman of PAC urged all PAC groups to plunge into the price control fight, warning that passage of a new OPA bill is necessary to preserve the "hopes of the people for peacetime economic stability."

"In 1946," he said, "Congress must be told that the people will hold them strictly accountable for their action on this vital measure."

Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union said that removal of controls in the textile industry will force a disastrous spiral of inflation. The N. Y. City CIO urged workers to hold shop meetings and to wire their Congressmen.

"The combination of polltax Democrats and big business Republicans, the Taft-Byrd-Rankin axis aimed at the American people, has . . . wrecked the OPA," a statement issued by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers charged.

"Congress by this action is in effect nullifying wage agreements that had to be wrung from industry at great cost to the American people."

The public protests, together with evidence of immediate rises in the cost of living, obviously had the effect of chastening Congressmen who only a few days earlier had been parroting the NAM salestalk that "nothing much would happen".

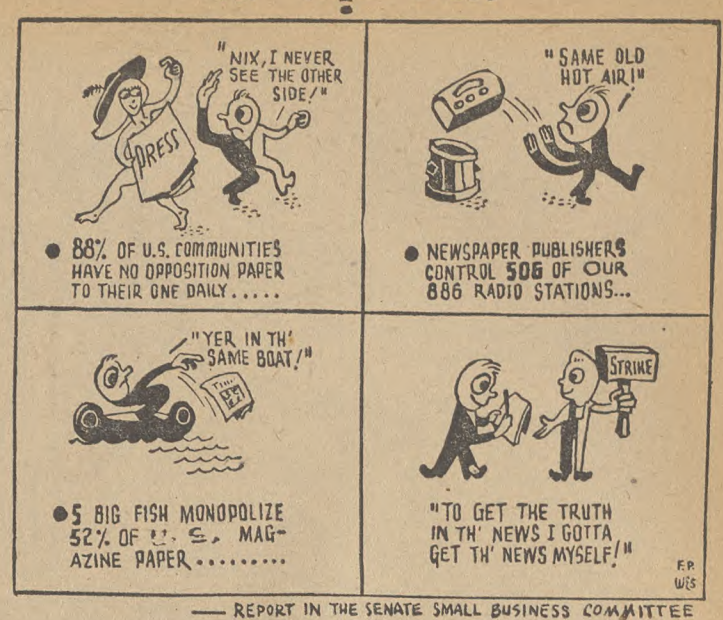
From every section of the nation, the rent increases were frightening. In Kansas City a landlord jumped rent for an apartment from $47.50 to $75 a month. In Chicago a man who had secured OPA help in cutting his rent from $35 to $31 a month, was told that hereafter it would be $70.

Food store prices also ascended rapidly, and feverish activity on the nation's wholesale commodity markets spelled out higher retail prices in the next few weeks. Against these tangible facts, the cries of the NAM that "everything's gonna be all right" rang hollow.

In a speech at the Natl. Lawyers Guild in Cleveland, CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman warned that 40% of the nation's savings are concentrated in the hands of 10% of the people, with the result that large masses of people are living on current income.

To maintain their living standards, Pressman declared, wage increases will be necessary, along with improved minimum wages and strict price control, if the national economy is to be provided with sufficient purchasing power to keep its wheels in motion.

Nevertheless, five Senators on the Banking Committee—Taft (R. O.), Butler (R. Nebr.), Capper (R. Kans.), Buck (R. Del.), Millikin (R. Col.) and Hickenlooper (R. Iowa) voted against the new price bill. All have been consistent foes of OPA in any form or with any powers.



Nice Work If You Can Get It!

$2 MILLION AND A CONGRESSMAN

A FRIENDLY - to - business Congressman and some fat little war contractors who raked in nearly $2 million in "salaries" during the national emergency provided a show this week that was hardly calculated to stimulate patriotism among at least 40% of the people whose income has been so low that they have savings averaging only $40 each.

The show was put on before the Senate War Investigating Committee. It was really small-fry stuff, with the dynamite reserved (possibly) for the "Big Hundred"—the 100 corporations that accounted for two thirds of all prime war contracts, or a total of $117,634,400,000.

The friendly-to-business Congressman was Rep. Andrew J. May (D. Ky.), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee and co-sponsor of the May-Johnson bill which would turn over control of atomic bombs to the military.

May of course, was perhaps simply interested in helping to make a few small corporations a little bit bigger—something that business generally has been steadily plugging at until, now, 250 corporations control two-thirds of the nation's productive facilities.

But an eager-beaver medal should have been awarded him for his efforts, which helped bring two families who controlled 19 mid-west war firms a tidy little $1,690,000. It was split up among A. B. and Bertha Gellman, J. T. and Rae Weiss, and Henry M. and M. W. Garson. The Washington agent of the firms, J. F. Freeman, got $113,625 from 1942 to 1945.

May's part in the deal, which involved among other firms the Batavia Metal Products Co., Batavia, Ill., and the Basin Metal Products Co., was cited in testimony before the Senate Investigating Commitee in the form of confidential memoranda.

While May's reported conversation said that he wanted simply "an equal chance" for the firms, he also asked Maj. Gen. H. H. Campbell, Jr., chief of Army Ordnance, to "jump on" the head of the Chicago ordnance district in behalf of them.

May intervened at least three times on behalf of the firms, to aid in their manpower, production and contract problems.

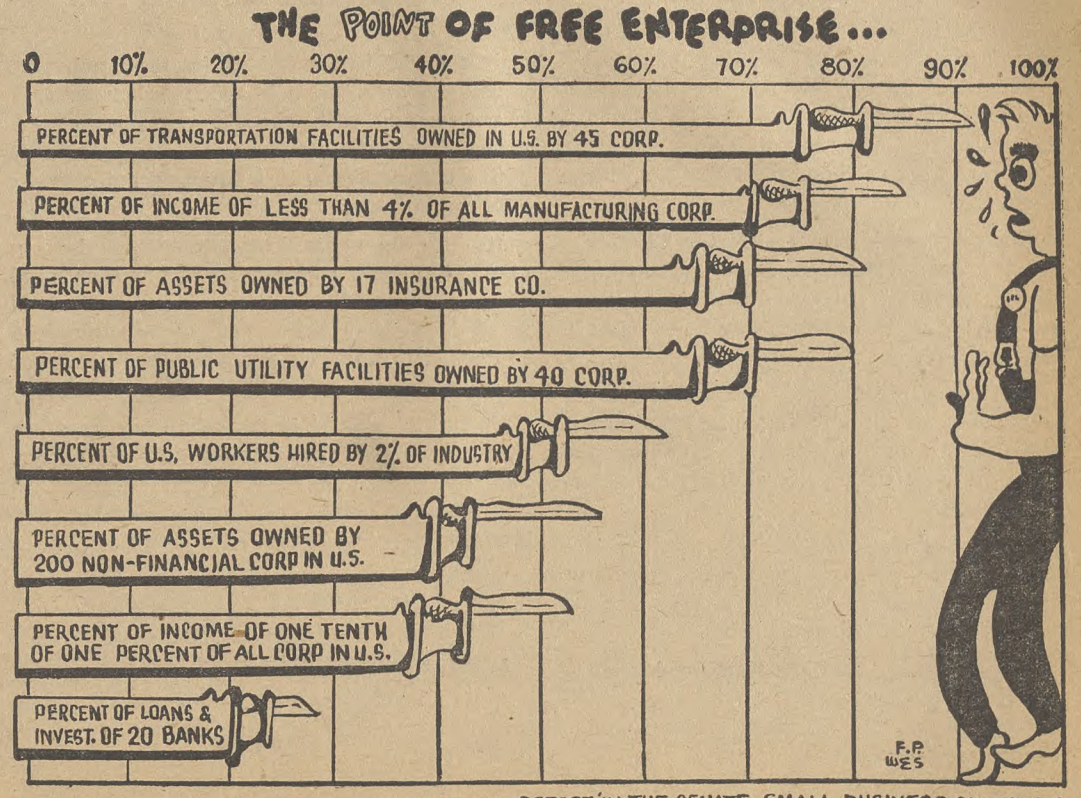
Commenting on the nearly $2 million profits of the families, Sen. James M. Mead (D. N. Y.), chairman of the investigating committee, said it was "an evil procedure that must not be tolerated."

Monopolies 'Can' Even What You Hear!

A sample of the monopoly control of American life is the situation in the newspaper and radio business, according to the recently issued report of the Senate Small Business Committee.

The latest figures show that newspaper chains (like Hearst, Scripps-Howard) control 40% of the daily newspaper circulation and one half of the Sunday circulation.

Of 886 radio stations operating Dec. 31, 1944, newspaper publishers owned or controlled 506.



Board Meeting

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week called a meeting of the CIO Executive Board in Washington, D. C., for Thursday, July 18. Important organizational matters will be on the agenda.

WOLF ON THE PROWL

The wolf is at the door of every American home today—the wolf of uncontrolled prices and inflation, threatening the living standards and savings of every family.

Who let this wolf loose? It was the majority of Congress, which yielded to the profiteers' pressure and amended the Price Control Act in such a way as to raise prices in all directions and make enforcement impossible.

President Truman had no alternative but to veto this bill, if any real price control was to be preserved. Congress upheld this veto but failed to enact even a temporary extension of OPA pending preparation of another bill.

Already the wolf has shown his fangs. Prices on wheat and corn, hogs and cattle, cotton and wool immediately rose to the highest peaks in more than 20 years. Wholesale food prices boomed to the highest level since 1920. Landlords began raising rents by large amounts.

Retiring Stabilization Director Chester Bowles warned that, if basic commodity prices continued to rise at the existing rate, living costs would double in 20 days.

Retail prices generally did not rise immediately to the same extent, though there were many cases of profiteering price increases. Many retailers boasted they were holding the line to previous OPA prices during the emergency.

But it was obvious that all retail prices would soon respond to the upward trend of basic commodities, once storekeepers had to pay higher prices for new stocks.

The only thing that has restrained much greater price increases is fear that the public will become so aroused as to compel Congress to enact effective price control.

A big campaign has been launched by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and others of its ilk to kid the public into believing that uncontrolled inflation is not so bad as it was painted.

But, in a few short days of no price control, enough damage has already been done to enough people, and enough evidence has been presented of what is in store, unless real control is restored, for even the blind to see.

There are heartening signs of such a storm of public protest that some of the inflation-happy politicians have already started to run for cover.

What can we do to keep this wolf of inflation from our doors, to prevent it from devouring our substance and threatening our future security?

The CIO has urged all its local unions and councils to join with other labor groups and with church, veterans', consumers', women's and all other representative organizations in a Citizens' Price Defense movement.

It urges shop-gate demonstrations and every other kind of mass protest to city and national authorities, so that an overwhelming demand for an effective price control bill may be channeled to Congress from the grass-roots of America.

Governors should be asked to set up state rent control by proclamation, the CIO says, and every price increase, every rent increase and eviction must be fought locally and brought to the attention of Congress.

Only Congress can remedy the harm it has already done. But Congress will do so only if its members are convinced the voters will stand for nothing less.

So it's up to us to make our voices clearly heard on Capitol Hill, demanding immediate enactment of a really effective Price Control Act, without any of the destructive amendments previously passed by Congress.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

EVER run into the little fellow who picks a quarrel with a big guy when he's sure enough good, strong peacemakers are around to separate them?

"Let me go. Lemme at 'im," he hollers, when his opponent's arms are securely pinioned, as well as his own. "I'll knock his block off." But imagine his embarrassment, if the peacemakers actually did release their hold.

The enemies of price control are rather similarly embarrassed at this moment, due to the unexpected veto of their bill to strangle OPA.

Many of them took alarm when suddenly confronted with the freedom from price control for which they had been hollering. They were scared that big fellow, the American people, might hit back, rather than let himself be kicked and robbed now they were free to try it.

★ ★ ★

The anti-OPA politicians did not plan it this way. They wanted to eat their cake and have it.

They wanted to amend the Price Control Act to lift the lid at once on most prices and to make all controls, including rent control, impossible to enforce before long.

But they also wanted to do this in such a fashion that they could claim (no matter how hypocritically) to have favored continued price control, and blame the gutted OPA for the resulting inflation.

Responding to labor and popular demand, the President called their bluff. He told the American people that the bill passed by Congress was as bad as no price control at all, since it amounted to the same thing.

★ ★ ★

When price control lapsed, due to Senate failure to vote a temporary extension, the profiteers and their politicians found their ultimate aims achieved more suddenly than they had expected. The full evil of their intentions was exposed as by a lightning-flash.

They were now momentarily free to rob the people to their heart's content. But still there was no dancing on the sidewalks of Wall Street.

Stocks jumped up only briefly and then went down again, as the speculators began to wonder if the American people would really allow themselves to be so shamelessly robbed of their earnings and savings.

While some profiteers took immediate advantage, more responsible business leaders urged restraint. "Business must be on its good behavior," they said, "lest the people take alarm and demand new and stricter price controls."

So an effort was made to kid the public, through newspaper ads announcing that this, that and the other store would not increase its prices.

But even a child could see that these retailers' promises were based on the prices they paid for their stock, and that as soon as manufacturing and wholesale prices went up, so too would retail prices.

★ ★ ★

The confusion, hesitation and alarm evident in the very circles where price control had been most damned were due not only to fear of the people's wrath, but also to lack of belief in their own propaganda.

This propaganda had claimed there were huge wartime savings in the hands of people willing and able to pay higher prices for what they wanted.

But recent government reports have shown that 60% of wartime savings are in the hands of a few well-to-do families (who can refrain from buying until prices are more reasonable) and that most of the people have little or no savings.

If, therefore, living costs are allowed to soar, most Americans will have to cut down on necessities and have no surplus for extra purchases even at present prices.

So saner business heads realize that only a few speculators and profiteers will benefit from lifting price controls, while everyone else, including business, will suffer from the failure of mass purchasing power to match our capacity to produce.

★ ★ ★

But there are none so blind as those who won't see. And experience has shown that the inflation-crazy majority of Congress, and the greedy profiteers behind them, are not susceptible to reason or even plain common sense.

They will have to be made to fear the wrath of an aroused electorate, determined not to be robbed by uncontrolled prices, if any effective price control is yet to be salvaged from Congress.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

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Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
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Truman Signs Hobbs Bill

ANOTHER SLAP AT LABOR

THE Hobbs bill—in theory aimed at racketeering, but in practice apt to be used as one more device to harass honest labor activity—became law on July 3, when President Truman signed the measure.

The new law makes it a felony to obstruct, delay or interfere "by robbery or extortion" with the movement of any goods in interstate commerce, and imposes fines up to $10,000 and jail sentences up to 20 years for violating the statute.

In signing the bill, Truman declared he had been advised by Attorney-General Clark that the bill does not in any way "interfere with the rights of unions in carrying out their legitimate objectives."

The opinion of the Dept. of Justice chief was in strong contradiction to the attitude of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who had urged the President to veto the Hobbs bill.

Murray's letter had made clear that the CIO is "opposed to racketeering and supports legislation directed against racketeering." The CIO leader warned the President, however, that the net effect of the Hobbs bill is only to invalidate sections of the 1934 Anti-Racketeering Act which specifically protect labor's legitimate bargaining and strike rights.

In his letter urging a veto, Murray said:

"The two simple protective provisions thus inserted in the 1934 act declare:

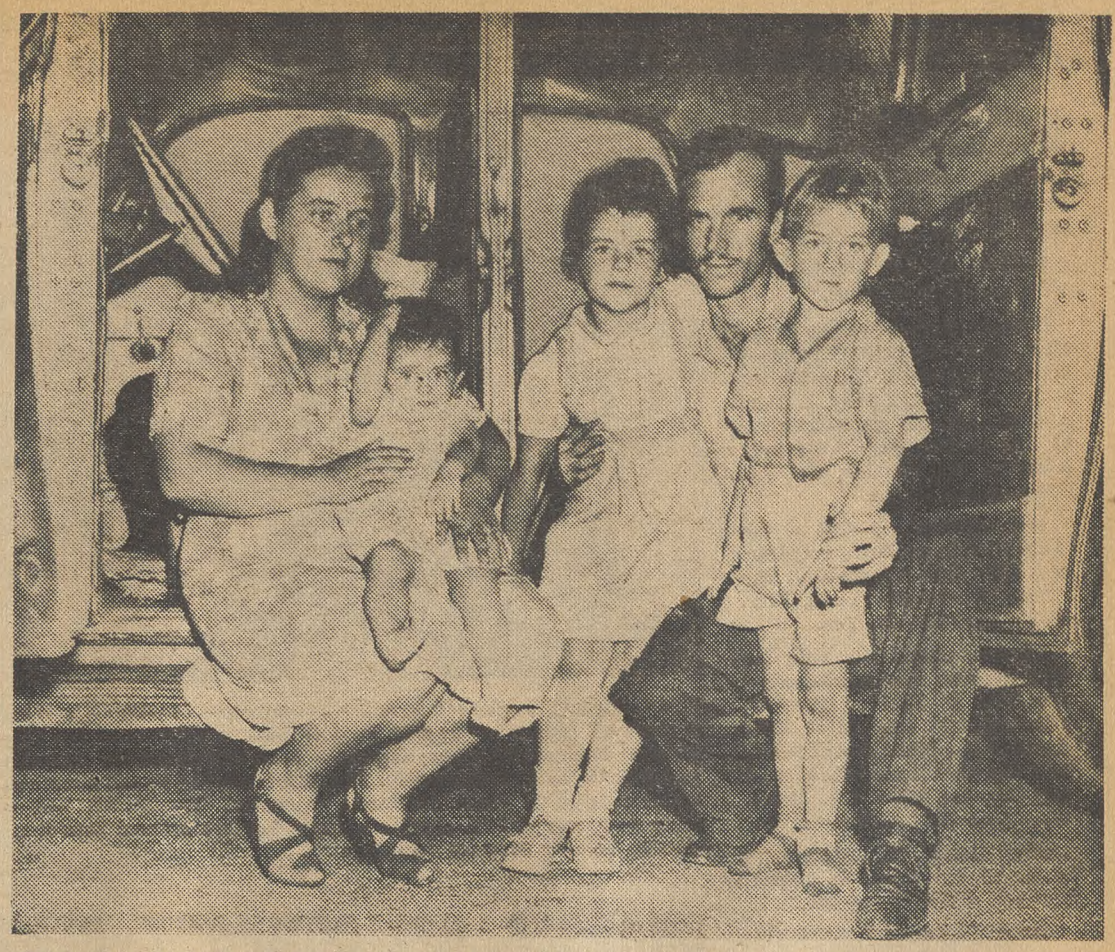
"1. That the Act was not to apply to the 'payment of wages by a bona fide employe, and

"2. That no court was to construe the Act 'in such a manner as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide labor organizations in lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof.'

"It is these two provisions which the Hobbs bill would delete. That alone would construe the sole change which the Hobbs bill would make in the present anti-racketeering act."

Murray added that the bill was slipped through the Senate "against a deliberately ambiguous background in the hope that anti-labor judges might apply its extremely severe penalties to the legitimate activities of labor organizations."

The Hobbs bill was first introduced in Congress in 1942 by Rep. Sam Hobbs (D. Ala.) following a Supreme Court decision holding that the anti-racketeering law did not apply to certain practices of the AFL teamsters in N. Y. City.



The housing shortage has forced this Washington, D. C., family to live in a taxi and like it. James and Dorothy Fitzmaurice and their three children (l. to r.): Lynda, Lenora and John, temporarily occupied the basement of an apartment house, were even forced out of that. "I really don't have time to work long enough to make decent money," Fitzmaurice explained, "because I have to spend so much time looking for a place to live." The Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill (see Washington Guide) would help provide housing for low income families such as this one.

IT'S A LIE

By MARTY SOLOW

"BUT I read it in the papers — right there in black and white—it couldn't be a lie."

Wanna bet?

One week ago, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, in an editorial wrote, "It's bad enough that the word was passed out at the last Democratic convention to 'clear everything with Sidney'."

IT'S A LIE because Arthur Krock who made the original statement more than two years ago has long since denied its validity. This hasn't stopped dishonest newspapers and unscrupulous politicians from using it.

★ ★ ★

The Hearst press in a body has denounced the Allis-Chalmers strike as "an attempt of Communist labor agitators to use the government as a cat's paw in an act of arbitrary confiscation."

IT'S A LIE because Allis-Chalmers has defied government orders concerning peaceful settlemen of the dispute. The Pittsburgh plant of Allis-Chalmers has been shut down for 95 days despite the willingness of the union to settle on the basis of government orders and an 18½-cent hourly wage raise which follows the established national wage pattern.

Allis-Chalmers is actually defying the government and holding back production of vitally needed farm and power equipment.

★ ★ ★

The New York Times in an editorial last week wrote that the "Hobbs anti-racketeering bill (signed this week by the President) prohibits robbery and extortion by labor unions."

IT'S A LIE because the Anti-racketeering Act of 1934 already prohibited robbery and extortion of all kinds. What the Hobbs Bill does is to remove the safeguards, protecting legitimate trade union activity, which were written into the Anti-racketeering Act.

Under the Hobbs bill anti-labor judges can now interpret union fees as "extortion," union hiring halls as a "job racket," organizing campaigns as "coercion," wage raises gained through strikes as "extortion," picketing as the use of "force" and name-calling such as "scab," as "violence."

★ ★ ★

Three weeks ago the N. Y. Daily News wrote that PAC "tries to bulldoze politicians . . . makes political deals of all kinds and has a lot of money.'

IT'S A LIE because the News cannot name any politicians "bulldozed" by PAC (there aren't any). PAC does not make "deals" because it supports candidates solely upon the basis of the issues involved.

As for money — Peter Edson, conservative columnist, recently discussed PAC finances. He revealed that up to the 1944 primaries PAC had collected and spent $670,000. Between the primaries and election PAC spent a total of $492,000 and finished up with a debt of over $100,000.

The Daily News carried no account of the millions contributed by the DuPonts, Pews and other employers in 1944 to the Republican campaign.

GOLDEN RESIGNS AS STEELWORKERS VICE-PRESIDENT

Clinton S. Golden, a leading official of the CIO United Steelworkers Union since its birth as the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in 1936, announced his resignation last week as vice-president of the organization.

Golden, who resigned from office on grounds of failing health, will continue to be associated with the USA-CIO for special assignments.

The USA-CIO executive board, meeting at Asheville, N. C., accepted his resignation with deep regret, and elected James G. Thimmes, director of the union's 38th district in California, as his successor. Thimmes, a member of the old Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, was an organizer in Chicago and California during the SWOC drive.

In announcing Golden's resignation, other officers of the union—Pres. Philip Murray, Sec.-Treas. David McDonald and Vice-Pres. Van Bittner—paid tribute to his "outstanding abilities and devotion to duty."

CLINTON S. GOLDEN

2 Votes to Watch

RANKIN AND BILBO MAY NOT CHEER THEM

GEORGIA and Texas primaries in the next two weeks will provide progressive Southern forces with a chance to offset, in part, the re-nomination of Mississippi's Sen. Bilbo and Rep. Rankin, labor and race baiters whose return to Congress was assured. Victory in the Democratic primary is the equivalent of election.

A heavy Negro vote in Georgia and Texas is expected, following the Supreme Court decision outlawing white primaries in federal elections.

In Georgia the 120,000 registered Negroes out of an anticipated record-breaking total of 1,000,000, coupled with the 18-19-20-year-old vote, may well decide the ability of the liberals to hold the ground they have won in the past four years under Gov. Ellis Arnall. Texas reports an estimated 150,000 registered Negroes out of a probable total of 2,000,000.

Blessed by popular Governor Arnall, recognized as a spearhead of progressivism in the South, 36-year-old James V. Carmichael, lawyer and businessman, will face two former governors in the July 17 gubernatorial contest, Eugene Talmadge and E. D. Rivers.

Also closely watched will be the congressional race in the fifth district, scene of the forthcoming battle by Rep. Helen Douglas Mankin for reelection.

Mrs. Mankin, who in 10 years as Representative to the State Legislature, was responsible for more legislation for social improvement than any member of the House, was elected to Congress last February to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Robert Ramspeck. Progressive forces are lined up solidly behind Mrs. Mankin.

Further interest has been aroused in the Mankin race by the obvious efforts of the Democratic machine to displace her.

HINRICHS QUITS LIVING COST JOB

CIO and AFL accusations that rises in consumer prices have been inadequately reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics finally bore fruit this week.

The man responsible for reporting price rises, A. Ford Hinrichs, this week resigned. He had been acting commissioner of labor statistics for six years, and said he could not continue with the Dept. of Labor unless he was appointed full commissioner. Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach refused to give him the job.

ATOMIC FORUM

A call to a public forum on the World Control of Atomic Energy has been issued by the Natl. Committee on Atomic Information for July 15-16, in Washington, D. C. Key speakers from the fields of science, government, labor and industry will participate.

RUTTENBERG RETURNS

Stanley Ruttenberg, assistant director of research for the CIO, has returned to duty at national headquarters after a three-year period of service in the army.

25 SOUTHERN PLANTS GO CIO

DIRECTOR Van A. Bittner of the CIO's southern organizing committee this week announced CIO victories in Natl. Labor Relations Board elections at 25 plants since the campaign started.

Biggest triumph was at Laurel, Miss., where the CIO Woodworkers defeated the AFL at the Masonite Corp.—the largest industrial plant in the state—by a vote of 812 to 662. For three years prior to the election, the AFL had a closed shop.

Seventy-nine per cent of the 1,300 eligible employes voted for the CIO Auto Workers at the Texas Engineering and Mfg. Co., Grand Prairie, Tex.

At two plants the vote for CIO unions was unanimous—the Fur & Leather Workers winning at the Ideal Oak Leather Co., Morristown, Tenn., and the CIO Auto Workers at the Blanton Plow Co., Rome, Ga. Other CIO victories are:

Allied Feed Mills, Memphis Tenn., 45 for Food & Tobacco Workers, 6 for "no union."

Greenville Laundry, Greenville, Tenn., 19 for Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, 15 for "no union."

Dimick Casting Co., Birmingham, Ala., 26 for United Steelworkers, 18 for "no union."

American Bakery Corp., Rome, Ga., 25 for Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, 4 for "no union."

Southern Household Furnishings Co., Birmingham, Ala., 120 for Steelworkers, 3 for "no union."

Borden Manufacturing Co., Galesboro, N. C., 146 for Textile Workers, 37 for "no union."

General Box Co., Natchez, Miss. (woods crew), 9 for Woodworkers, 7 for "no union."

Aviation Activities, Inc., of Texas, 66% of eligible employes voted for CIO.

Algar-Sullivan mill unit, Century, Fla., 125 for Woodworkers, 96 for "no union."

Monroeville Bus Co., Monroeville, Ala., Auto Workers won in a card check.

Eleven other CIO victories were announced earlier.

Bittner announced appointments of John J. Brownlee of the Steelworkers to handle all committee cases before the NLRB and of Jerome A. Cooper, Birmingham, Ala., as southern counsel for the committee.

A former lieutenant commander in the Navy, Cooper saw action in the Pacific and the Mediterranean, and earlier was a law clerk for U. S. Supreme Court Justice Black and a regional director for the U. S. Labor Dept. in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi.

This California cop, armed with teargas gun, pistol and club, was sent to scare off pickets of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers at the Libby plant at Sacramento where they have been locked out for refusal to pay dues to the AFL Teamsters. The Teamsters had signed sweetheart agreements with north California canneries. The NLRB had set aside an apparent FTA election victory, but has ordered that a new election be held in these canneries.

CHARGES AFL-COMPANY PLOT

PRES. Donald Henderson of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers this week charged the Campbell Soup Co. and the AFL Cannery Workers with "criminal conspiracy to smash the CIO union in Campbell's plants in Camden and Chicago" and with "a plot to bring on a shutdown in these plants at the height of the tomato canning season."

Meanwhile, the Campbell Co. reneged on its contract with FTA, failing to pay retroactive pay to workers in the two plants and charging the union with threatening to violate its contract. FTA officers pointed out that its members were staying on the job, but that the company was breaking the agreement.

Henderson's charges were supported by affidavits sworn to by Buford W. Posey, Memphis, Tenn. Posey declared under oath that Leon Schachter of the AFL Cannery Workers, James Heap of the Campbell Co., and H. L. Mitchell and Barney Taylor of the Natl. Farm Labor Union offered him a job as manager of the Campbell camp at Salisbury, Md.

He said that he was informed that his principal job was to report to Heap any CIO sympathizers who would be fired. Posey said he was promised $200 a month and also a bonus in the event of an election—if the AFL won.

Posey also asserted that Schachter told him $5 million in the AFL Cannery Workers' treasury would be used "to break the FTA" with the company's cooperation.

Heap said, according to Posey, that he was working with Schachter, that they planned to move into the Chicago plant first, that 17 workers had signed up with the AFL there, and that they later intended to move into New Jersey. Henderson wired Labor Sec. Schwellenbach asking him to halt "the conspiracy."

To Put It Briefly

Wives and children of members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers who have been on strike at the Phelps Dodge plant at Elizabeth, N. J., on July 3 picketed the headquarters of Local 3, AFL Electrical Workers, N. Y. City, after members of the AFL union went to work at the factory in an attempt to break the strike. Two days earlier company goons fired on the union's picket boat.

The strike of 5,500 members of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers which started Feb. 3 at the Phelps Dodge plants at Long Island City, N. Y.; El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Morenci and Bisbee, Ariz., was settled with union gains including wage increases of 18½ to 26c an hour.

★ ★ ★

A strike of CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. was averted last weekend when the Pacific American Shipowners Assn. said it would cut the work week at sea to a 48-hour norm and in port to 40 hours, as shipowners had agreed to in negotiations in Washington with the CIO Committee for Maritime Unity.

★ ★ ★

A four-day strike by San Francisco street-car and bus operators belonging to the CIO Transport Workers and the AFL ended this week when the city, which operates these facilities, agreed to a settlement including $1.24 an hour. Wages had been raised previously to $1.10 an hour for carmen and $1.15 an hour for busmen, effective July 2.

★ ★ ★

Labor Sec. Schwellenbach was urged this week by the CIO Textile Workers to seize three Georgia Mills where more than 2,000 workers have been on strike from two to 10 months because of the failures of companies to engage in collective bargaining. Companies involved are the Athens Mfg. Co., Athens; the Crompton-Highland Co., Griffin, and the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta.

STEELWORKERS REJECT OFFER

Members of Local 1533 of the CIO Steelworkers, on strike since Jan. 21, last week rejected an offer from the Fairbanks Morse Co. in Beloit, Wis., to return to work.

Among reasons for refusal was the company's failure to observe a War Labor Board's ruling over a year ago which would amount to $1,900,000 for the 3,800 workers. The company offered a total of $190,000 on the condition that the slate be wiped clean.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Reg. Dir. Cleveland, reports culmination of the organization of the two Cleveland Wire Spring Company plants. Highlights of the contract are union shop, check-off, paid vacations, and an 18c an hour blanket increase effective in March, 1946, was also granted. The Dayton Forging & Heat Treating Co., Dayton, Ohio, voted for UAW-CIO as their bargaining agent. The drive was handled by Intl. Rep. George Wilkins.

CIO Reg. Dir. I. L. DeShetler, Kansas City, Mo., reports: UAW-CIO was certified as bargaining agent at Kelly-Williams Motor Co., Kansas City, by card-check. Thirty-five people are involved. UAW-CIO was also certified by card-check at the W. K. Motor Co., Kansas City, Mo., with 33 people involved. Intl. Reps. Pete Rinkenbaugh and Carl Stevens were in charge.

Ralph Dawson, CIO Field Rep., Los Angeles, reports: U. S. Vanadium Co., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 35, no union 1; U. S. Vanadium Mill, Los Angeles, CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 79, against 1; General Cable Office, Los Angeles, UERMWA-CIO 9, no union 0; Universal Microphone, Los Angeles, UERMWA-CIO 48, no union 22, and Colonial Radio, Los Angeles, UERMWA-CIO 9, no union 0.

Salvatore Camelio, Rubber Workers Dist. Rep., reports: Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, employes voted for CIO. CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone and staff were extremely cooperative.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edw. McCrone, Connecticut, advises: New England Knitting Mills, Winsted, Conn., CIO Textile Workers 105, no union 70.

John J. Maurillo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Syracuse, N. Y., reports: Fairbanks Co., Binghamton, N. Y., UERMWA-CIO 79, AFL 22. UE Rep. Charles Rivers was in charge.

Burt J. Mason, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, advises: Ward Electric Co. and Republic Industries, Inc., Chicago, UERMWA-CIO 105, against 34.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton, Minn., reports: General Mills, Minneapolis, UERMWA-CIO 278, Machinists 115.

Oil Workers Intl. Union Publicity Director, Harvey O'Connor, reports: Honolulu Oil, CIO 62, Independent 18, no union 25. Intl. Rep. James A. Morgan was in charge.

C W. Fowler, Press & Publicity Dir., FTA-CIO, reports: Marvil Package Co., Laurel, CIO 102, no union 46. FTA Rep. Charles Coburn handled this campaign, assisted by CIO Reg. Dir. Hodson and CIO Reps. Lewis and Derrickson.

A. H. Esposito, Pres. PJNW-CIO, reports: Luminous Process Co., Ottawa, Ill., CIO 66, against 10. Intl. Rep. Walter Ignatowicz was in charge; American Jewels Co., Attleboro, Mass., CIO 36, against 14. Intl. Reps. Alfred Bregnard and Jack Lafferty were in charge.

Thomas E. Andert, chairman, O & IWOC, reports: Colonial Optical, Boston, Mass., CIO 18, no union 9. Rep. James T. O'Reilly was in charge.

THE SOUTH: C. W. Fowler, Press & Publicity Dir., FTA-CIO, reports: Treesweet Pkg. Co., Phoenix, Ariz., CIO 76, no union 4; Port City Compress & Warehouse, Houston, Tex., CIO 38, no union 0; Buckeye Cotton Oil Mill, Corith, Miss., CIO 56, no union 13, and Allied Feed Mills, Memphis, Tenn., workers voted for CIO (involving 60 eligible).

United Steelworkers of America reports: Jones Mills, Little Rock, Ark., CIO 243, AFL 198.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, advises: Masonite Corp., Laurel, Miss., CIO 812, AFL 637, Independent 92. Reps. John Hawkins and Lloyd Welch were in charge. General Cox Co., Natchez, Miss., CIO 240, no union 20. General Cox Co., Natchez, Miss (company's woods operations), CIO 7, no union 5. Message Parks Wood Products, Inc., Alexandria, La., CIO 10, no union 2.

United Rubber Workers of America reports: Acme Shoe Co., Clarksville, Tenn., CIO 129, no union 66. Reps. F. M. Dickenson and Ed Wertz were in charge.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, reports: Morrell Packing Co., CIO Packinghouse Workers 18, no union 13. UPWA Rep. G. E. Boone was in charge; H. C. Cole Milling Co., FTA 13, no union 1. FTA Rep. Mack Dyson directed the campaign.

The United Paperworkers of America just concluded a very successful executive meeting, followed by a staff conference, in Cleveland. This organization is making splendid progress and is going strong.

WOODWORKERS WIN 22% RAISE

"THE GREATEST victory ever achieved in the history of the woodworking industry" was claimed last week by the CIO Woodworkers union as 37,000 members returned to work following a settlement of a 37-day strike against the British Columbia, Canada lumber industry.

Pres. Harold Pritchett of the B. C. District Council of the IWA said the union gained a 22% wage increase; a 40-hour week in logging operations for six months; a 44-hour week in sawmills, and for the first time an irrevocable check-off.

The dramatic highlight of the strike was the trek of thousands of IWA members and their wives to the provincial capital at Victoria, where they marched in the rain to press their demands.

WIN TWO IN ROW

Within three days workers at two Norfolk, Va., breweries last week chose the CIO Brewery Workers by overwhelming majorities over the AFL Teamsters in Natl. Labor Relations Board elections. The vote was: Rupperts Brewery, BW 81, Teamsters 5; Atlantic Brewery, BW 47, Teamsters 3.

Richmond, Virginia, city employes, members of the CIO United Public Workers of America, take their case to the public by distributing leaflets throughout the city. Public support and the solidarity of the union forced the city to grant them a 10% wage increase.

NEW CIO UNION GAINS GROUND FAST

If you get 28,000 new members without the benefit of a concerted organizing drive then you've got something that people want.

That's the record to date of the newly formed CIO Public Workers which sprang from a merger of two former CIO unions, the Federal Workers and the State, County and Municipal Workers.

With its membership at a peak now of 103,000 the union has chartered 17 new federal locals and has announced a comprehensive organizing plan to double the membership in the coming year.

In the meantime since April when the UPWA was formed, over $200,000,000 in wage increases have been gained for members as well as improved vacation agreements, insurance, paid holidays, grievance machinery and improvement of retirement and pension systems.

The Public Workers have a membership potential among federal, state, county and municipal workers which amounts to approximately half the membership of the entire CIO. And the Public Workers are out to organize these groups, to make them a part of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Their convention (in April) sounded one major note, "a determination to organize the unorganized. . . . The job of a union in the public service is to improve the conditions of workers, to raise their wages, to bring them first class political and social citizenship by gaining for them full collective bargaining rights and the privileges and benefits enjoyed by other American workers.

(Public workers now do not come under protection of the wage and hour act, they have no social security, they are not eligible for unemployment compensation and they are not protected by the Wagner Act.)

The largest single UPWA gain was registered in Detroit where the CIO union scored with a stunning 2 to 1 victory over the AFL in an election involving over 5,000 employes of the Department of Public Works. The city employes have also received a wage increase of 18 cents per hour.

The Westchester County Joint Board of the UPWA announced recently that an agreement had been signed between the city of Yonkers, N. Y., and the union which provided for settlement of all issues in dispute between the union and the city. The contract provides for three-week vacations, grievance machinery and wage increases in the next budget for operating employes who are on an annual wage. Employes covered by the new agreement work for the Department of Public Works.

Lackawanna, N. Y., UPWA Local 530, representing employes in the Department of Public Works, won a 35-hour week with the same take-home pay for a previous 48 hour week, sick leave with pay, and guarantees that there will be no discrimination against employes because of union membership, race or creed.

Their new organizing plan gives principal emphasis to organizing in the union's southern region.

The plan was approved after requests from the Director of the CIO's southern organizing drive, Van Bittner, that organizers familiar with the special problems and procedures in the organization of public employes be assigned by the UPWA to aid him.

Gadsden, Alabama, formerly the scene of vicious vigilante action against the CIO, now possesses a newly chartered UPWA local which has already started negotiations with the County Board of Supervisors.

UPWA Local 660 in the Birmingham, Ala., Department of Public Improvement won a 10 cent an hour increase as the result of an intensive campaign. The victory also marked the first time in the history of the city of Birmingham that white and Negro workers have received the same amount of pay increase. Past practice has been to grant Negro workers a lesser pay increase than white workers.

Cafeteria workers, maids, janitors and mechanics in the Richmond, Va., school system, members of UPWA Local 675, recently won a 10% wage increase retroactive to February 1. The total sum of the increase amounts to $280,000. Several months ago the same local won a 10% general increase for all other city workers.

Negotiations recently concluded between employes of the University of Virginia Hospital, members of UPWA Local 550, resulted in wage increases ranging from 20 to 24%. This marks the second increase within two years.

As a result of UPWA action, state liquor store employes in Virginia will work a 44 instead of 48 hour week, will receive graduated annual wage increases and minimum and maximum salaries.

Jefferson County Teachers in Alabama, members of UPWA Local 683, won equalization of salaries for Negro and white teachers.

The problems of the Public Workers are unique inasmuch as federal employes cannot, for instance, strike against the government to secure their aims. The constitution of the new union specifically forbids that and the union states that it has never struck against the government, never threatened a strike, never contemplated a strike, nor does it now claim the right to strike against the government.

The UPWA does call on the federal government for the establishment of a uniform labor relations policy including recognition of unions and the granting to majority unions the sole right to negotiate with government administrators on all matters affecting policy. In instances where wages and hours are specifically determined by Congress these would not be subject to negotiation.

At present the union negotiates with the individual administrators for each department and it has won many gains. However, each administrator sets his own rules for bargaining and he is not obligated to recognize a majority union nor is he obligated to submit disputes to arbitration. Therefore the union asks that union recognition be granted, that negotions be conducted in good faith and that disputes should be submitted to impartial arbitration when they cannot be settled otherwise.

When state, county or municipal workers are involved in a dispute the authority to make a decision upon a strike is vested in the union's International President.

The Public Worker's president, Abram Flaxer, says "We can have an organization that our membership and the CIO and the country can be proud of . . . one real, good, united organization of public employes under the CIO banner."

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS **By Rose H. Alschuler**

Photo by Snyder of Monkmeyer Press Photo Service.

Why Painting Is Important to Your Children

Many young children are more deeply troubled and anxious than parents realize. Sickness in the house, birth of new babies, parents' quarrels and anxieties frequently cause children real unhappiness. What they can't express through words, they often express through painting. These summer days, keep on hand (1) large-sized painting paper, (2) ¾ to 1-inch wide brushes that can be pointed, (3) powder paints, primary colors recommended. Teach children how to stroke, how to keep brushes clean, then please, leave them alone to paint what they please, as they please. (To be continued).

WFTU URGES WORLD RALLIES TO HIT FRANCO

RINGING demands for the restoration of democracy in Spain and for the inclusion of labor representatives in the councils of the United Nations were voiced by the 26-man executive committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, meeting in Moscow late last month.

Baron Walter Citrine, British union leader and retiring head of the WFTU, announced that the global union organization had empowered each of its national affiliates to adopt its own position on the question of the Franco regime.

The executive committee recommended, however, that mass demonstrations be scheduled throughout the world for the month between July 18 and August 18 to mark the 10th anniversary of General Franco's assault on the Spanish Republic.

In still a third action on the Spanish question, the WFTU strongly endorsed the UN Security Council's sub-committee report which called for a break with Franco Spain and a request that Franco's regime be "outlawed." It called on the UN to recognize the Giral Republican Government-in-Exile as the "legal constitutional government" of the strife torn Spanish nation.

Allied Labor News reported leaders showed "keen disappointment" that the UN Economic & Social Council had turned down the WFTU request to participate in the Council's work. The committee decided, according to the ALN report, to appoint a subcommittee of five men, headed by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey to draft recommendations for further action to publicize the WFTU's relations with the UN Council.

Carey, together with Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers and Director Michael Ross of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., comprised the CIO delegation to the Moscow parley.

In other reported actions, the executive committee meeting:

1. Urged the development of free democratic trade unions in all four occupational zones of Germany, with organizations based on the industrial union principle.

2. Criticized the penetration of Nazis into leading posts in the German industrial and governmental apparatus, and demanded both their removal and the granting of increased representation to German unions on denazification bodies.

3. Granted WFTU membership to labor federations in Burma, Korea, Greece, the Belgian Congo, Lebanon, Indo-China and Iran, the latter on a provisional basis. Louis Saillant, WFTU executive secretary, will travel to Iran shortly to check on information given the world labor organization.

4. Decided to send a WFTU commission to the Far East to determine whether the Korean labor movement is "bona fide" and democratically organized, and to study other union groups in the Far East.

5. Set the next meeting of the executive committee in the U. S., to coincide with the forthcoming session of the UN's General Assembly, which will meet in N. Y. late this year.

WOMEN LEARN POLITICAL SCORE

By VERDA WHITE BARNES
Director, Women's Division, CIO-PAC

"MY MOTHER-IN-LAW is tending my baby for me," confided one earnest young woman at the recent NCPAC School for Political Action. "I told her I would take notes in each class and tell her everything I learned when I got home.

"Why did I decide to come to the school? I suddenly woke up a few months ago to the fact that I didn't know what to do about my Congressman. I wrote him letters and sent him telegrams, yet he voted against a decent price control bill and against veterans' housing, he was not supporting the 65c minimum wage bill. In fact, he was against everything I wanted and for everything I opposed.

"Now, I know what to do about him. As soon as I get home, I'm going to invite a half dozen of my friends in to have a cup of tea and tell them what I learned at the school.

"A good man is running against him and after we get our little group set on a program of action, we'll look around for other organizations who want to elect this liberal to Congress and we'll join forces with them. Do I think we can beat our reactionary Congressman? You bet your life I do!"

That was the eager spirit of the 175 women who attended the school. It was the spirit of the thousands of CIO women—members of unions and auxiliaries and wives, mothers and sisters of CIO men—during the Roosevelt campaign in 1944.

One thing especially apparent about all of these women is their great desire to "do this political action business right," as one housewife told me. They want to know what the issues are and how the candidates feel about the issues. They want to learn how to organize themselves and their neighbors into effective political groups. They want to know how to make speeches—good speeches. They want to see that every possible voter is registered.

We learned a good deal about women in political action in the 1944 campaign. We found that in general women were the best canvassers and doorbell-ringers. They knew their neighbors. They were hardworking. They had a natural knack for saying the right thing at the right time, especially to that elusive figure of each election—the stay-at-home.

Now as we get into the 1946 campaign we must lose no time in overhauling and bringing up to date every women's PAC committee. If you have no women's committee, see to it that you have a good proportion of active women on your joint PAC committee. A PAC state director told me he plans to have a woman co-chairman of each precinct, each county and each congressional district in his state. I commend this director on his far-sighted action and recommend this plan to every other PAC state director.

Now in the final stages of a gigantic battle to win an effective price control bill, millions of women can be aroused to assume their responsibilities as citizens. On this one issue alone, by pointing out the action and record of the Senators and Congressmen, we can get the participation of heretofore disinterested women.

Take this issue to women wherever they gather, to their parent-teacher meetings, to their clubs, to their auxiliaries, to their churches. If this job is done, we will find millions of Miss and Mrs. Americans, who never before voted, marching to the polls.

LABOR GAINS BENEFIT ALL

Is that old friend of the cartoonist, poor John Q. Public, merely the innocent bystander who gets hit when those two bitter enemies, union and management, get to fighting? This in general is the question examined and answered in the negative in the latest Public Affairs Pamphlet, "Your Stake in Collective Bargaining," written by T. R. Carskadon and S. T. Williamson of the Twentieth Century Fund.

"Collective bargaining touches the life of every one of us in America," the authors say. Not only can it be used to settle disputes and create a working basis, they point out, "It can go further and increase the total of the country's wealth and productive power," the pamphlet decrees.

The pamphlet does a good job of explaining briefly to those who know little or nothing about unions except highly dramatized strike news, how a union functions, what its aims and problems are, and how a contract is negotiated and carried out. It's worth recommending to well-meaning but uninformed friends outside the labor movement.

Your Stake in Collective Bargaining, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 117; Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Price 10c a copy.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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Who said a woman's place is in the home? Jean Jansen, an active National Maritime Union member for over three years, is shown casting her ballot in the recent Maritime strike referendum. Jean voted right after her ship docked at the Port of St. Louis. In the event of a strike, Jean was all set to run a soup kitchen and inspect picket cards.

IT'S A MAN'S—ER— A WOMAN'S WORLD

Story and Photos by Lena Chazen

WOMEN get around, and while they were prohibited from shipping out to sea during war, the number of women in the maritime industry on inland waters took a big leap. There are about 300 women members of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union employed on the Western and southern rivers and in the Pittsburgh Pool area.

The women work almost exclusively in the galley, with rare exceptions like "Barge Line" Mabel Bitticks. When she was young, Mabel disguised herself as a boy and shipped out as a deckhand. Although she insists that she prefers "decking" she now works in the steward's department.

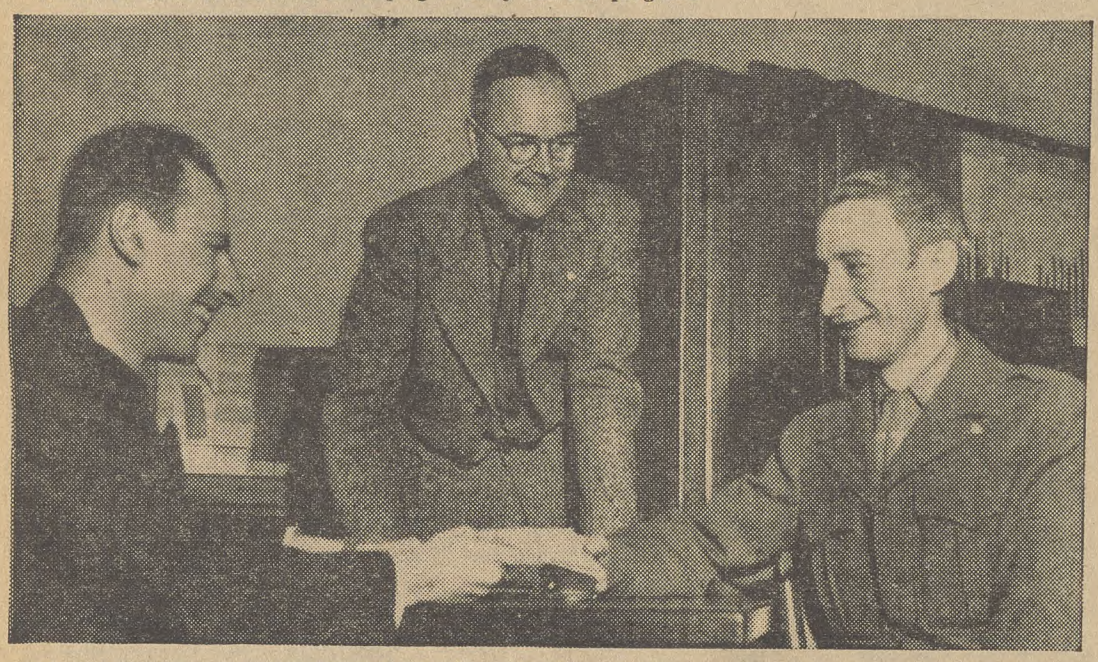
The women take an active part in union activities. Jean Jansen, shown in the pictures, was on the strike committee in the Port of St. Louis. She had been assigned to take charge of clearing all picket cards if the strike came off. "Barge Line" Mabel raised over $100 in 1944 for the CIO-PAC dollar drive.

River boatwomen are fully aware of the dangers confronting working people in America today. They have learned that only through unity can workers make gains and that is why they hail the formation of the Committee for Maritime Unity.

"She can bake a cherry pie, she's the apple of my eye . . ." is the theme of the crews fed by Jean. As a chief cook, her reputation depends on the quality of the pies and bread which she bakes daily. (Before the recent increases awarded to the maritime unions, Jean received $169 a month for a 12-hour day, seven-day week).

(Below) The galley is the most popular place on the boat during off hours, and in Jean's galley it's not hard to understand why. A good-feeding cook with a winning smile is a real asset on any boat—and when she's good at rummy too, what more could any boatman ask?

1 Eugene Newman (r.), disabled veteran who won the Silver Star and Purple Heart, presents his application with the rank-and-file Veterans Job-Training Committee, Local 65, Wholesale & Warehouse Workers, N. Y. To Newman's right is Raymond B. Redfield, Veterans Administration training officer assigned to the local in helping it carry out the program.



2 65's Welfare Director Kenneth Sherbell (l.), himself a veteran, hands Newman a dispatch slip to a union shop under the on-the-job training program, while Redfield looks on with satisfaction.

3 While he is learning the fine points of glass decorating from Supervisor Emily Chandigian, Newman receives the journeyman's wage for his work—part of it an apprentice wage paid by the company, and the balance paid by the Veterans Administration.

UNION PLAN SETS VET TRAINING PACE

WHEN a union project draws the praise of employers, that's news.

It's even bigger news when a union's on-the-job training program for veterans draws not only the acclaim of the employers but also of the Veterans Administration.

Yet that is just what happened to the veterans' training plan of Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Union, New York City.

More important, veterans like the program, which, after all, was instituted for them.

Take the case of Eugene Newman, who was a $20-a-week stock-clerk in a wholesale drygoods firm more than four years ago when he went into the Army.

After serving in Africa, Sicily and France he was discharged wearing the Purple Heart with two clusters, the silver star, combat infantryman's badge and five battle stars. He found that those $100-a-week jobs which he had read about did not exist, and he had a problem, for he was a disabled veteran.

Pay Doubled

Under the union's program he is learning to be a skilled china and glass decorator and is receiving $45 a week—more than twice the pay he received before entering the service. That's the prevailing wage for decorators. The apprenticeship wage is paid by his employer and the balance is paid him by the Veterans Administration.

Upon the completion of his training period, he will receive full pay from his employer, and the union contract guarantees him seniority. So there is no danger of the employe trying to convert the program into a recruiting service for cheap labor.

At least a half-dozen shops are using the program and Local 65 is talking to a number of other employers to convince them to do their part by the veterans.

Who Are Eligible

Veterans already employed in the shops where the on-the-job program is in operation have first opportunity to avail themselves of the plan with disabled vets, unemployed vets and vets employed in shops which do not have the plan getting preference in that order.

At first both union members and employers were suspicious of the plan, but now that the provisions of the plan are known, its popularity is growing. The union has set up a committee to handle applications for members seeking training and the VA has assigned a full-time worker to help the union apply the program in its shops.

Mrs. Esta Brody of Peerless Art Co., Brooklyn, where Newman is working, declared:

"We are very pleased with the way in which the project has been handled between Local 65 and our firm. The program is a very promising one, and is actually a service to our industry. We have long felt the need for a system of training new hands for the skills that are required."

"It is a privilege to cooperate in this program," said another employer, Nat Bernthal, of Atlas China Co., N. Y. City. "It is a good plan, and one way of doing the right thing by our boys."

E. L. Kane, chief of VA's Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division, wrote Local 65 that its program is "one of the most concrete and enlightened in existence at the present time" and thanked the local's Welfare Director, Kenneth Sherbell, for his efforts in working out the agreement with VA on the plan.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

ON THE VERGE OF THEIR DEPARTURE FOR WARRENTOWN, WHERE JIM INTENDS TO DO A STORY ON WORKING CONDITIONS, AND PREPARE THE GROUND FOR A UNION ORGANIZER, KIT STRIKES AN OMINOUS NOTE...

REMEMBER, JIM... BE CAREFUL.

HE WILL, PEGGY.. HE'S GOT TO BE.

WHY... WHAT DO YOU MEAN, KIT?

COMPANY'S GOT SPIES WATCHIN' EVERY ONE OF US THAT LEAVES TOWN... AN' EVERY STRANGER THAT COMES IN!

THEY KNOW WE WANT TO ORGANIZE—AND THEY'RE OUT TO STOP US. THEY DON'T CARE SOMETIMES IF THEIR METHODS AIN'T VERY POLITE.

IF THEY FIND OUT HE'S FROM THE UNION— WE-ELL, DON'T WORRY, PEGGY... WE'LL BE CAREFUL!

BYE, JIM... DEAR.

A LITTLE LATER...

YOU DIDN'T HAVE TO SCARE PEGGY, KIT. I KNOW IT'S DANGEROUS... AND I'M GOING DOWN WITH MY EYES OPEN.

GUESS YOU GOT YOUR EYES CLOSED, JIM BARRY.

SOUTHERN ATLANTIC RAILROAD

CANCEL THAT ORDER FOR THREE TICKETS TO WARRENTOWN, MISTER.

WHA...WHY, KIT? I THOUGHT...

WHAT WE WANT IS TWO TICKETS TO WARRENTOWN, AN' ONE TICKET TO GOVERSVILLE.

-MESKIN-

HOW DO YOU FIGURE. THAT, KIT.? AREN'T WE ALL GOING TO WARRENTOWN?

WASHINGTON GUIDE

United States Needs Homes

This country needs new homes—desperately. Yet a small group of Republican Congressmen is trying to stall the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill—the only measure that can provide the nation with the hundreds of thousands of low-priced dwellings.

House Banking and Currency Committee hearings called by Rep. Spence (D., Ky.) have been moving at snail's pace. Reps. Sundstrom (R., N. J.), Buffett (R., Nebr.) and Smith (R., O.) have resorted to technicalities to stall the hearings.

These tactics fit in with predictions attributed to Reps. Wolcott and Crawford, both Michigan Republicans, that the W-E-T bill will never be passed.

The housing bill, which is receiving such cool treatment from some of the Congressmen, has been supported by a variety of housing experts and by the CIO and was passed in the Senate.

Its slum clearance program is aimed to provide 125,000 homes a year for four years—homes for the most lowly-paid working groups in the country.

In addition, its mutual home ownership provisions would make possible the construction of cooperative projects for many hundred thousands of workers at relatively low cost.

Without the financial arrangements made possible through the W-E-T bill, the goal of 2,500,000 homes envisaged in the program of Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt will disappear before our eyes.

Wyatt told the committee last week that the nation's housing shortage is severe because it has been so long a-growing. During the depression years, home-building dropped as low as 100,000 a year, and it slumped during the war because of the need for critical materials in war industry.

The veterans housing act, passed a few weeks ago, cannot meet the need for homes, Wyatt noted; the W-E-T bill alone offers a long-range solution to our pressing needs.

There's little time left to pass a housing bill. Wire your Congressmen today requesting that he fight all efforts to stall the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill and that he vote for the bill when it comes up for a vote.

Power Probe

John Brophy, chairman of the CIO's Missouri Valley Committee, has called upon the Senate Military Affairs Committee to approve S. R. 287 "for an official investigation of the activities of the power lobby."

Brophy wrote to Sen. Thomas (D., Utah), committee chairman, that "the CIO is strongly in favor of the adoption of measures like the Murray Missouri Valley Authority Bill and other proposals for valley development and river valley projects.

"Hence, it is of very great importance that the Senate Military Affairs Committee should approve the Murray S. Res. 287 for an official investigation of the activities of the power lobby. The implications with respect to national defense are obvious."

Send messages of support to your Congressmen on all three of these measures. Ask Rep. Flannagan (D., Va.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, to rush action on the Thom Bill (HR 5793).

Call for Action

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, and Councils Director John Brophy have called on all city and state CIO councils to support three bills endorsed by the Intl. Woodworkers Union. The measures are:

The Thom Bill (HR 5973) which calls for federal aid to medium and small-sized timber owners and mill operators on cutting, utilization, marketing and management of timber resources. The IWA wants the bill's million-dollar appropriation increased to ten million.

The Hook Forestry Bill (HR 6221) calls for the same methods of stimulating output and conservation which were used so successfully in agriculture. It would end the destructive methods of lumbering which are laying waste to many precious American forests.

The Douglas Redwood Bill (HR 6201) would create a Roosevelt memorial park in the redwood forests of northern California.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control	House has passed 3-week extension; Senate considering long-range OPA bill.	Senate Banking Committee approved so-called compromise bill this week. Vote due in Senate.	Wire your Congressmen, Senators to vote for extension of OPA without crippling amendments.
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program necessary to give U. S. badly needed homes.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee starting to hold hearings.	Send letters to your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee, to act fast on this bill.
Minimum Wage S 1349	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; House Rules Committee has pigeonholed the bill.	Ask Representatives to force action for 65c and added coverage for seamen, retail, food and communications workers.
Truman anti-strike bill S. 2255 HR 6578	Provides basis for outlawing strikes, squashing unions, drafting strikers.	Senate passed somewhat milder version. Bill now in House Rules Committee.	Write Senators and Congressmen to vote against bill if it comes up again.
Labor Appropriation Bill	Title IV on NLRB bars Wagner Act to thousands of workers in food processing industry.	Referred by joint conference committee to House and Senate for decision.	Wire Congressmen and Senators to restore NLRB funds for food workers' cases.
Amputees Auto Bill HR 6114	Provides govt. gift of specially equipped auto to every vet who lost limb during war service.	Bottled up by Rankin's Veterans Committee. Petition to bring bill up for vote has more than 140 signatures.	Ask Congressman to sign discharge petition and vote for bill.
Anti-Poll-tax Bill HR 7	Would end polltax payments in seven southern states.	Passed by House, pigeon-holed in Senate.	Wire Senators to force vote, fight filibuster and pass bill.
Hobbs Bill HR 32	Under guise of anti-racketeering title, provides new anti-labor weapon by inviting attacks on union strike and picketing rights.	Passed this week by Senate. Signed by Pres. Truman and becomes law.	Remember in November.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

The amendments to the price control bill not only crippled OPA and forced a Presidential veto; they have also tied Congressional calendars up in a knot.

Senators and Congressmen, with an eye on the Washington summer thermometers and the political temperature back home, are anxious to adjourn by July 20.

That doesn't give them much time to pass considerable badly-needed legislation. Meanwhile, progressives are pushing these measures:

ANTI-POLLTAX BILL: The Mississippi primaries have provided the nation with Exhibit A for ending this feudal practice. With a population of 2,100,000 persons in 1940, less than 200,000 were able to vote in last week's primaries. Result: Bilbo gets another term.

Wire your Senators today. Demand that they bring H. R. 7 up for vote; ask them to fight any possible filibuster by the polltax minority; and to vote for H. R. 7.

VETERANS LEGISLATION: Two important bills to help the vets, both of them with CIO support, are in the Congressional mill and deserve your support.

One, to provide terminal pay for all enlisted men who served in the wartime army, has been passed by the House. The Senate Military Affairs Committee has referred it to the Budget Bureau and the White House for recommendation.

The other, H. R. 6114, was introduced by Rep. Norton (D., N. J.) to give every vet who lost a limb in service a specially equipped auto. Rep. Rankin, the Mississippi polltaxer, kept the bill bottled in committee. Now a discharge petition, initiated by Rep. Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) to bring the bill on the floor, has more than 140 signatures.

The cost is small compared to the sacrifices of the wounded vets. It should be passed at this session.

ATOMIC ENERGY: Military brasshats want to continue complete control of the atomic energy. The McMahon Bill (S. 1717) would give the control to civilians—a proposal that Rep. May and other members of the House Military Affairs Committee find distasteful. Some of the Congressional "soldier boys" are trying to amend the bill to keep military control.

Ask your Congressman to stand fast for S. 1717 without amendments, and help pave the way for a peaceful atomic era.

CITIZENSHIP: Maritime unions are supporting the DeLacy Bills (S 659 and HR 4956) to grant citizenship to alien seamen who served three years' wartime service with the merchant marine.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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WORLD MOURNS HILLMAN

(See Page 3)

THE CIO NEWS

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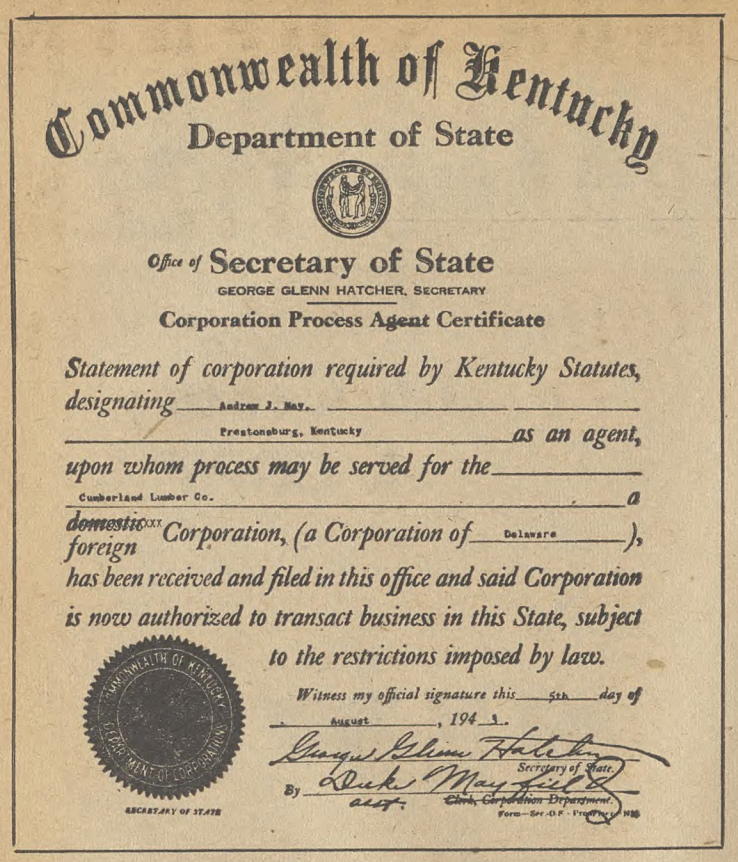
July 15, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

IT WAS A 'NICE' WAR FOR MR. MAY!

Rep A. J. May (D. Ky.) was found deeply implicated with Illinois munitions interests when his "secret story" was disclosed before the Senate War Profits Investigating Committee last week. Testimony indicated that he had received checks (see above) in the name of the Cumberland Lumber Co. from the Erie Basin and Batavia Metal Products Cos. despite his heated denial that he "never had been financially interested in any way."



Commonwealth of Kentucky
Department of State

Office of Secretary of State
GEORGE GLENN HATCHER, SECRETARY

Corporation Process Agent Certificate

Statement of corporation required by Kentucky Statutes, designating Andrew J. May, Prestonsburg, Kentucky *as an agent, upon whom process may be served for the* Cumberland Lumber Co. *a domestic/foreign Corporation, (a Corporation of* Delaware*), has been received and filed in this office and said Corporation is now authorized to transact business in this State, subject to the restrictions imposed by law.*

Witness my official signature this 5th *day of* August, 194 3.

Secretary of State.

By Duke Mayfield, asst. Clerk, Corporation Department.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Certificate filed with the Kentucky Secretary of State designating Andrew J. May as an agent for the Cumberland Lumber Company, entered as evidence in the Mead War Profits Investigating Committee hearing (see stories, this page).

Congressional Scandal

MAY DENIES USE OF 'INFLUENCE'

HARKING back to the post World War I Harding-Coolidge era and the Teapot Dome scandal, the Mead War Investigating Committee last week unearthed a fiesta of war profiteering.

Involved in the case are the Illinois munitions interests of H. M. and M. W. Garsson, J. I. Weiss, and A. B. Gellman and the connection with them of Andrew Jackson May (D., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee.

In testimony and exhibits before the Senate Investigating Committe May was proven to be the agent for the Cumberland Lumber Co., and on the receiving end of more than $18,000 from the munitions interests under the control of Dr. Henry M. Garsson.

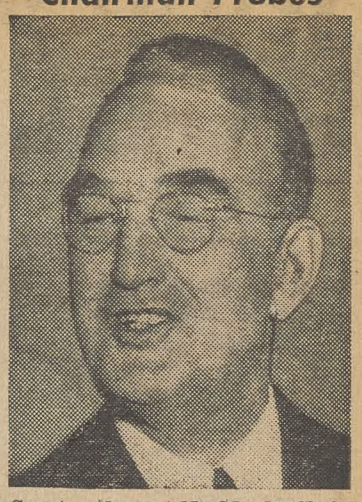
Rep. May answered with the rejoinder that the reports were "misleading" and "insinuations" and that he had never acted except "for the benefit of my constituents and the war effort, and, of course, I did not profit in any way or respect."

Meantime Dr. Henry Garsson, unable to appear before the Senate War Profits Investigating Committe due to a serious "heart ailment," was taking his daily swim in an expensive Havana, Cuba hotel.

Testimony during the early part of the investigation indicated that Congressman May repeatedly used his position to put pressure on high Army officials to favor the Garsson interests.

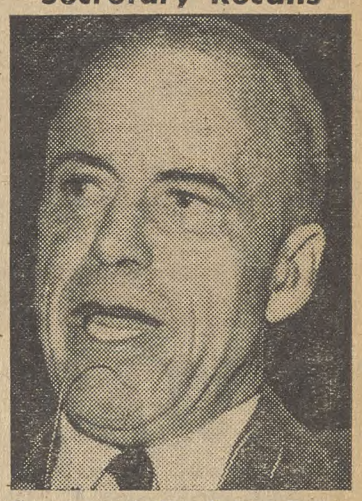
Sen. Hugh B. Mitchell (D. Wash.), a member of the Mead Committee, declared that the munitions interests had offered him a $5,000 bribe for his campaign fund to secure his intercession for the prevention of a "paper empire" investigation.

Chairman Probes



Senator James M. Mead, Chairman of the Senate War Profits Investigating Committee probed profiteering in Illinois munitions combine. (See stories, this page).

Secretary Recalls

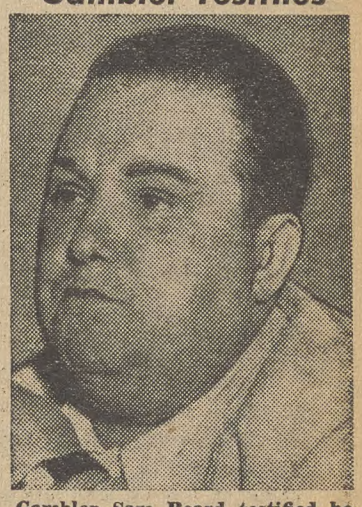


Secretary of War Robert Patterson testified before the Mead Investigating Committee, referring to Congressman May's calls for aid on Illinois munitions contracts.

Senator Reveals

Senator Hugh B. Mitchell (D. Wash.) declared that he had been offered a bribe to shield the "paper empire" of the Illinois munitions men.

Gambler Testifies



Gambler Sam Beard testified before the Senate Committee telling of checks he had cashed for munitions officials.

Munitions Probe

IT'S KNOW-WHO, NOT KNOW-HOW!

By RAY RAYNOLDS

BLASTING a War Dept. report with the charge that it is "whitewash," the Senate War Investigating Committee is continuing its probe of Illinois munitions concerns which it has been investigating for the past two weeks in connection with excessive profits received as a result of war contracts.

May Implicated

The Committee, headed by Sen. Mead (D. N. Y.), had earlier linked Rep. Andrew J. May (D. Ky.), chairman of the House Military Aflairs Committee, with the "paper empire" headed by H. M. and M. W. Garsson, J. J. Weiss and A. B. Gellman, through checks May had received in the name of the Cumberland Lumber Co. and through further testimony which determined that he had used his influence to secure war contracts for the munitions combine.

Mead Committee members stated that the War Dept. "whitewash" report almost nipped the investigation of the Garsson "paper empire" in the bud. The name of Rep. May was referred to time after time in the "whitewash" paper with particular reference to the "influence" he had exerted in favor of the munitions interests.

Know How

The report informed the Senate Committee that the Garsson munitions makers, including the Batavia and Erie Basin Metals Corps., had facilities "well suited for the performance of the work involved, engineering skill, 'know how' and financial responsibility".

Attorney Albert W. Jacobson, the man who had prepared the War Dept. report and who previously had resigned from the District of Columbia Bar under pressure, was designated as the one responsible for approval of large advance payments to the munitions combine which dealt with more than 78 million dollars in war contracts.

With his name on $18,000 worth of checks ("every dollar paid out") Rep. May screamed "Gestapo tactics" and denied any profiting from Illinois munitions makers in payment for his influence in securing war contracts.

Ranting before the House under a ruling permitting House members to reply to attacks, May labeled the investigation unconstitutional in a "conspiracy of falsehood and malice" designed to defame his character.

Opposes Labor

Chairman May has opposed organized labor consistently as is clearly indicated in his voting record as well as the legislation he has sponsored or backed. May was one of the co-sponsors of the May-Arends Bill which set out to halt labor's right to participate in politics. Another of May's legislative attempts was the malicious May-Johnson Bill for the complete military control of atomic energy. The Congressman from Kentucky backed both the Case Bill and the Hobbs Bill.

Senator Mead declared that May's secret testimony of June 4, revealed during the present investigation, was entirely "inadequate". However, May has so far refused to testify before the investigating committee, and experts declared that it was doubtful if May could be forced to testify.

Senator Mitchell (D. Wash.), a member of the Mead Committee, heaved a bombshell into the investigation when he disclosed that Benjamin F. Fields, representing the Garsson munition interests, had offered him $5,000 as a "campaign contribution" to take the heat off the "paper empire". Mitchell said that he had thrown Fields out of his office.

The investigators probed into the intricate financial details of the Cumberland Lumber Co. as well as the Erie Basin Metal Products Corp., tieing the two into a group of 16 midwestern corporations having interlocking directorships.

"E" for Excellence

The Batavia Metal Co. received the Army and Navy "E" (excellence, that is), despite the fact that Illinois district Army Ordnance officers had failed to recommend the corporation. In fact, chief of Chicago Ordnance, Col. John Slezak, had refused to indorse such an award, but shortly thereafter the company was given it anyway. Questioned as to how the award could be made under such circumstances, Army Ordnance officers declared that the recommendation must have come from "someone higher-up the scale."

Secretary of War Patterson, testifying before the Committee, defended the award of the "E" on the basis of a memo received from ordnance entitling the company to the honor or the grounds that the metal products outfit had exceeded its production schedule.

Influence Used

Patterson said that May had called in March 1943, requesting his influence to cancel a cutback in the Batavia production schedules.

Testimony was presented which indicated that May was authorized as an agent for the Cumberland Lumber Co. and personally endorsed and cashed checks totaling more than $18,000 paid for lumber which was never delivered.

In one spectacular bit of testimony, Sam Beard, self-avowed professional gambler, of Washington, D. C., stated that he had cashed checks for top executives in the munitions combine including M. W. Garsson and Joseph F. Freeman.

One thing is definite from the Mead investigation thus far: the "paper empire" had a remarkable ability to come up with Army munitions contracts and then a facility for losing track of Government payments in a giant maze which even accountants cannot follow. The investigation holds promise of many revelations to come, which threaten to reach deep into the hierarchy of Government, involving some of the major war contractors.

No Financial Interest

Rep. May came up numerous times in the early testimony, particularly concerning the exertion of his power as Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee to press for war contracts. May himself declared that he had no financial interest in the empire, but that he had merely assisted the Garsson interests to obtain badly needed timberland. Questioned concerning the several checks which bear his name, May said that he had made them out to his son and nephew, and that they were definitely not his endorsements.

These statements do not coincide with the testimony of two Kentucky lumbermen who at different times managed the Cumberland Lumber Co. Both of them were under the impression that May was not only agent for the company but owner.

Meantime the Justice Dept. plans to probe the activities of Harry Paynter, publicity agent for the munitions interests, on the direction of Committee Chairman Mead. The publicity agent had asserted that anti-semitism had played a part in the investigation, though this contention was quickly repudiated by Garsson and his associates, A. B. Gellman and J. T. Weiss, in telegrams to Sen. Mead.

WORLD MOURNS HILLMAN'S DEATH

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PAC HEAD WAS GLOBAL CITIZEN

CIO Clothing President Dies at 59

(Editorial Comment—Page 4)

IN A MILE-LONG funeral procession, N. Y. City July 12 paid tribute to Sidney Hillman, president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and world labor figure, who died unexpectedly of a heart attack July 10 at his summer home at Point Lookout, N. Y.

Three hundred and fifty thousand members of the ACW remained away from work July 12 in his honor, and the N. Y. City CIO Council called upon 600,000 CIO members in the area to pay tribute by observing five minutes of silence beginning at noon.

Funeral service were held at Carnegie Hall, where the body of the chairman of CIO's Political Action Committee lay for a day in state, with thousands of mourners passing for a final glimpse.

President Truman designated Sec. of Commerce Wallace as his personal representative to attend the funeral, and eulogies were delivered by CIO President Murray and Jacob S. Potofsky, general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated.

Hillman came to this country from Lithuania. He had been president of the Amalgamated since it was founded 33 years ago. He played a leading role both in the formation of the CIO and of the World Federation of Trade Unions, of which he was vice-president.

Who will fill his place as head of CIO-PAC will probably be decided at a meeting of the CIO Executive Board, scheduled for July 25 in Washington, D. C.

The Amalgamated announced that a new president would be chosen to serve until the next biennial convention in 1948, by Vice-Presidents Frank Rosenblum and Hyman Blumberg and Sec.-Treas. Potofsky.

Hillman is survived by his wife, Bessie Abramowitz and his daughter, Selma Lerner, both of whom were with him when he died, and by another daughter, Mrs. Philoine Fried, in Paris.

SIDNEY HILLMAN

"A great reservoir of inspiration and courage."

TRIBUTE FROM TRUMAN

In the death of Sidney Hillman, the cause of democracy in this country and the world loses one of its most effective and devoted exponents.

Sidney Hillman was more than a distinguished labor leader; he was a great humanitarian and an outstanding statesman in the field of labor-management relations.

That he, an immigrant youth, could rise to eminence in the land of his adoption is a tribute at once to his own ability and character, and to the democratic ideals for which he fought.

Hailed For Service To Democracy

THE death of Sidney Hillman, the Lithuanian clothing worker who rose to a position of world-wide renown, was mourned in all walks of life this week.

Literally thousands of testimonials hailed his contribution to the fight for extension of democracy—from President Truman, from Philip Murray and from hundreds of other leaders of both CIO and AFL, and from statesmen high in the life of the nation.

President Truman said that "in the death of Sidney Hillman the cause of democracy in this country and the world loses one of the most effective and devoted exponents."

CIO President Murray declared that "at home and abroad his services were devoted to the cementing of friendly relations amongst the peoples of the earth, who regarded him as a devoted crusader for their social, economic and political emancipation."

Among a host of other expressions of sympathy and salutes to Hillman's great contributions were those from:

BARON WALTER CITRINE, retiring head of the World Federation of Trade Unions: "The world trade union movement and the American trade unions in particular have suffered a grievous and sudden blow. Mr. Hillman rendered a great service to the world trade union movement."

SEC. OF LABOR LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH: "In the field of political activity, Mr. Hillman was so basic in his approach to democratic principles that he shocked some of our more forgetful citizens. He believed that everyone should exercise his right to organize politically and to vote, regardless of his economic status."

SEN. ROBERT F. WAGNER (D. N. Y.): "His record of public service and human endeavor was so long and his application to the public interest was so constant, that the multitude of his friends and admirers almost took it for granted that he would always be there, battling for the right, striving with all his heart and strength to lift up the underprivileged and to expand the liberty, dignity and security of his fellow men throughout the world. Sidney Hillman's passing is an irreparable loss but his record of service is imperishable. His name will live as long as freedom, tolerance and justice strike a responsive chord in the hearts of men."

MAYOR O'DWYER, N. Y. CITY: "I deeply regret the passing of Sidney Hillman, a dear friend. His death in these disturbed times is a tragic loss to the nation and the world. I have known few men with such a clear concept of world-wide needs. His passing is a blow to progressive government everywhere."

AMERICA HAS SUFFERED A GREAT LOSS—MURRAY

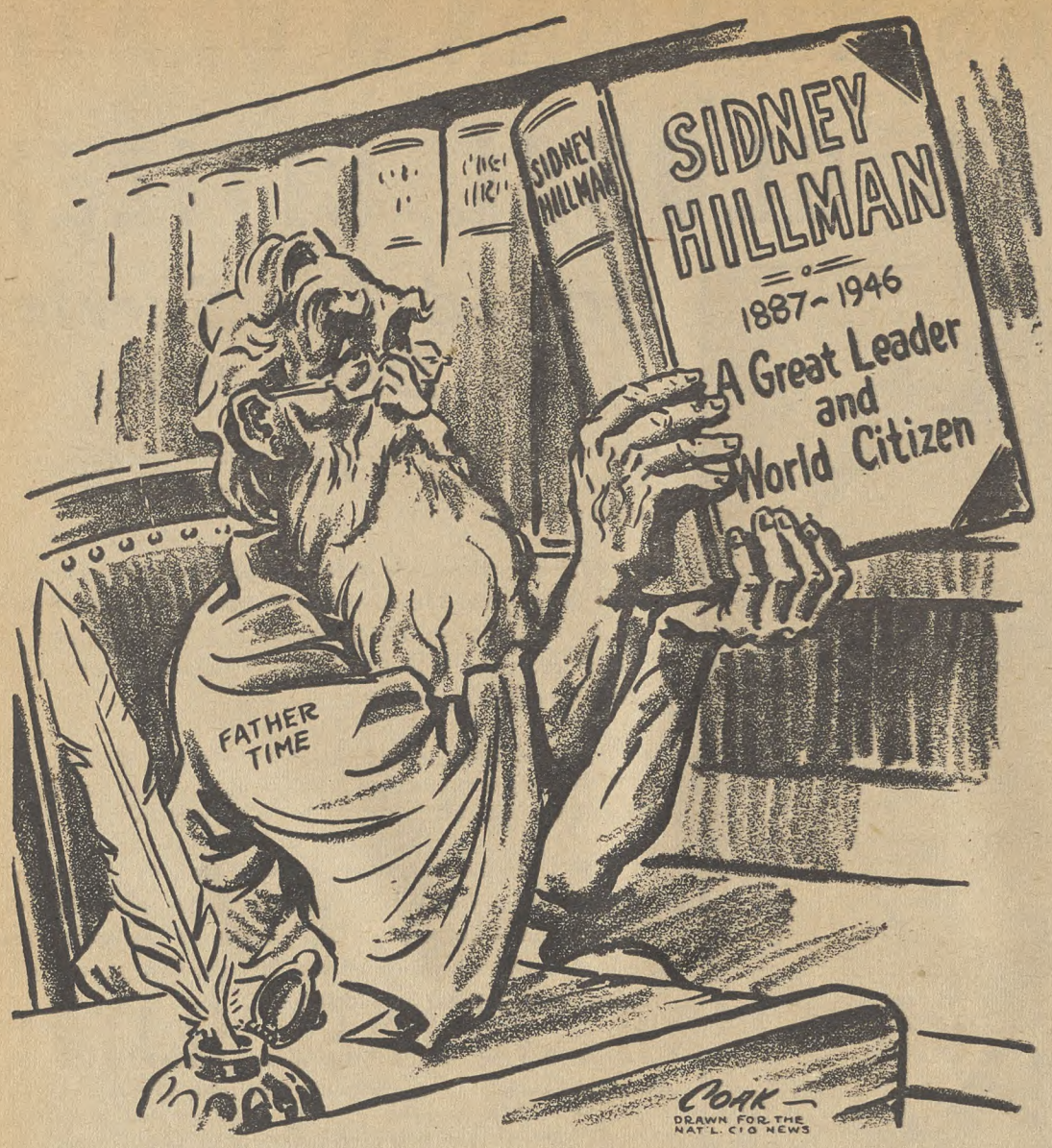
The members of the organizations affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations mourn the passing of a great man. His contributions to the welfare of the nation and humanity were rendered in the spirit of complete self-sacrifice.

The common people of this and other lands have come to regard him as an ever vigilant defender of their cause. At home and abroad his services were devoted to the cementing of friendly relations amongst the peoples of the earth, who regarded him as a devoted crusader for their social, economic and political emancipation.

Sidney Hillman lived the life and made the sacrifices in the cause of democracy. America has suffered a great loss and the common people a great friend.

We of the CIO are shocked over his untimely death. But Sidney Hillman has provided us with a great reservoir of inspiration and courage, a holy and noble legacy of his estimable work. We will carry on toward the fulfillment of his ideals, forever building in the spirit which permeated his life's work.

In mourning his passing we express our heartfelt sympathy to his beloved wife and family.



PASSING OF A GREAT LEADER

The untimely death of Sidney Hillman has robbed labor and the nation of one of its truly great citizens. His loss will be mourned not only in the U. S., where workers are fully aware of his great contributions to the people's cause, but also in every section of the globe where workers have formed labor organizations to protect their rights. In recent years, Sidney Hillman had won world renown as a spokesman for CIO in the establishment of the World Federation of Trade Unions, a man who had helped guide that organization through its difficult early months.

President Murray, in commenting on the loss of a close personal friend and colleague, remarked that "Sidney Hillman has provided us with a great reservoir of inspiration and courage, a holy and noble legacy of his estimable work."

That work embraced every sphere of activity which could contribute to the economic improvement of the great mass of people, to the advancement of their liberty and the strengthening of their security in a troubled world.

The growth of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is one indication of the effectiveness with which he waged labor's struggle for the better things of life. As president of the union since 1915—it was formed after long, desperate strikes to rid the clothing industry of the sweatshop evil—he led the Amalgamated to strength in its jurisdiction and gained a reputation throughout the country as a valiant supporter of CIO and the principles of industrial unionism.

Today the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is one of the world's great labor unions. It has lifted its members from poverty to a dignified place in the community. It pioneered in such various fields of enterprise as cooperative housing for its members, a union-owned bank geared to serve persons of moderate income, a widespread program of workers education.

Increasingly, as his own union grew in power, Hillman expanded his activities to help workers in other industries. In 1935 and afterwards, he worked closely and wholeheartedly to establish the CIO and insure its success. Under his leadership the Amalgamated contributed unstintingly of its financial resources to the big organizing drives that put CIO over the top as the dominant force in American industrial relations.

In 1940, when the Nazi legions were overrunning the map of Europe, he served on the National Defense Advisory Commission and later as co-chairman of the Office of Production Management. His influence on both those early wartime agencies helped speed the process of harnessing this nation's industrial capacity to the needs of desperate, total warfare.

As chairman of the Political Action Committee from its inception in 1943, Hillman became a leading exponent of the necessity for labor to organize at the polls as it had organized in the factories and shops. Working closely with President Murray and the affiliated unions of the CIO, PAC quickly showed itself to be an unusually effective organization. The measure of its effectiveness was demonstrated by the evil propaganda that spewed from fascist-minded writers and reactionary Congressmen, propaganda that often attained the same degree of vileness as the racist dogma of the Hitler regime.

Despite its volume, it failed to halt labor and it failed to daunt Sidney Hillman's determination to lift the status of this nation's workers. His contributions to CIO will always be remembered. His death is a saddening blow. In the months ahead we can show by our action at the voting registration booths and at the polls that the cause for which he worked so hard is treasured by American labor.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

Len De Caux is on vacation. His column this week is fittingly turned over to the General Executive Board of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

SIDNEY HILLMAN has fallen in battle. Up to his last breath, he had been fighting the good fight for a larger and more secure life for masses of men and women everywhere. He died as he had lived, fighting.

For 36 years Sidney Hillman had been a standard-bearer for American and world progressive forces. He fought and helped destroy the iniquitous sweatshop in his youth, he fought reaction in season and out, and made the largest single contribution to the political awakening of labor in this country.

In war and peace, Sidney Hillman served his country, his people and his union. No task was too great, none too small for this man who burned his life away for the welfare and happiness of others. He loved America. Sidney Hillman was a tenacious, but modest warrior for the common good. His like, on the American scene, will not be seen soon again.

Though his talents and his genius led him to prominence in the national and international field, Sidney Hillman always remained close to his beloved Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and its 350,000 members. He never lost the common touch. He was welcomed with warmth and affection in every corner of the Amalgamated. We were proud of him. Sidney Hillman was the Amalgamated and the Amalgamated was Sidney Hillman.

In this hour of our great grief, it is impossible to give a proper estimate of what Sidney Hillman meant to us, to the Amalgamated family, to labor generally and progressive forces everywhere. History will accord him his proper place. Sidney Hillman will never be forgotten.

His name will inextricably be linked with the abolition of the sweatshop in the clothing industry, the establishment of impartial machinery for the settlement of labor disputes, labor housing, labor banking, holidays and vacations with pay for industrial workers and introduction of a comprehensive system of life, health, accident, hospitalization, maternity and old-age retirement insurance on a nationwide scale in an American industry.

His war work, also, will never be forgotten. From the late President Roosevelt down to the lowliest Army procurement officer have come testimonials as to Mr. Hillman's contribution to our war and victory efforts. His mobilization of labor for war was as magnificent an effort as his peace-time achievements.

The story of Hillman's life is the story of 350,000 men and women, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is the rise from the industrial jungle into the light of collective bargaining and security for men and women who toil.

We mourn our loss.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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TO REMEMBER IN NOVEMBER

HERE is a vote that hits you in the pocketboock—the record of Senate action on the Wherry amendment to the OPA extension bill. The amendment offered by Sen. Wherry (R., Nebr.) would exempt meat and poultry products from price control. It was approved by the Senate 49-26. Breakdown of the vote shows 18 Democrats and 31 Republicans favored the amendment. Voting against it were 25 Democrats, one Progressive and not a single Republican. Not voting—but adding his 2c worth this week—was Alf Landon, lost hope of the GOP in the '36 race against FDR. Said Landon: "We can hardly be maladroit enough to lose in 1948." Votes for the amendment are marked for (W); against (R); not voting (NV).

Not present but registered in favor of the price-lifting amendment were Sen. Wheeler (D. Mont.), Connally (D. Tex.), McFarland (D. Ariz.), Hickenlooper (R. Ia.), Butler (R. Nebr.), Shipstead (R. Minn.), Capehart (R. Ind.) and Morse (R. Ore.).

Not present but registered against the amendment were: Mitchell (D. Wash.), Bailey (D. N. C.), Taylor (D. Ida.), Thomas (D. Utah).

ALABAMA
Swift, G. Robin (D) ..... W
Hill, Lister (D) ..... R

ARIZONA
Hayden, Carl (D) ..... R
McFarland, Ernest W. (D) ..... NV

ARKANSAS
McClellan, John L. (D) ..... W
Fulbright, J. William (D) ..... R

CALIFORNIA
Downey, Sheridan (D) ..... R
Knowland, Thomas J. (R) ..... W

COLORADO
Johnson, Edwin C. (D) ..... W
Milliken, Eugene D. (R) ..... W

CONNECTICUT
Hart, Thomas C. (R) ..... W
McMahon, Brian (D) ..... R

DELAWARE
Tunnell, James M. (D) ..... R
Buck, C. Douglass (R) ..... W

FLORIDA
Andrews, Charles D. (D) ..... W
Pepper, Claude (D) ..... R

GEORGIA
George, Walter F. (D) ..... W
Russell, Richard B. (D) ..... W

IDAHO
Gossett, Charles C. (D) ..... NV
Taylor, Glen H. (D) ..... NV

ILLINOIS
Brooks, C. Wayland (R) ..... W
Lucas, Scott W. (D) ..... R

INDIANA
Willis, Raymond E. (R) ..... W
Capehart, Homer E. (R) ..... NV

IOWA
Hickenlooper, Bourke M. (R) ..... NV
Wilson, George A. (R) ..... W

KANSAS
Capper, Arthur (R) ..... W
Reed, Clyde M. (R) ..... W

KENTUCKY
Barkley, Alben W. (D) ..... R
Stanfill, William A. (R) ..... W

LOUISIANA
Ellender, Allen J. (D) ..... NV
Overton, John H. (D) ..... W

MAINE
Brewster, Owen (R) ..... NV
White, Wallace H., Jr. (R) ..... W

MARYLAND
Radcliffe, George L. (D) ..... W
Tydings, Millard E. (D) ..... NV

MASSACHUSETTS
Saltonstall, Leverett (R) ..... NV
Walsh, David I. (D) ..... R

MICHIGAN
Ferguson, Homer (R) ..... W
Vandenberg, Arthur H. (R) ..... NV

MINNESOTA
Ball, Joseph H. (R) ..... W
Shipstead, Henrik (R) ..... NV

MISSISSIPPI
Bilbo, Theodore G. (D) ..... NV
Eastland, James O. (D) ..... W

MISSOURI
Briggs, Frank P. (D) ..... R
Donnell, Forrest (R) ..... W

MONTANA
Murray, James E. (D) ..... NV
Wheeler, Burton K. (D) ..... NV

NEBRASKA
Butler, Hugh (R) ..... NV
Wherry, Kenneth S. (R) ..... W

NEVADA
McCarran, Pat (D) ..... W
Carville, Edward P. (D) ..... W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Bridges, Styles (R) ..... W
Tobey, Charles W. (R) ..... W

NEW JERSEY
Hawkes, Albert W. (R) ..... W
Smith, H. Alexander (R) ..... W

NEW MEXICO
Chavez, Dennis (D) ..... R
Hatch, Carl A. (D) ..... NV

NEW YORK
Mead, James M. (D) ..... R
Wagner, Robert F. (D) ..... R

NORTH CAROLINA
Bailey, Josiah W. (D) ..... NV
Hoey, Clyde R. (D) ..... R

NORTH DAKOTA
Langer, William (R) ..... W
Young, Milton R. (R) ..... W

OHIO
Huffman, James (D) ..... R
Taft, Robert (R) ..... W

OKLAHOMA
Moore, E. H. (R) ..... W
Thomas, Elmer (D) ..... W

OREGON
Cordon, Guy (R) ..... W
Morse, Wayne (R) ..... NV

PENNSYLVANIA
Guffey, Joseph F. (D) ..... R
Myers, Francis J. (D) ..... R

RHODE ISLAND
Gerry, Peter G. (D) ..... W
Green, Theo. Francis (D) ..... R

SOUTH CAROLINA
Johnston, Olin D. (D) ..... W
Maybank, Burnet (D) ..... W

SOUTH DAKOTA
Bushfield, Harlan J. (R) ..... W
Gurney, Chan (R) ..... W

TENNESSEE
McKellar, Kenneth (D) ..... R
Stewart, Tom (D) ..... W

TEXAS
Connally, Tom (D) ..... NV
O'Daniel, W. Lee (D) ..... W

UTAH
Murdock, Abe (D) ..... R
Thomas, Elbert B. (D) ..... NV

VERMONT
Aiken, George D. (R) ..... W
Austin, Warren (R) ..... W

VIRGINIA
Byrd, Harry Flood (D) ..... R
Burch, Thomas (D) ..... R

WASHINGTON
Magnuson, Warren G. (D) ..... R
Mitchell, Hugh B. (D) ..... NV

WEST VIRGINIA
Kilgore, Harley M. (D) ..... R
Revercomb, Chapman (R) ..... W

WISCONSIN
LaFollette, Robt. M. (Prog.) ..... R
Wiley, Alexander (R) ..... W

WYOMING
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D) ..... W
Robertson, Edward V. (R) ..... W

Washington, D. C. citizens picketing on down town streets to urge a one-day buyers' strike in support of OPA. Many local organizations, civic and labor, including various CIO unions, have joined together in the D. C. Citizens Price Defense to sponsor the picketing and the one-day buyers' strike.

Senate Charged With

'GROSS IRRESPONSIBILITY'

OBVIOUSLY angered by the slow-motion, log-rolling tactics used by a Senate majority to cripple the nation's vital price control machinery, CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week blasted "the spectacle of delay and legislative impotence."

In a letter to all members of the Senate, Murray charged that the present mess is an indication of "gross irresponsibility" on Capitol Hill. He warned that grave danger is being done "by this inability or unwillingness to act decisively in response to the overwhelming demand of the American people for a stabilized price structure."

Murray urged:

"1. Immediate interim extension of OPA to cover the period until the permanent measure is enacted;

"2. Vigorous and decisive action to achieve economic stability by restoring full OPA operation and rationing of basic essentials to assure the roll-back of prices to at least June 30, 1946 levels and their maintenance at no higher than that point."

The action of the Senate in voting the Wherry amendment to lift price controls from meat and poultry "is equivalent to passing death sentences upon hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of men, women and children in other lands," Murray commented bitterly.

"Cattle must not be permitted to consume the vast quantities of wheat and other grain which should be sent abroad for the saving of human lives. It would seem queer that the inhuman decision of the Senate majority on this matter gravely imperils the opportunity of the peoples of the world to achieve a lasting peace."

The CIO president's letter reflected the bitterness of the American people as they watched a Senate majority play idly with the price control bill while through the nation prices and profits moved steadily upwards.

Throughout the nation, in big cities and small towns, the protest against inflation mounted day by day.

WRECKERS STILL AT WORK

THROUGH a dreary week, the Senate continued its job of wrecking the system of price controls which are the nation's only guarantee against wild inflation.

Apparently unmoved by the coast-to-coast wave of protest against the amendment-ridden bill which had been vetoed by Pres. Truman, a Senate majority solemnly set about crippling OPA for a second time.

While the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics this week reported higher food prices in an increasing number of stores and a rise in wholesale prices on 28 basic commodities to 17% above the June 28 figure, President Truman again called for a workable OPA law. OPA died June 30.

In a statement accompanying the quarterly report of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, he asserted that "all of the ground we have laboriously won against inflation will be irretrievably lost without a workable price control law."

The OWMR report warned that without OPA America faces an "inevitable . . . sharp depression" like that which followed World War I.

By a 49-26 vote, the Senate approved the amendment of Senator Wherry (R., Nebr.) to remove price controls on meat and poultry. (See voting record on this page.)

Next day, the Senators nailed another peg into the coffin of effective price control by approving, 51-27, a second amendment by Wherry to take milk, butter and cheese out of the jurisdiction of OPA.

They wound up that day's work by voting an amendment of Sen. E. H. Moore (R., Okla.), 40-30, to exempt petroleum products from price control. After a good night's sleep, the Senators got around to deciding that in cases where states take action on rent control, OPA loses jurisdiction. The move was obviously directed to cutting down the price agency's over-all efficiency.

Foes of inflation found only two occasions for comfort during the dreary series of Senate votes. One was the defeat of a proposal to remove grains and grain products from price control, the other the turning down of a proposal by Sen. Hawkes (R., N. J.) to permit three staggered 5% increases in rent ceilings.

The House had acted speedily after the President's veto of the first OPA bill to pass a three-week "as is" extension of OPA. That proposal got lost in the shuffle in the Senate, with the result that the Senate Banking Committee belatedly reported a complete measure. This contained many of the features of the bill vetoed by President Truman.

By its actions during the week, the Senate has restored most of the bad items chopped out of the bill in committee.

Thank You, Mr. Taft!

"I am sorry to say that the technique of propaganda is much better known by the CIO than it is by the Natl. Manufacturers Assn."—Sen. Robert Taft (R. O), speaking in the Senate on the OPA bill.

"MOST of all grant us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all years—a brotherhood not of words but acts and deeds. If our brothers are oppressed then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away our freedom is not secure. Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance throughout the world."

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

REJOICE Bilbo! Rejoice Rankin! You howling hawkers of hate.

The Fair Employment Practices Commission which labored mightily to clean America of racial and religious hatred is dead.

That's the score on democracy to date. FEPC is dead. Rankin and Bilbo have been re-elected.

The Fair Employment Practices Commission was born on June 21, 1941, in response to growing protests that steps be taken to eliminate discrimination in our defense program. President Roosevelt issued the famous Executive Order 8802 and appointed a committee on Fair Employment Practices to enforce it.

The order read in part: "It is the policy of the U.S. to encourage full partcipation in the national defense program of all citizens . . . regardless of race, creed or color or national origin, in the firm belief that a democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders. . . ."

The committee originally functioned within the labor-management division of the Office of Production Management but eventually as the result of pressure from liberal organizations the FEPC was set up in May, 1943, as an independent agency.

FEPC during its five years satisfactorily settled nearly 5,000 cases by peaceful negotiations. During the last year of the war, badly hampered by personnel shortages, it settled 1,191 cases. Most of these settlements were not publicized and generally received little attention. The impression that FEPC met with unyielding opposition was created through the comparatively few cases which received emphasis through public hearings and public expressions of defiance by recalcitrant employers and unions.

On June 30, 1946, the operations of the Commission were terminated because of the failure of Congress to enact permanent FEPC legislation.

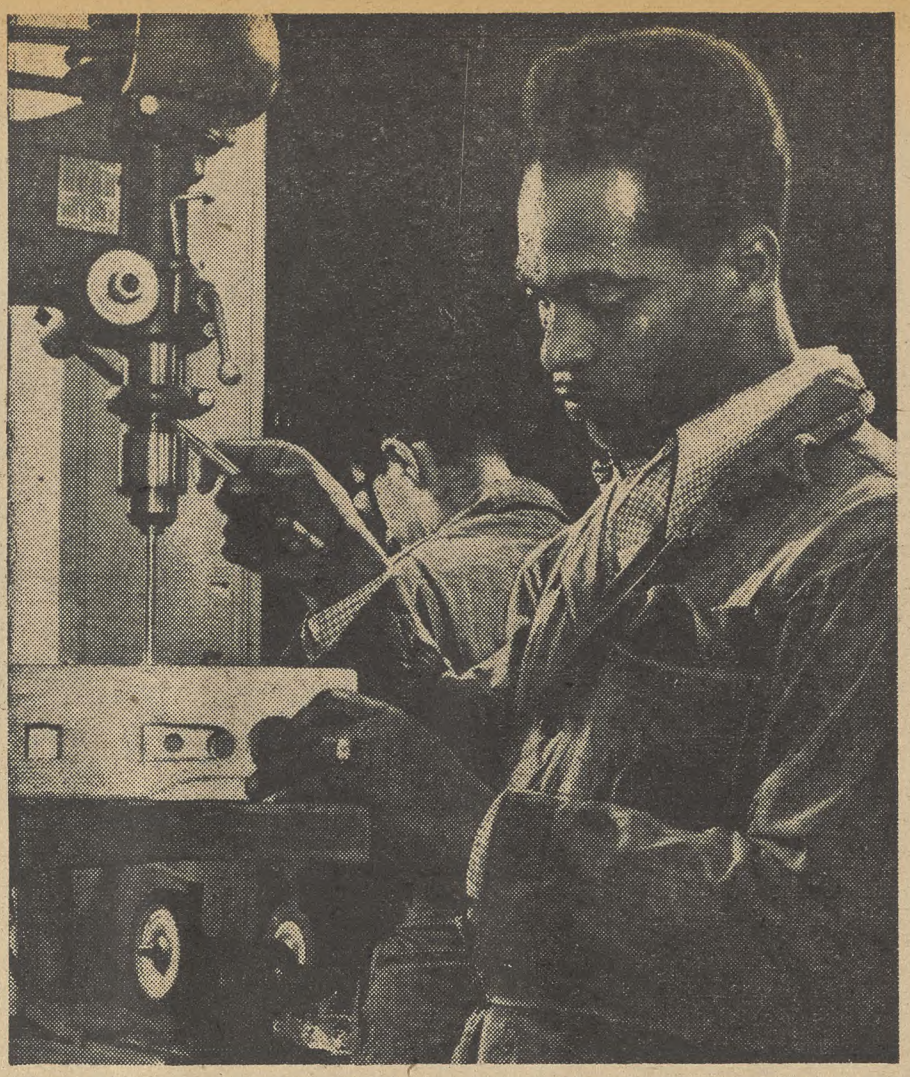
The "Summary and Conclusions" from FEPC's final report to President Truman, which is signed by the six FEPC commissioners, including John Brophy, representing the CIO, sets out the problems and charts the way for future action by those who believe in the fight for an America free from racial and religious discrimination.

Today's major problems in the area of human relationships as seen by the FEPC are these:

"The wartime gains of Negro, Mexican-American and Jewish workers are being lost through unchecked revival of discriminatory practices.

"The war veterans of these minority groups today face far greater difficulties than other veterans in obtaining training and finding work.

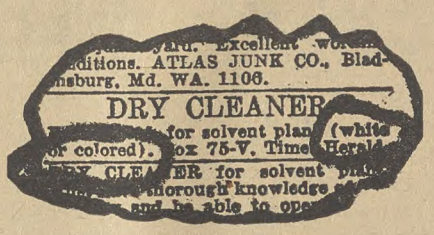
"This denial of equal opportunity, if allowed to become permanent, cannot fail to create civic discord and to be a cause of embarrassment to the U.S. in its international relations."



Skilled Negro workers like World War II vet Melton Rogeau will find their positions in industry unprotected wherever labor unions are weak, now that FEPC is dead.

BROTHERHOOD TAKES A BEATING

FEPC Means This



During the war, the report points out, the minority groups most frequently subjected to discrimination, as recorded by charges filed with the FEPC, were Negroes, Jews, Mexican-Americans and a scattering of religious creeds.

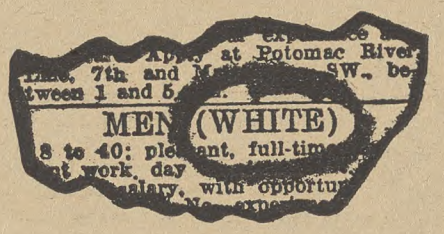
Negroes comprised the largest group suffering discrimination and 80% of the complaints filed with FEPC were concerned with discriminatory practices against them.

Despite the advances Negroes have made beyond menial labor, the report says, the "hard, hot and heavy" war jobs still fell to them. This was because white workers were first to rise above common labor, while Negroes newly entering the war labor market took the vacated common labor jobs.

Their position did become better as the war need for skilled men plus government action against discrimination increased. A large proportion of Negroes became skilled operators and foremen in plants. Nevertheless their basic concentration remained, and still remains in common labor.

Of seven centers studied by the FEPC during reconversion, all but Chicago showed a heavier loss of jobs by Negro than white workers and a necessity on the part of Negro workers to accept the lowest paid jobs.

Not This



Discriminatory job advertisements, says the report, have increased greatly since V-J Day both against Negroes and Jews. A sample study of job orders in 11 selected areas during February 1946 showed 24% of the orders to be discriminatory.

A survey of job-seeking by Jews conducted in 15 cities by local Jewish organizations showed a marked rise of discrimination against all Jewish applicants. Jews who had fought for their country fared no better than Jews who had not.

This survey did reveal however that discrimination in New Jersey and New York State cities covered by fair employment practice laws, was far lower than in cities where no attempts were being made to control discrimination.

Out of the five years of government effort to combat discrimination the report sees two "fundamentally hopeful facts":

1. Employers and workers abandoned discrimination in most cases where government intervened.

2. Once the barriers were down, the workers of varying races and religions worked together efficiently and learned to accept each other without rancor.

For the future, the report urges a national policy against discrimination. "Discriminatory practices, if they can be solved by negotiation, are the more quickly ended when the National Government makes clear that its authority will be exercised against offenders. Such authority need sparingly used. Its mere existence serves to ease the way to settlements at every stage of negotiation," the report says.

The report also recommends community educational efforts on racial problems and points out that employers and unions can be instrumental in breaking the "artifical social patterns" of discrimination.

The CIO through its Natl. Committee to Abolish Discrimination, as well as CIO affiliates, has undertaken a steady educational campaign at the local union level to eliminate the stain of race and religious hate from American communities.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of CIO, and chairman of its Committee to Abolish Discrimination, declared that:

"Regardless of the demise of the FEPC, the CIO will continue to fight through every local union for fair employment practices. The CIO regards the continuance of discrimination and discriminatory practices as part and parcel of industry's attitude against full employment.

"Too many industrial leaders consider discrimination an unholy safety valve to use as an escape from their responsibilities to provide full employment for all willing and able workers regardless of race, creed or national origin.

"The CIO will continue to work for a permanent FEPC federally and in every state."

FEPC CAN STILL BE SAVED

The Senate has passed the FEPC bill but House tories have bottled it up in the House Rules Committee. Write your Congressman and demand that the bill be reported out on the next Calender Wednesday when committees report directly to the House and the bill can be brought on to the floor.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP by Yomen

"YOU'RE LUCKY WE'RE NOT OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE!"

CIO-BACKED MEN WIN IN 2 PRIMARIES

CIO political action scored heavily in two state primaries this week—Washington and Minnesota.

In Washington one incumbent Senator and four incumbent Representatives won nomination. All are progressive Democrats.

In Minnesota, Sen. Shipstead, who cast one of the two votes against the United Nations, was defeated in the Republican primary, and progressive candidates in the Democratic Farmer Labor party were swept into office by majorities ranging from 2-1 to 6-1.

Senator Mitchell of Washington won easily, but will face a tough fight this fall against Republican Harry Cane.

Four Washington Congressmen with pro-labor records won renomination: De Lacy, Coffee, Savage and Jackson.

Toughest fight was DeLacy's. He defeated Howard Costigan, who based his campaign mainly on red-baiting, by a vote of 23,271 to 20,464.

Shipstead, in Minnesota, was beaten by Governor Edward J. Thye, who had the backing of former Governor Harold Stassen, Republican presidential hopeful.

Thye will be opposed in the finals by progressive Theodore Jorgenson, who won the nomination on the Democratic Farmer Labor ticket.

CIO-PAC-endorsed Harold Barker won the DFL nomination for governor, and will face Stassen-backed Luther W. Youngdahl in the finals.

In seven districts, CIO-PAC supported DFL men were nominated for the Congressional finals, including two incumbents, Reps. Gallagher and Starkey.

GLOVES OFF IN HAWAII

Hawaiian workers are preparing to put up a strong fight in the territorial elections this October, in an effort to break the control that sugar monopolists have exercised over their lives for nearly 100 years. This control has been so complete that some bosses even decide how many children workers' wives can bear.

For the first time, the workers will contest the elections as a united group, organized in the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. In 1944, political action committees started by the ILWU overthrew plantation-run machines in two counties. This year, they are aiming for a majority in the territorial legislature.

Outside Honolulu, in the plantation and ranching districts, the so-called "Big Five" monopolists have exercised control over every phase of life. The Big Five are five agencies which handle the islands' sugar.

However these five firms are so closely connected with nearly all other business in Hawaii that the whole tightly-knit group is popularly included in the title. This "ruling class" is confined to the white population, which is only a small percentage of the total.

Boy, Page King Solomon!

There may not be any "pay call" this month for Idaho's fighting liberal Senator, Glen H. Taylor.

It's a matter of principle with the Senator who refused to sign an affidavit from the Senate Disbursing Office, giving assurances that he would not go out on strike during his term in the Senate.

The affidavit was distributed to all congressmen as the result of a rider, which had been tacked on to an important appropriations bill, prohibiting government employes from striking or belonging to any organization which advocates the right to strike against the federal government.

Calling the rider a "provision drafted in white heat," the Senator refused to sign the affidavit because he himself is a member of the AFL Sheet Metal Workers Assn., and "its constitution is silent on the specific point of strikes against the government."

Stating emphatically that he was proud of his union membership and would not give up his union card, the Senator declared that "the effect of this rider will be the further harassment of a favorite scapegoat — the hard-working government employes. I think a great wrong has been done to them and me. This rider is unconstitutional."

EAGER-BEAVER BRASS

CLINTON S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, this week charged that some Selective Service field officers are still advising employers to apply superseniority, despite the fact that it was declared illegal by the U. S. Supreme Court. Golden this week wrote Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director:

"Apparently, some of your officers have not read this decision (of the U. S. Supreme Court), for on June 20, First Lt. Katherine J. Kindervatter of your Baltimore office rendered a contrary opinion to Edward R. Allan, superintendent of personnel, Celanese Corp. of America. The letter was signed by the State Director, Lt. Col. E. K. Klaesius.

"I have several times protested against the practice of your office handing down snap judgments on legal matters beyond their competence. Is it not time, General, that the Selective Service System cease issuing facts which are inconsistent with the law?

"I ask you to take measures to insure compliance with constitutional practices incumbent upon all servants of the Federal Government, and I ask specifically, that the rulings made by your Baltimore office in the Celanese case be rescinded."

LET BOSSES PAY FOR ERROR—CIO

Workers should not be penalized because employers followed the bad advice of Selective Service and applied superseniority to discharge employes to make room for veterans with less seniority, Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee this week told the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Bernstein appeared before the committee to oppose S. 2140, which bars workers illegally discharged through superseniority from getting lost pay. A similar measure, H. R. 6035, has been passed by the House. The U. S. Supreme Court has found superseniority illegal.

Bernstein pointed out that under CIO contracts, provision is made for compensating unjustly fired workers, that in the past management had to pay when it followed bad advice, and that it should have to pay for its mistake in following Selective Service's ruling despite CIO warnings.

CIO PROTESTS VET FIRINGS

Clarification of the employment rights of veterans working for various corporations engaged in the Clinton Engineer Works at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic energy plant, was requested of War Sec. Patterson this week by Eugene Cotton, assistant general counsel of CIO.

Cotton acted in behalf of the Atomic Workers Organizing Committee, a division of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, which is conducting an organizing drive among the several thousand persons employed at Oak Ridge. The union has petitioned the Natl. Labor Relations Board for an election as soon as possible.

The CIO official charged that large numbers of people, veterans and non-veterans, have been fired in recent months "with no apparent effort to proceed on the basis of any standards of fairness and equity" and added that there is "every indication" of the firings constituting simply "a wage-cutting tactic."

Even Pies!

A little shoe-shine boy came into the office of the New Castle County Industrial Union Council in Wilmington, Delaware, and approached the chairman, Gilbert Lewis.

"Is the OPA off? he asked.

"Yes," said Lewis.

"I knew it!" said the boy. "They're selling 5c pies for 8c now."

HUSH-HUSH ON HOUSING PROBE?

HEAVY Wall Street pressure on Washington is holding up a criminal anti-trust indictment charging more than 30 N. Y. City banks, insurance and trust companies with a monopoly conspiracy in the mortgage money-lending market which has contributed to the desperate housing shortage in the metropolis.

Details of the conspiracy and of the pressure by banking interests on high government officials which is preventing the indictment broke here July 9 after a special federal grand jury authorized by the U. S. Dept. of Justice several months ago recessed until August without taking action.

Evidence uncovered by the investigation reveals that planned withholding of mortgage money by some of the nation's leading financial houses has restricted the erection of thousands of new housing units in N. Y., adding to the present acute shortage.

These firms also conspired to confine Negroes and other minority groups to deteriorated slum areas. Together the three dozen firms under investigation control tens of billions of dollars of mortgage loans affecting hundreds of thousands of tenants and completely dominate the $10 billion N. Y. mortgage market.

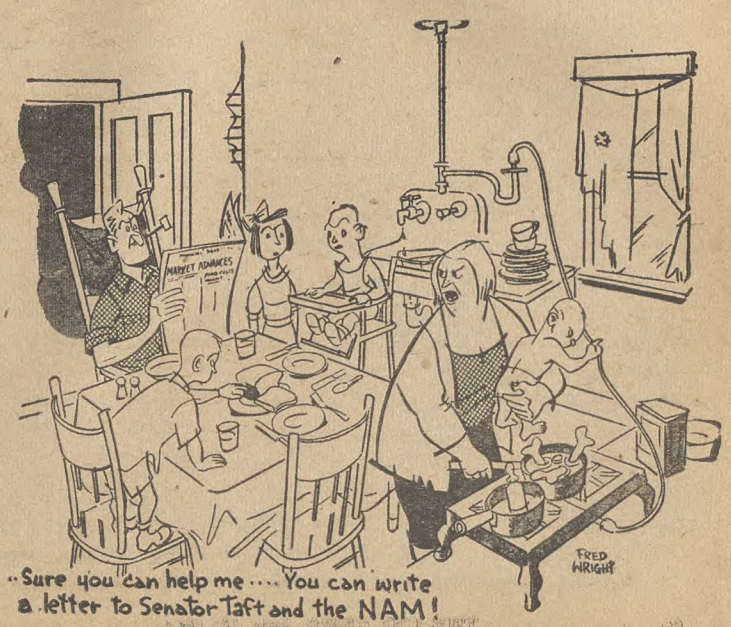
When Atty. Gen. Tom Clark authorized the special grand jury investigation the Justice Dept. clearly intended to seek a criminal indictment. Now it is said to be uncertain whether the evidence warrants civil or criminal action, indicating heavy pressure on Clark and the department to drop the whole matter or settle for a civil suit.

The sudden recess of the grand jury, delaying action for another month despite the growing housing shortage, followed secret pressure by Wall Street interests to prevent an indictment. The pressure campaign was reported to have reached into the cabinet with appeals to Sec. of the Treasury John W. Snyder.

Anti-Union Law Killed

A bill to outlaw the union shop in Louisiana was vetoed this week by Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, putting the brakes on a union-busting drive for this legislative session.

In his veto message, Davis asserted that the vetoed bill would interfere with the collective bargaining rights of employers and workers and would violate the Wagner wage-hour and railway labor acts.



"Sure you can help me .... You can write a letter to Senator Taft and the NAM!

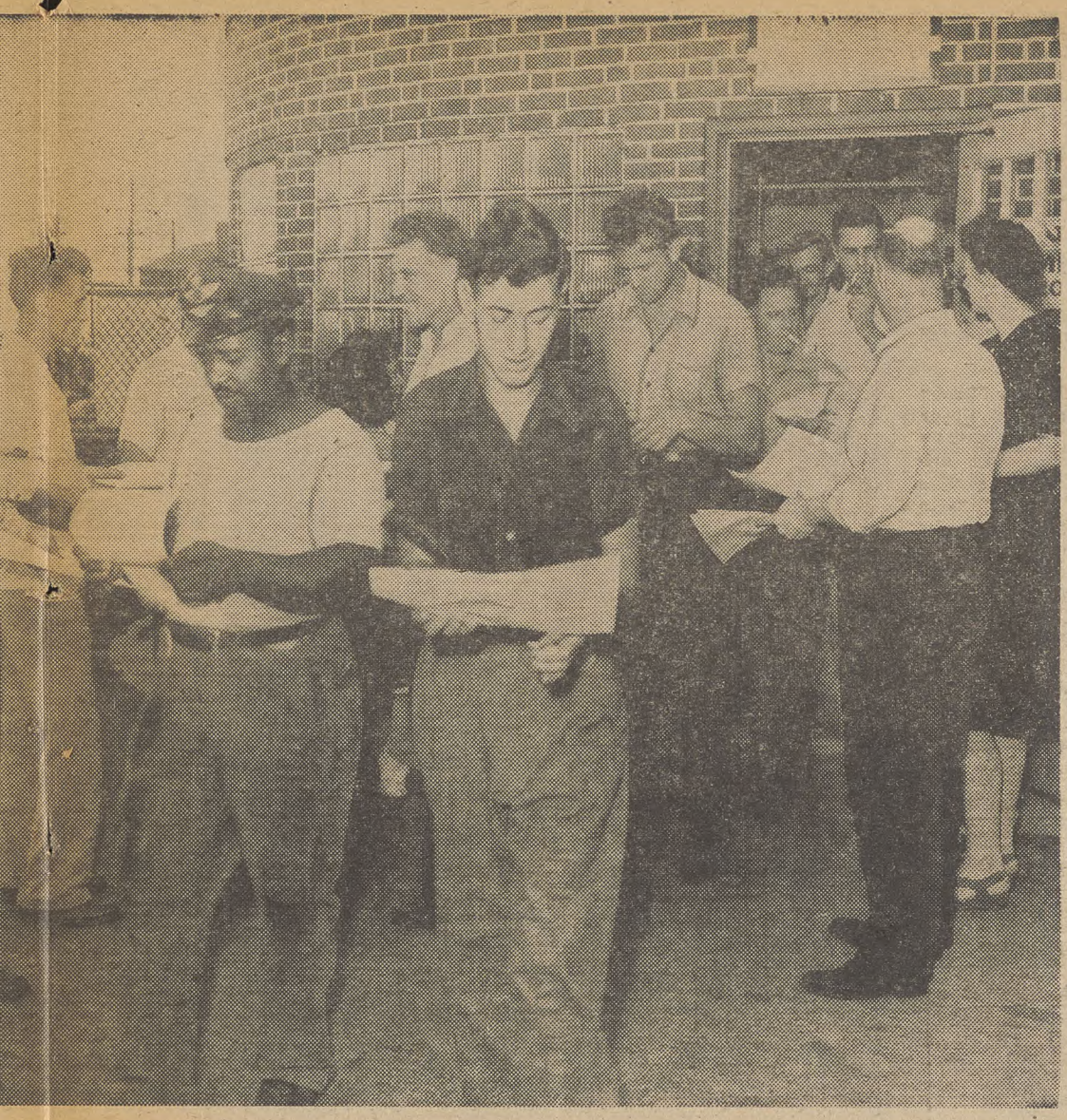
1 Little Delaware has three Congressmen. Progressive forces want to keep two of them, Sen. James M. Tunnell and Rep. Philip A. Traynor, both Democrats. Last week, with this in view, the CIO Political Action Committee in Wilmington took to the streets to urge the people to register. PAC will do it again in October. (Above) Emma Peirce, Sue Curry and Rose Benzinger of CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local 396 post a bulletin at the Topkis Brothers plant.

2 PAC in Delaware works with all liberal forces. (Left) The Rev. George H. Murphy, Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Wilmington, urges citizens to register to vote. Gene Derrickson, CIO field representative and executive secretary of the New Castle County CIO Council, stands by.

3 Taking politics urging worker Pont chemical an

DUP

5 Registration is in May. L. to Norma Dimondi,



king politics to the plant, officers of CIO Auto Wo rkers Local 840 at Bellanca Aircraft distribute leaflets ring workers to register. All sections of the labo r movement work together in the battle against the Du chemical and munitions dynasty that used to rule t he state unchallenged.

THE U'PONT'S DON'T LIKE IT!

Photos by Del Ankers

gistration is the payoff now for workers who wil l "remember in November" what their Congressmen did May. L. to r.: Abe Celli, John Anthony and Her man Vannucci, all CIO members, are registered by Diprondi, Helen Sterlicchi and Julia M. Davis.

4 Women play a big role in politics. Pretty Clara DiPietrapaul, member of UAW-CIO Local 840, hands Bellanca worker John Moynihan a registration leaflet. In New Castle County, where Wilmington is located, there are 30,000 organized workers.

6 Dollars count. Every member of CIO Rubber Workers Local 180 contributed a buck for political action. L. to r.: Gilbert Lewis, president of New Castle CIO Council, presents a PAC award to Local 180 Pres. Bill Halpin, with Regional Director Bob Edwards approving. Local 180 members work at the Delaware Floor Products Co., Wilmington.

IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

LIE-OF-THE-WEEK honors belong to columnist Frank Kent, political Bourbon (100% proof—against progress), who wrote this week that "the country has turned" on labor and labor leaders.

Scribbler Kent evidently felt no further than his own pulse. the Fortune magazine poll for June, 1946 shows that public support of labor swelled from 25.7% in January to 37.1% in June. During the same period, support of business dropped from 44.7% to 36.6%.

★ ★ ★

AFL's George Meany, in an emotionally charged piece called "We Back America," in the July issue of the American Federationist, accuses the World Federation of Trade Unions of being a "Soviet . . . Controlled Organization."

Mr. Meany's score on this is no runs, no hits—all errors. For his information we cite the following facts:

Executive committee votes in WFTU are apportioned as follows: USSR 3, U. S. and Canada 3, Great Britain 2, France 2, Latin America and West Indies 2, Near and Middle East 1, China 1, India and Ceylon 1, Scandinavia 1, Australasia 1, Western Europe 1, Southern Europe 1, Central Europe 1, South-eastern Europe 1, Africa 1.

The "so-called" WFTU has a world-wide membership of 55 nations. EVERY MAJOR LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE WORLD WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE AFL IS A MEMBER.

It is a fact that the AFL is outside of the WFTU by its own decision. Membership is open to it any time it wishes to affiliate.

WARNER-SWASEY Machine Tools in a June advertisement in Newsweek attacks unions for having ". . . control over the lives of others by the arbitrary exercise of power backed by threat of violence. That isn't free collective bargaining—it is dictatorship . . . brown shirt arrogance."

It's a lie because the reports of the American Civil Liberties Union and the LaFollette Senate Committee investigations turned up the fact that violence was nearly always precipitated by management.

Only recently Senator Murray of Montana in a two-hour speech before the Senate showed by documentary evidence from government sources that violence in labor disputes had been brought about by management resisting the growth of unions. He cited Homestead, Ludlow, Gastonia, Marion, N. C., and the Republic Steel massacre in Chicago as evidence.

NEWSWEEK HAD NO ROOM FOR THE SENATOR'S REPORT.

The best kind of roof to have over your head

THEY say it's a wise man who looks to his roof while the sun is still shining . . . for you never can tell what sort of weather tomorrow may bring.

And those of us who are interested in keeping our own "financial houses" in order might take a hint from this.

U.S. Savings Bonds, for instance, make mighty good shingles against a future rainy day. You pay only $18.75 apiece for them now.

They're grand protection against emergencies while you hold them—and they return you $25 apiece when they mature.

The easiest, surest way to get them is through your Payroll Savings Plan. Then you'll get them *regularly, automatically*—just the way you bought your War Bonds.

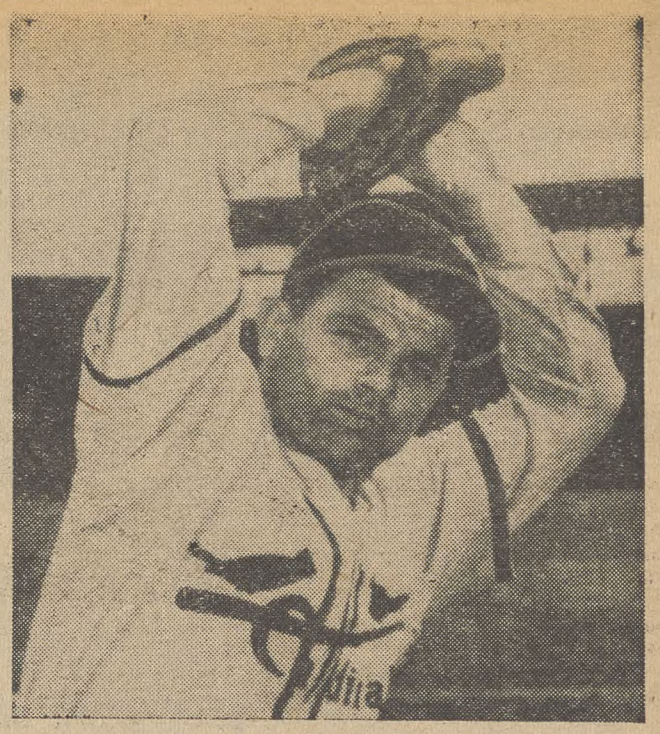
Wouldn't it be a good idea to sign up for a roof-full of those rainy-day shingles next payday?

SAVE THE EASY WAY... BUY YOUR BONDS THROUGH PAYROLL SAVINGS

FORMED TUBES, INC.

CROBALT COMPANY

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and Advertising Council



In the wind-up is ace National League and St. Louis Cardinal hurler Max Lanier who this season chose the Mexican League in preference to virtual slavery under the money-ruled club interests of the American baseball system.

Without a Union

FARMED OUT TO A FLEA CIRCUS

BASEBALL'S immortal pitcher, Grover Cleveland Alexander, was featured in a New York "flea circus!" The 20-year veteran was actually discovered competing for attention with insects. He was impoverished on retirement without any prospect of support. The pension problem is one of the many grievances the newly formed baseball union, the American Baseball Guild, aims to solve.

Last week Director Robert Murphy of the Guild invited baseball Commissioner Chandler and the presidents of the two major leagues to discuss unionization, despite the owners flat refusal to parley. He said the Guild organizing program will now "proceed at an accelerated pace."

The question of tyranny in the great national pastime blew wide open in a Seattle court recently when Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black handed the owners their first setback in a rousing legal explosion branding the players' contracts as "reminiscent of chattels." The case involved Al Niemiec's discharge from the Seattle Rainiers of the Pacific Coast League after playing in less than 30 games. The judge declared the club must pay veteran Niemeic's full season salary under the Selective Service Act.

No less than 100 former major league ex-GI's are affected by the decision, and if it holds those men will be eligible to file pay adjustment claims. The magnates, reeling under this legal lambasting, are rumored to be heading full-speed for an appeal to the Supreme Court in hopes of better treatment.

HEADING the list of exploitations in organized baseball is the "reserve clause" in the players' contracts. This clause, similar to the indentured servitude of early slave days, gives the club complete possession of the services of the player as long as he remains in baseball. The club can retain, sell for cash or trade the player as cattle, and should he dare to rebel at this treatment there is but one alternative, to get out of baseball forever.

Baseball magnates fear exposure of this "reserve clause," and for this reason in years past they allowed the "outlaw" Federal League to grab star ball players without filing a single law suit. This season the Mexican League has snapped up major league stars with the bosses not daring to do anything about it. Much animosity has been voiced but little action taken for fear of legal exposure. On the Mexican side of the fence the players have been well received and given far better treatment than the American baseball czars ever granted.

With their own union the players could fight management tactics which lower playing morale and affect their playing skill. Players are unanimously in favor of pension plans, particularly for those with long records of service to the sport.

The Baseball Guild is fighting for organization to stop baseball slavery. Big money rules baseball, making unionization an uphill battle.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael, Boston, reports: Watson Company, Providence, R. I., PJNWA-CIO 64, against 23. Reps. Gallucio and Stahl were in charge.

United Steelworkers of America report: Pigeon-Thomas plant, Atlanta, Ga., CIO 72, AFL 8; Stratton-Warren plant, CIO 36-to-nothing; Rotary Lift Co., Atlanta, Ga., CIO 91, AFL 81; Milton-Bowers Welding Co., Atlanta, Ga., workers voted for CIO by three-to-two vote (card-check). Staff Rep. Earl A. Crowder working under direction of USA Dist. Dir. Wm. Crawford headed the organizing campaign.

Joseph T. McNichols, Acting Dist. Dir. USA-CIO, reports: Hammett Machine Works, Troy, N. Y., USA scored a 15-to-three victory. Plant was organized under direction of USA Staff Rep. Edgar V. Film who worked with the local officers.

James Quinn, Dist. Dir. USA-CIO, reports: Elger CO., National Sanitary Div., Salem, Ohio, CIO 237, against 93.

USA-CIO Dist. Dir. Pete Mosele, New York City, reports: C. A. Goldsmith Co., Newark, N. J., CIO 84, AFL 37.

Paul E. Miley, UAW Reg. Dir., Ohio, reports: Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, UAW beat the AFL by a score of 10 to 1. Intl. Rep. George Wilkins was in charge.

Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Burt J. Mason, Chicago, advises: J. I. Case Co., Rock Island, Ill., UAW-CIO 552, AFL 472, neither 26.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, Portland, Oregon, reports: Flora Logging Co., Roseburg, Oreg., CIO 10, no union 6. Rep. W. H. Baker was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Jos. M. Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports signing of contract with Miles Shoe Co. for stores in Easton, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville and Williamsport. Intl. Rep. Harry Rosenzweig, URWDSEA-CIO negotiated contract after CIO field men organized the employes of Miles in that area.

John C. Lawson, Intl. Secy-Treas., Stone & Allied Workers, reports: Diamond Portland Cement Co., Middlebranch, Ohio, plant, CIO 58, AFL 34, neither 10. Rep. Lewis R. Lowry was in charge.

CIO Field Rep. Ralph Dawson, Los Angeles, reports: Casco, Inc., UAW-CIO 19, no union 7; Aladdin Record Co., UERMWA-CIO 6, no union 0, and Pacific Handbag, CIO Fur & Leather Workers 30, no union 0.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. Org. Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, reports: Industrial Process Engineering, West New York, N. J., CIO 11, against 7.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., West Helena, Ark., plant, CIO 15, no union 10.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Baltimore, reports: New York Central Iron Works, Hagerstown, Md., CIO 34, AFL 18. CIO Rep. Robert Brylke was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele, New York City, advises: National Sugar Refinery Co., Long Island City, N. Y., employes approximating 32 watchmen and roundsmen voted unanimously for CIO. Assist. Reg. Dir. Thomas Cometa was in charge.

SAD NEWS! Our beloved friend, Sidney Hillman, died July 10! His loss will be felt by the workers throughout the nation and in many other lands. Sidney rendered yeoman service to the labor movement and to the CIO in particular. Great credit is due him for steering the World Federation of Trade Unions to success in its deliberations.

We shall miss him much. In his memory we shall rededicate ourselves to build, as he would have us build. He was a great American, a great union man and leader, and a great human being.

To Put It Briefly

Five leaders of the nine-month-old strike of the CIO Textile Workers against the Gaffney Mfg. Co., who were arrested several months ago on flimsy charges have not been brought to trial. The union will appeal the case of Charles Puckett, TWU representatives, who was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 or serve 30 days in jail. He was charged with "leading a parade" May 22 when he inspected a picket line at the mill gates.

★ ★ ★

The Committee for Maritime Unity this week through Exec. Sec. Louis Goldblatt said that the CIO southern organizing campaign has the full support of the committee. A CMU convention resolution pledges aid "in every possible way to best assure the fullest realization of this important organizing drive."

★ ★ ★

The CIO Farm Equipment Workers will honor Pres. James G. Patton of the Natl. Farmers Union at a banquet during its convention next month. The Farmers Union aided FE members during their strike against Intl. Harvester Co.

★ ★ ★

"I prefer to shop in a CIO union store," says a card which New York City CIO members are handing the sales people at McCreery's and Abraham & Strauss stores, New York City. The Greater N. Y. CIO Council has distributed thousands of cards to members of affiliates to assist the Dept. Store Employes Union in efforts to organize four stores. The union's demands are listed on the reverse side of the card.

★ ★ ★

An indictment of kidnapping and assault against Richard Kuntzsch, a member of Local 65, CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Workers, has been dismissed by King County (N. Y.) Court. The indictment was dismissed on the grounds that Kuntzsch's objectives in allegedly detaining an individual were lawful objectives—to induce her to become a member of Local 65.

WOODWORKERS, FURNITURE UNIONS TALK MERGER

EXECUTIVE officials of two CIO unions, the United Furniture Workers and of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, have completed a series of exploratory discussions on the possibility of merging their organizations, Congress of Industrial Organizations, it was announced this week by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization.

The talks were held in Washington, D. C., and were attended by the following officials of the two unions: UFWA, Vice-Pres Morris Pizer; Secy-Treas. Max Perlow, and General Executive Board Member Michael DeCicco; IWA, Pres. J Fadling and Vice-Pres. Karley Larson

To implement the decisons reached in the preliminary talks, the UFWA excutive board will discuss the merger at a meetng on July 20 in New York City. The board will be asked to establish a negotiating committee to confer with a similar group to be set up by the IWA.

Under the terms of the agreement, "it shall be the objective of th two negotiating committees to work out a general plan of amalgamation by September 10, 1946, (at which time the next convention of the International Woodworkers of America takes place so that such plan may be submittel for consideration to the two international unions."

In announcing the preliminary agreement, Haywood declared:

"The CIO welcomes this preliminary move to merge the United Furniture Workers of America and the Intl. Woodworkers of America. Both organizations have made remarkable strides in gaining badly-needed wage increases and healthier, more safe working conditions for their thousands of members. Together in one united organization, wood and furniture workers will be enabled to accelerate their growth and influence The CIO will offer any necessary assistance requested by the parties to this forward-looking agreement."

STEEL UNION WINS LONG STRIKE

By ALFRED H. HIRSCH

AN enthusiastic meeting of CIO Steelworkers with more than 3,000 present, last week ratified the contract ending the 160-day strike at the Fairbanks-Morse & Co., Beloit, Wis.

Five leading management representatives were on the platform throughout the meeting, giving promise of new and beter relations between the company and the union.

The agreement ending the strike includes an 18½c hourly increase for all, with most day workers receiving more and averaging 20½c, partly due to reclassifications; a $50 "return to work" bonus; assurances that the regular bonus based on profits as of the preceding year will be paid within two weeks.

Also included in the contract are a standard arbitraton clause, never before included in a contract with the company; guaranteed wages for piece-rate workers, when they are not on piece-work jobs; improved vacation pay, now up to 80 hours after five years, and progressing from 40 hours after one year to that figure, year by year.

JAMES G. THIMMES

Thimmes was elected vice-president of the CIO Steelworkers by the union's executive board to succeed Clinton S. Golden, who resigned. Thimmes, director of the Steelworkers' 38th District in California, was a member of the old Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers and an organizer in Chicago and California during the drive of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

CASE, A-C STRIKES MAY SPREAD

By ESTHER HANDLER

POSSIBLE shutdown of the entire farm equipment industry faces the nation if settlement is not soon reached in the J. I. Case and the Allis-Chalmers strikes, which began seven and four months ago respectively. Thirty-five thousands workers are on strike in the biggest current CIO walk-out.

Top officials of the three CIO international unions involved—the Auto Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and the Farm Equipment Workers—will meet soon to consider joint action on a nation-wide farm equipment strike recommended by the UAW policy committee.

In an effort to end the dispute, Labor Sec. Schwellenbach this week invited officials of the two companies and the unions to confer with him in Washington. Pres. Walter P Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, who called on Schwellenbach, said that the strike would spread to the Case plants at Burlington, Ia. and Rock Island, Ill., and other plants in the farm equipment industry if necessary.

Schwellenbach has repeatedly recommended seizure of the Case and Allis-Chalmers plants after both firms refused to engage in genuine collective bargaining. President Truman's failure to act is reportedly based on beliet these strikes don't present serious threat to the national economy

HOEING PAYS OFF FOR CIO

BILL Gupton, Cedartown, Ga., found that an ordinary garden hoe is a good union organizing instrument.

Gupton, CIO Organizing Committee representative, had been trying for some time—without success—to get a key worker in the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. to join the CIO.

Gupton finally went to the Worker's home and found the man in his vegetable garden. Gupton grabbed a hoe and went to work.

When the hoeing was finished, the man said "thanks"—and then joined the CIO.

Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee this week reported the CIO had won two more collective bargaining elections in the South. They brought to 27 the number of NLRB elections won since the Southern organizing drive began.

Elections won included Morrell Packing Co., and H. C. Cole Milling Co., both of Memphis, Tenn.

"We now have on file with the NLRB about a dozen petitions for elections," Bittner said. "We have just completed the setting up of our organization and from now on will devote all of our time to actual organizing work. Elections should start coming thick and fast between the middle and last of August.

OPA OR MORE PAY—UAW

Chrysler and other auto makers were warned this week by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of UAW and Norman Matthews, of the union's Chrysler division, that wage contracts would be reopened within 60 days unless OPA were revived. They declared in a joint statement:

"We don't want to be forced to reopen our contracts with Chrysler or with other auto manufacturers because industry and the American Congress have broken their solemn contract with the people to control the cost of living"

GLASS UNION WILL MEET

Proposals to step up organizational activities will be considered at the seventh constitutional convention of the CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers which will open July 15 at Buffalo, N. Y.

THINGS TO COME? Inflation in Hungary has reached such wild proportions that this young lady calmly lights her cigarette with a note worth $210,000,000 at pre-war exchange rates. Now will you write to Congress urging an adequate price control law immediately? (Federated Pictures)

AFL AT 'WORK'

PRES. Vincente Lombardo Toledano, of the Mexican Confederation of Labor, this week vigorously denounced what he called AFL tactics designed to split the organized labor movement in Latin America.

The CTAL president charged that AFL leaders represented the most reactionary of all the political and social forces seeking to halt progress in Latin America.

"Ever since the founding of the CTAL in 1938," Toledano said, "some leaders of the AFL have systematically attacked the CTAL, its program and its leaders."

Law Guild Hits Clark

NO LIBERTY LOVER

SHARPLY condemning the failure of U. S. Attorney General Tom C. Clark to uphold the rights of labor and minority groups, the Natl. Lawyers Guild convention in Cleveland pledged last week to seek his removal from office unless he "reverses the policies" of the Dept. of Justice.

A resolution assailing his conduct and his speech on June 21 before the Chicago Bar Assn., in which he attacked unions, labor leaders, and lawyers who defended minority groups, was adopted after Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of California, Guild president, warned that Clark's address was a "call to legal vigilantism."

Clark, in his address before the Chicago Bar Assn., had issued a warning to attorneys serving labor, progressive and minority groups that they were on the wrong side of the fence. He urged that the Bar Assn. take "those too brilliant brothers of ours to the wood-shed for a definite and well-deserved admonition."

Guild President Kenny also warned against the possible post-war revival of fascist ideology in the U. S. behind a cloak of red-baiting. He reminded the convention that fascism was pushed on the world behind "the big lie" which left people "powerless to defend themselves."

"The big lie," he said, "is simply that facts shall not be described for what they are but that they shall be labeled as communism . . ."

The NLG's sharply-worded resolution recommended that a committee call on President Truman to discuss with him Clark's fitness to remain in office.

"The Attorney General's address," says the resolution, "is an insult to the legal profession. It seeks to intimidate lawyers into an abandonment of the most precious function of their calling, namely, the vitalization of democracy through a defense of democratic rights."

REPORT ON WFTU

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

● The World Federation of Trade Unions is making wonderful progress towards its goal of bringing the labor movements of all nations together to work out their common program.

● The WFTU is rapidly perfecting its administrative machinery in order to carry out its assigned missions.

● A spirit of compromise and tolerance almost unique in international gatherings is obvious in WFTU meetings.

These were the highlights of reports brought back to the U. S last week by the CIO's three-man delegation who attended meetings of the WFTU executive committee and executive bureau in Moscow June 16-27. The three representatives were Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas of the UAW-CIO and Michael Ross, director of the CIO's international affairs department.

Within a few hours after they had stepped from transatlantic planes which had returned them to Washington from Frankfurt, Germany, the trio told a press conference of their experiences and observations at the parley of world labor. Represented at the Moscow meeting were 66,000,000 workers in more than 50 nations; in fact, the only significant labor body not affiliated to WFTU is the AFL, which has run an "ineffective boycott of the year-old labor organization.

Here are the most important points covered at Moscow:

UNITED NATIONS—Passed a long resolution restoring WFTU's urgent demands for effective voice in the affairs of the UN Economic & Social Council, where representatives of the British and U S. government have sought to place the WFTU in a minor advisory position. With CIO taking a strong lead on the matter, the labor group called upon UN to recognize its unique position in world affairs. The executive committee expressed gratitude to both CIO and the British Trade Union Congress for their efforts, though unsuccessful, to change the position of their governments.

To aid its campaign of action, the WFTU urged national affiliates to back its demands in resolutions sent directly to the UN meeting next September, and called for a program to mass demonstrations or publicity to bolster these requests.

Meanwhile, the WFTU's top nine-man executive bureau scheduled a meeting in Washington about September 10 to lead its negotiations with UN, which will be meeting about the same time.

SPAIN—Charged the France regime with being "unconstitutional and illegal" and recommended to each national affiliate that it press its own government for the severance of diplomatic relations with the Spanish fascist government (See text of resolution on this page).

TRADE SECRETARIES—Called a conference in Paris during August to straighten out knotty details of the problem of bringing the international federation of unions in each industry into the mechanism of the WFTU. Present at that confab will be three representatives from each of these semi-autonomous international groups—most of which are indirectly represented in the WFTU throughout their national labor federations. Also attending the Paris meeting will be the WFTU executive bureau.

The CIO and the Russian All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, which have not been represented in the trade secretariats in the past but which undoubtedly will be represented through affiliated unions once they are established in the WFTU machinery, will each send six spokesmen to the Paris meeting.

FAR EAST—Voted to send a labor commission to the Far East in October. CIO will have one delegate, yet to be appointed, on the commission.

The group will visit Japan to study that country's young labor movement, and to examine general occupation policies in the same way that a similar study was made of the situation in Germany earlier this year. In addition, the WFTU leaders will meet with the labor organizations of China, Korea, Indo-China, Burma and Indonesia, several of which have just been admitted to the ranks of the world organization.

When the delegates and their advisors gathered in the Hall of the Trade Unions at Moscow, they heard Sir Walter Citrine announce his resignation as head of the organization. Citrine, for years the leading figure in the British union movement, is leaving that post to assume charge of the coal mining nationalization program of the Labor Government.

His resignation was accepted with regret, and at WFTU's request, Citrine agreed to carry on until the executive bureau meets in Washington two months hence. The American members at the Moscow meeting were told by several national delegations that there is strong sentiment to elect CIO Pres. Murray as Citrine's successor. Murray has given no indication of his attitude on the question.

Carey and Thomas served as alternates for Murray and the late Sidney Hillman on the 23-man executive committee. Hillman, as a vice-president of WFTU, was also a member of the nine-man executive bureau, which is responsible for guiding the organization's destinies between committee and assembly meetings. It is expected that Pres. Murray will soon announce a successor to Hillman to speak for the CIO on the bureau.

During their two-week stay in Moscow, the three CIO officials had frequent occasion to visit Soviet trade union leaders and to tour through factories.

Carey told a Moscow press conference that on this visit and on his previous trip to the USSR last October, "we learned that our difference of manners and customs do not provide obstacles that we cannot overcome . . . We learned that we can work and live together.

Death To Franco!

Excepts from text of resolution unanimously adopted by Executive Committee of World Federation of Trade Unions, on Franco Spain:

"The Executive Committee . . . reaffirms the unshakable opposition of the trade union organizations of the free countries to General Franco's regime in Spain. This regime, which came into being as the result of a coup d'etat, is regarded by the world trade union movement as unconstitutional and illegal.

"Believing that it is essential to put a speedy end to this survival of fascist dictatorship after the military defeat of Nazism and fascism, the WFTU declares that it desires:

"To recommend to each national trade union center again to demand of their governments to come out in favor of liquidating the Franco dictatorship and of breaking off all relations with the Franco government;

"To invite the national trade union centers to organize in their respective countries, beginning with July 18—the anniversary of Franco's aggression against the Spanish Republicans—until August 15, anti-fascist demonstrations . . .

"To request all national centers to send to the General Assembly of the United Nations . . . resolutions demanding that the UN adopt decisions favoring the restoration of democracy in Spain;

"To address a message to the Security Council demanding that it approve the report of the Sub-committee of the Security Council recommending the rupture of relations with the Franco regime.

"The WFTU addresses to the UN, the demand to declare Franco and his regime outlawed and calls upon member nations to recognize the democratic Republican Government as the legal and constitutional government of Spain and invite that government to the forthcoming meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

(The material below is reprinted from a leaflet by Van A. Bittner, national director, and Sherman Dalrymple, secretary-treasurer, of CIO's Southern Organizing Committee. The leaflet, "The Fight For Economic Justice," is receiving widespread use in the CIO's current drive.)

THE marvelous achievements of the CIO during the past few months have been the greatest in the history of American labor. Never before has so much been done to advance wages and improve the living conditions of men, women and children. The CIO has won, not only for its own membership and their families, but for all labor in many sections of our country the largest increases in wages ever given.

The fight for economic justice throughout America has just begun and it will not end until men, women and children in the South, as well as every section of our country, live as God intends they should.

The campaign of the CIO to organize the South is on in full force. All of us working together must finish the job of bringing every unorganized man and woman that works in industry in the South into unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The CIO, headed by our great leader, Philip Murray, realizing there is just one way to cure this most serious problem of our economic life has inaugurated this crusading campaign to unionize the vast army of unorganized workers in the South. This great humanitarian effort of the CIO has but one mighty objective, a better life for the working men, women and their children of the South, realizing the men and women of labor of the South are real Americans and are entitled to as high a standard of living as any group of people in America.

You have nothing to be afraid of, throw away your fears—join the CIO and become a part of this great army of seven million men and women in the fight for humanity. Join the union—play your part in increasing the wages—bring better living and working conditions and real security for yourselves and your families through genuine collective bargaining. Let us bring—

1. Higher wages that will guarantee a real American standard of living for the workers and their families.
2. Improved health and safety conditions.
3. Job security.
4. Real security for the workers and their families in times of distress through adequate group insurance furnished by the employers where the union has as much to say in administering benefits of the workers as management.

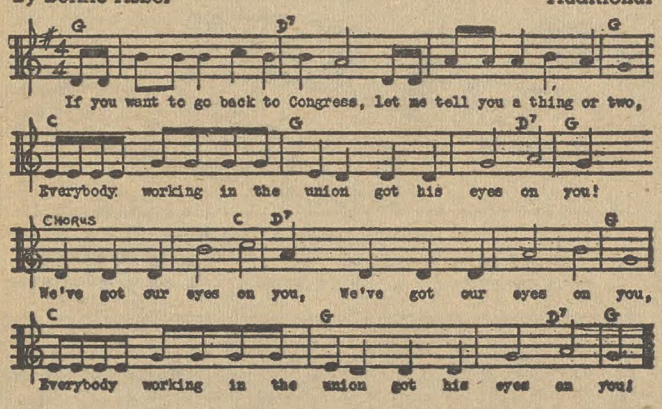
To the complete fulfillment of this most holy task the CIO pledges our money, our influence and our lives. Join the union today in this great effort to cure the economic ills of the South, as well as the entire nation—that all men and women of labor, business and every element of our citizenship shall enjoy the rich blessings of this the richest and grandest country of the world, our own United States of America.

SONG OF THE MONTH

WE'VE GOT OUR EYES ON YOU

Here's a rousing new song to start the election ball rolling. "We've Got Our Eyes on You" is dedicated to your Congressman. Learn it yourself and try it out at your next union meeting.

Words by Bernie Asbel — **Music Traditional**



2.
Going to write you a union letter,
Going to write you a union note,
Going to sign with a union pencil
And vote with a union vote.
(CHORUS)

3.
If you don't pass a housing bill
Under that Capitol dome,
You're goin' to move out of Washington,
Go lookin' for a home.
(CHORUS)

4.
Now, fair employment practices
Is a thing that's got to be,
Or it's you that'll go a-crawlin'
To the employment agency.
(CHORUS)

5.
You're sitting on a hot potato
When you sit on the Atom Bomb,
It can blow you out of Washington
Right up to Kingdom Come.
(CHORUS)

(Copyright 1946 by Bernie Asbel. Distributed by People's Song, Inc., 130 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. All rights reserved.)

Harold J. Ruttenberg, nationally known steel-labor economist and research director of the CIO Steelworkers since 1936, who resigned this week to become vice-president of the newly formed Portsmouth Steel Corp. in Ohio.

EDUCATORS MEET CIO

LEADING Michigan educators on a field study of various aspects of American society met with leading CIO officials this week in Washington to gain an understanding of the "philosophy, policies, organization and operation of the CIO."

Meeting in the CIO Board Room, the 26 educators, including superintendents and school principals from all parts of the state, were welcomed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who expressed a wish for wider understanding of what the CIO was trying to do in the field of education. Murray added that "our nation will progress only to the extent that our people progress in the field of education."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey outlined the CIO's program for international education. He stressed the work of the International Training Administration through which representatives of labor, management and government cooperated to bring foreign workers to America. These workers remain for a year, then return to their country. "As people get to know each other," he said, "there will be less and less reason for conflict."

Carey, who also represents CIO on the World Federation of Trade Unions, told the group that the WFTU would also be considering educational questions as well as health, housing and wage problems.

The CIO's program for worker education was discussed by George Guernsey, assistant director of the national CIO Education Department. Guernsey pointed out that the problem of worker responsibility in a union was no different than that of the citizen's responsibility in a democratic society.

Other speakers included Eugene Cotton, CIO assistant counsel, who spoke on the development of union responsibility; William Oliver, co-director of the CIO Auto Workers Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept., on education for tolerance in the CIO, and Esther Peterson, legislative representative of the CIO Clothing Workers, who spoke on the CIO's legislative program for women and children.

ILO SEA PAY GAINS INADEQUATE - CIO

By SETH LEVINE
Research Consultant, CIO Maritime Committee

THE first worldwide minimum wage has been proposed by the Intl. Maritime Conference, which was held last month in Seattle. The conference, under auspices of the Intl. Labor Organization, proposed a universal minimum of $64 a month for able seamen.

Of equal importance are regulations of hours. An eight-hour day and 48-hour week were laid down for deck and engine departments.

The ILO convention on wages and hours will now be submitted to the governments of the world for ratification. After a specified number of governments have ratified, the minimums will have the force of international treaties for those governments.

Nine other conventions ranging from minimum standards on social security for seafarers to minimum conditions of accommodation aboard ship were also adopted. They propose:

1. Complete social insurance coverage including medical care and cash benefits for sickness, unemployment and old age, and survivors benefits for seamen and their dependents.

2. An annual vacation of 12 working days for certificated seamen and 18 for officers.

3. Periodic medical examinations to protect the health of seafarers and to assure safety at sea.

4. Limitation of the number men to a room aboard ship and specified conditions as to ventilation, heating, lighting, bathroom and other facilities.

5. Standards for the certification of able seamen and ship's cooks.

6. Pensions for seamen at ages as low as 55.

7. National training systems for seamen with opportunity for all to rise to top ratings.

8. Minimum standards of food aboard ship.

While the standards laid down represent gains in several merchant marines, and in particular for Indian and Chinese seamen who labor 14 and 16 hours a day for pitiful wages, the CIO delegates labeled the standards as "inadequate" and pledged support to seamen of all countries in their national struggles for improved conditions.

The CIO delegates included Herbert Daggett, Marine Engineers; Joseph Harris, Marine Cooks; Ralph Goldsmith, Inland Boatmen's Union; Seth Levine, CIO Maritime Committee; and Jack Winocur, American Communications Assn.

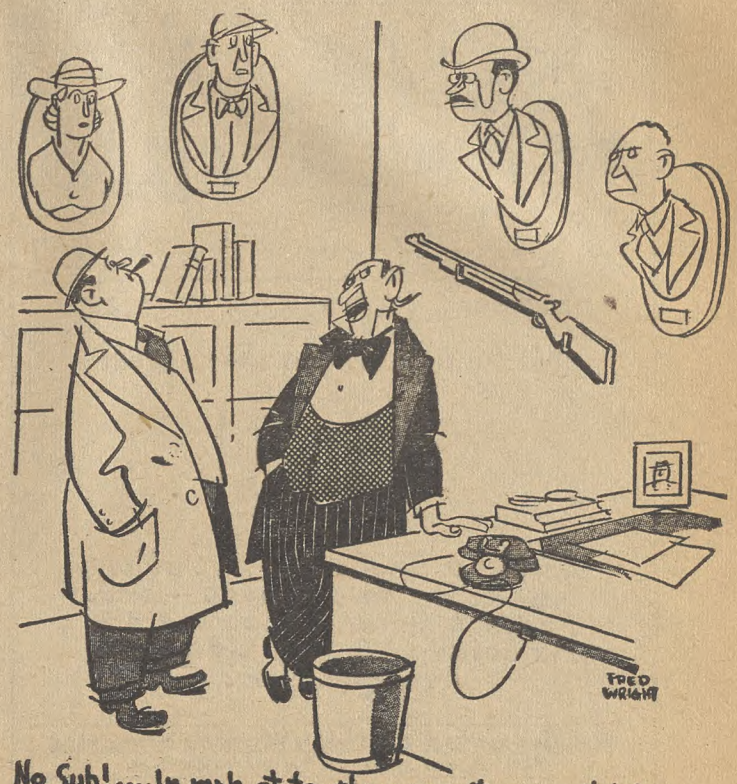
The CIO delegation pointed out that a $72 minimum and an eight-hour day, 48-hour week for all ships and all departments had been agreed upon at an earlier preliminary conference, and attributed the "backsliding" to ILO voting procedure and to a British-led bloc of Northern European votes.

In a statement to the labor press the CIO delegates said:

"ILO voting procedure is weighted in favor of the shipowners. Each government has two votes to one for the seamen and one for the shipowners and as a two-thirds vote is required, a handful of reactionary governments in collusion with the employers can block satisfactory standards.

"In addition, the British, with a large number of Scandinavian and British Commonwealth votes behind them, seemed determined to seek conditions just below the British level. Now the British government can ratify promptly and it will cost the British shipowners hardly anything. Unfortunately, the workers' delegates from many of these countries were blackmailed into going along with the backsliding, thereby outvoting those who stood for higher standards.

"Nonetheless, the decisions taken at Seattle represent the beginning of the end of international shipping competition based on the exploitation of seamen and the CIO delegation will press for speedy ratification by the U. S. Senate."



No Suh!....In mah state the opposition constitutes no menace at all.... suh!!

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — **By Rose H. Alschuler**

Photo by Eva Luoma of Monkmeyer Press Photo Service

What's Wrong With This Picture?

Note the painting book. When children are given forms to fill, it kills their creative quality. Imaginations go to sleep as children color ready-made forms. Let them daub and smear around until they spontaneously paint what you'd call "a real picture." Be sure not to tell them how to improve their painting. That, too, kills desire and imagination. Their work will show improvement as they grow and develop. Your job is to provide materials, to show appreciation of work done and to let them alone with their painting.

URGES ANTI-CANCER LAW

In testimony read before the Senate Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee conducting hearings on the Neely-Pepper Cancer Bill, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey declared this week that "the affliction called cancer amounts to the murder of a human being each time it strikes."

Carey pointed out that from 1942 to 1944 cancer "murdered" a total of 501,019 men, women and children.

Indicating that the proposed legislation opened the way to a possible solution, the CIO official said that the bill "presents a challenge. It calls for mobilization in the U. S. of the world's outstanding cancer experts to put forth a supreme endeavour to overcome cancer."

WOMEN FACE LEGAL BOOBY TRAP

By HARRIET BOUSLOG

Legislative Representative, CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

THE constitutional amendment with the booby-trap name—Equal Rights—is now on the calendar of the Senate. We must convince everyone now that the proper name for the amendment is the Unequal Rights Amendment.

What is the Amendment? The amendment says, "That equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." Congress and the States are authorized to enforce this equality by law.

What Will the Amendment Do? It will wipe out or throw into endless legal battles every known provision of law affecting women. Just think of it! Every right of women under common law or under present statutory law would be subject to attack on constitutional grounds.

The range of these rights include such widely different legal provisions as those relating to a widow's allowance, the obligation of family support and grounds for divorce, the age of majority and the right to annulment of marriage, maximum hours of work, minimum wages, and all other protective legislation for women in industry.

This is the considered legal judgement of Lee Pressman, CIO General Counsel; Joseph Padway, AFL Counsel; Roscoe Pound, Dean of Harvard Law School, and the deans and professors of 21 law schools and a group of eminent lawyers and judges.

Who, Then Supports the Amendment? Only a few measured in numbers, but a dangerous few because the Senate Judiciary Committee listened to and acted on the desire of a small group of American club women who expressed the desire to waive for all women preferential benefits now given by law. The Judiciary Committee listened to the few and turned deaf ears to the pleas of organizations representing millions of American women—especially trade union women who stand to lose the most in job security.

Of course, American industrialists would welcome the opportunity to increase profits.

Who Opposes the Amendment? All trade union groups are on record against the amendment. The CIO and the Women's Auxiliaries, the AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods, organizations of university women, of women shoppers, of Catholic women, of Jewish women, of Negro women of women voters, all condemn the amendment.

What Does Equality Mean? The opponents of the Unequal Rights Amendment have sponsored a bill requiring equal pay for equal work of women. They believe this is meaningful equality. America's sixteen million working women work for the same reason men work—to support themselves and their families.

To be robbed of protective minimum wage laws and maximum hours legislation would be a staggering blow to women wage earners. Twenty-nine and a half per cent of the total employed in this country are women. Their wages are part of the purchasing power of the community. Their productive efforts are essential to all of us. Let's back them for real equality.

Tell your Senator.

Tell your friends.

Tell the organizations to which you belong. The so-called equal rights amendment is poison.

PICKET LINE VERSES

THE thoughts of pickets as they walk in front of a factory gate, hour after hour, day after day, are recorded in verse, prose and sketches by the pickets themselves in the Pavement Trail published this week by Local 248, CIO Auto Workers, who have been on strike against the Allis-Chalmers Co., West Allis, Wis., almost four months.

In a foreword to this unique volume Meridel Le Sueur, author, reports:

"The voice of the people is not so all-fired elegant, and sometimes they haven't the time to polish it up—picket duty comes early, lasts long; it is cold in winter, hot in summer. But the poetry of the people is full of muscle, straight from the forge, hot off the griddle."

Proceeds from the sale of the book, which may be ordered from Local 248, CIO Auto Workers, 8111 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 14, Wis., at 35c a copy, will go to a fund to aid 30,000 Allis-Chalmers strikers at seven strike-bound plants.

LESS WOMEN IN U.S. INDUSTRY

Figures released this week by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that the percentage of women in industry has dropped from a high of 33% in the April, 1945 to 27% at present. In October, 1939, 26% of factory workers were women.

Women workers have retained part of their wartime gains in durable goods industries which account for 13% of their present employment, a 50% gain over 1939 records.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

By MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

ON THEIR WAY TO WARRENTOWN TO GATHER MATERIAL FOR A LABOR STORY, AND TO LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR A FUTURE ORGANIZING DRIVE, JIM AND WOODY ARE STARTLED WHEN...

CHANGE THAT ORDER, MISTER. MAKE IT **TWO** TICKETS TO WARRENTOWN, AND **ONE** TO GOVERSVILLE.

BUT AREN'T WE ALL GOING TO WARRENTOWN, KIT?

YEP—BUT I CAN'T AFFORD TO BE SEEN COMIN' IN ON A TRAIN, WOODY. THERE'S TOO MANY PEOPLE IN WARRENTOWN CURIOUS ABOUT THE COMINGS AND GOINGS OF US FACTORY FOLK.

WHEN WE GET TO GOVERSVILLE, I'LL HAVE TO HOOF IT THE REST OF THE WAY, AND SNEAK INTO TOWN AT NIGHT.

SOUNDS LIKE SECRET OPERATIONS IN ENEMY TERRITORY, KIT.

IT SURE DOES, WOODY. COMPANY PEOPLE ARE MIGHTY SET AGAINST US ORGANIZIN' A UNION... AN' THEY DON'T CARE HOW THEY STOP US.

MMM... BUT WHAT'LL JIM AND ME DO WHEN WE GET INTO TOWN, KIT?

THAT'S ALL FIGGERED OUT. WE'LL HAVE A MAN WAITIN' FOR YOU AT THE STATION—JUST ASK HOW HOW TO GET TO LINTON'S SHACK. PAPPY'LL BE EXPECTIN' YOU, MEANWHILE...

...I GOING TO FRESHEN UP A BIT. LONG AS I'M GONNA RIDE LIKE A LADY—MIGHT AS WELL LOOK LIKE A GAL.

WHAT A GAL! WHAT A GAL!

NOW WOODY. WE'VE GOT SOME TOUGH WORK AHEAD—AND YOU'D BETTER KEEP YOUR MIND **ON THAT WORK!**

NOT ME, JIM. ONCE CUPID'S COOKED MY GOOSE IT STAYS COOKED. GEE, KIT LOOKS SO PRETTY JUST AS SHE IS. I WONDER WHAT SHE'LL LOOK LIKE WHEN SHE'S REALLY FIXED UP AS A GIRL.

MESKIN

Orbit Feature Service, Inc.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

The Polltax Must Die!

With the end of the war, the poll-tax Democrats and NAM-minded Republicans joined forces in a calculated and purposeful plan to sabotage the Administration's 21 point reconversion program. The history of Congressional legislation since V-J Day shows clearly that Congress is no longer the servant of the people but has become their master.

Last week, despite the wishes of the majority of the American people, the Congress attempted to wreck effective price controls, plunging us into a runaway inflation and consequent devastating depression. Already they have emasculated the full employment bill and the veterans emergency housing program, and delayed the minimum wage bill.

These Congressional actions are testimonials to every worker, farmer and independent businessman—to every American, that irresponsible government breeds irresponsible laws.

It is these so-called "representatives" of the people and their actions that the "poll tax" has fostered.

To rid America of this cancer that is tending to infest our whole economic and political life, we must first cut out the sore. That is why the passage of the anti-poll tax bill (HR 7) is so important today. That is why the enemies of the people are fighting so vigorously to prevent it from coming to a vote in Congres.

The question of the poll tax is not just a sectional issue, but one in which the stake of all working men and women is involved.

So long as only 1/15 of the voting population elects 1/5 of the Congress (69 members of the House of Representatives and 14 Senators); so long as 16 of the 37 House and Senate committees are headed by Southern polltax reactionaries, labor will always find a stumbling block in its path toward achieving a more fruitful life. The polltax has enabled these people to remain in Congress and gain the chairmanship or virtual control of the important Congressional committees through the operation of the seniority rules.

Every piece of progressive legislation—for smooth reconversion from war to peace, for decent living wages, for full employment and for better living conditions—faces a stonewall of irresponsible representatives.

The anti-polltax bill passed the House of Representatives over a year ago on June 12, 1945. Since then, the polltax bloc has kept it from coming on the floor of the Senate for a vote. Unless the people speed up their efforts on this basic issue—NOW—Congress will go home for the summer without voting on it. If the anti-polltax bill does not pass this session, the polltax Congressmen will become even more entrenched in their respective committees next year.

The filibuster—used in the past against polltax legislation—provides the reactionaries with a technique of political obstructionism. Senators Pepper, Mead and Ferguson should be urged to press the fight for bringing the bill to the floor during this session.

Further, all progressive-minded Senators should be urged to vote for cloture if and when it comes up.

HR 7 must be voted on during this session, before Congress goes home to meet its constituents.

The polltaxers are determined to employ all means at their disposal to stop it. This is their last-ditch fight. The people must see to it that it is their LAST fight.

But, the time is short. We must act quickly and concertedly. Write or wire Senator Barkley and your own Senators demanding action immediately after the completion of the OPA legislation to bring HR 7 on the floor.

No Time To Lose On Wage Bill

A new drive to force minium wage legislation to the floor of the House was started last week when Rep. Andrew Biemiller, (D., Wis.) filed a discharge petition designed to bring HR 3914 before the House for debate.

HR 3914, introduced by Rep. Hook (D., Mich.) is a companion bill to the Pepper Minimum Wage Bill in the Senate.

"It has become very obvious that a majority of the Rules Committee membership is endeavoring to block action on minimum wage legislation in this session. A discharge petition is the only effective method the friends of this legislation have to encounter the delaying tactics of the Rules Committee," Biemiller said.

"President Truman has repeatedly stated that there is no more important bill before the Congress," he continued.

The discharge petition was filed on behalf of the informal Congressional Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage, comprising nearly 100 members. Representatives George Outland (D., Calif.) and Homer Ramey (R., O.) are co-chairmen of the committees, while Biemiller is secretary.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control	House has passed 3-week extension; Senate considering long-range OPA bill.	Senate loading bill with more crippling amendments.	Wire your Congressmen, Senators to vote for extension of OPA without crippling amendments.
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program necessary to give U. S. badly needed homes.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee holding hearings.	Send letters to your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee, to act fast on this bill.
Minimum Wage S 1349 HR 3914	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; effort to bring bill up in House for vote through discharge petition.	Ask Representatives to sign discharge petition and vote for bill without amendments.
Truman anti-strike bill S. 2255 HR 6578	Provides basis for outlawing strikes, squashing unions, drafting strikers.	Senate passed somewhat milder version. Bill now in House Rules Committee.	Write Senators and Congressmen to vote against bill if it comes up again.
Labor Appropriation Bill	Title IV on NLRB bars Wagner Act to thousands of workers in food processing industry.	Referred by joint conference committee to House and Senate for decision.	Wire Congressmen and Senators to restore NLRB funds for food workers' cases.
Amputees Auto Bill HR 6114	Provides govt. gift of specially equipped auto to every vet who lost limb during war service.	Bottled up by Rankin's Veterans Committee. Petition to bring bill up for vote has more than 140 signatures.	Ask Congressman to sign discharge petition and vote for bill.
Anti-Poll-tax Bill HR 7	Would end polltax payments in seven southern states.	Passed by House, pigeon-holed in Senate.	Wire Senators to force vote, fight filibuster and pass bill.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

—From CIO NEWS

Housing In A Hurry

R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO Committee on Housing and Community Development, has voiced a strong demand for House action on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill, (S. 1592) during the present session of Congress.

In a letter to Rep. Brent Spence, chairman of the House Banking Committee, Thomas prophesied that "without this bill on the statute books, no homes will be provided under existing housing laws for veterans of middle and low income."

He stated that "unless the financing provisions of S. 1592 are enacted, unless public housing provisions become law, unless there is adequate planning and assistance to veterans in rural areas, all of the veterans' housing legislation thus far enacted will be little more than a mockery.

"The entire so-called Wyatt program is necessary to housing, and the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill is the corner-stone of that program," Thomas stated.

"If we produce only 'housing for generals,' the vast army of returning veterans and their families will have cause for strenuous action," Thomas stated. He sharply criticized those enemies of the veterans and labor "who are attempting to defeat the measure through points of order and delaying tactics."

Thomas emphasized that he is convinced that a vast majority of the people of this nation favor the enactment of S. 1592 and that "if it reaches the floor of the House, which it must, it will pass by a substantial majority."

The CIO housing official earlier had declared:

"Action is necessary immediately on a national scale to forestall this impoverishment of the home-renters of America.

"I call upon Congress to enact a price control act without loopholes at once. I call upon Congress to speed action on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, the only feasible method of providing veterans with houses at a price they can afford.

"And I serve notice to the landlords of America that the working people will tolerate no further abuses to their living standards in the form of outrageous, unjustified rent increases."

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
Henry C. Fleisher, Editor **Irving Richter**

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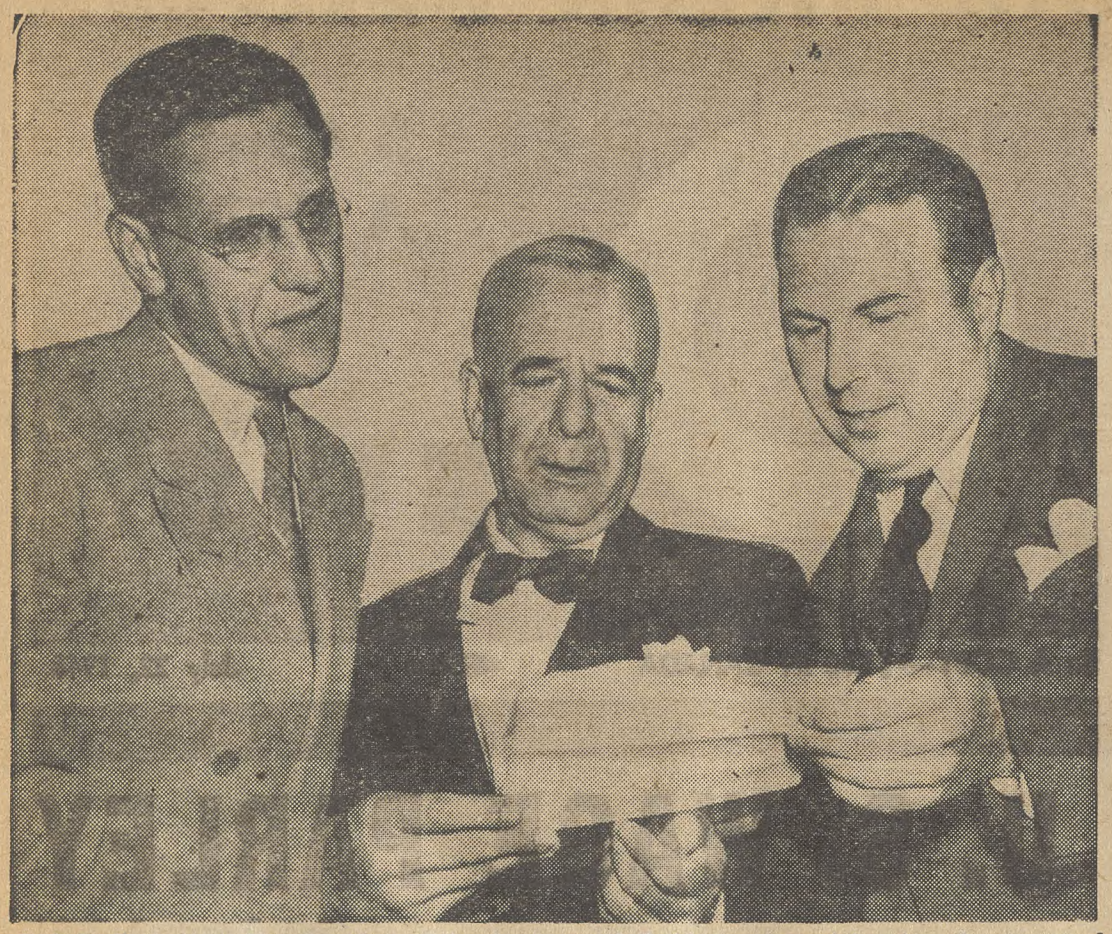
July 22, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CIO DEMANDS U. S. WAGE PARLEY

(See Pages 3 & 7)

Milk prices went so high at Camden, N. J., that the CIO Shipbuilding Workers bought milk wholesale and distributed it free to Children. See Pags 8-9 for more OPA news.



Jack Kroll, (center), Vice President of the Amalgamated Clothing workers of America, who was named CIO-PAC director, is shown discussing the new organizational set-up with Tilford Dudley (left) and Thomas Burns, his executive assistants.

FIVE-MAN BOARD TO RUN CIO-PAC

THE CIO moved quickly last week to repair the gaping hole in its leading ranks caused by the sudden death of Sidney Hillman.

A complete reorganization of the Political Action Committee to carry forward labor's campaign in the coming elections was announced by CIO Pres. Murray with the unanimous approval of Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and the nine vice-presidents, and was quickly ratified at the Executive Board meeting in Washington.

Highpoints of the shuffle:

1. Broadening of the Political Action Committee to include Murray, Carey and CIO's nine vice-presidents.

2. Formation of a five-man PAC executive board, four of its members the Secretary-Treasurers of big CIO unions.

3. Appointment of Jack Kroll, veteran Amalgamated Clothing Workers vice-president and Ohio union leader, to the important post of assistant chairman and director.

"Kroll, who has functioned as an assistant chairman of the PAC, will continue in this capacity and will be charged with day to day supervision and direction of the work of the PAC staff," Murray's announcement declared.

Serving on the Political Action Committee executive board to administer PAC affairs, will be:

Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers;

Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers;

George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers;

William Pollock, secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers Union.

As enlarged, the Political Action Committee itself will consist of Pres. Murray, Sec.-Treas. Carey and the nine CIO vice-presidents: R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO; Frank Rosenblum, Clothing Workers; Albert J. Fitzgerald, UE; John Green, Shipbuilding Workers; Joseph Curran, Natl. Maritime Union; Reid Robinson, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; and Allan S. Haywood, director of organization.

Murray had served in an ex-officio capacity on PAC. Carey, Rosenblum, Curran, Robinson and Haywood are new members of the committee, while Van A. Bittner has retired from political action work to devote his full time to the CIO's organizing drive in the south.

"The death of Sidney Hillman has come at a time when his leadership in the field of political action could ill be spared," Pres. Murray commented in his announcement of the new PAC structure.

"It came at a time when the needs of the nation for effective progressive political action are unprecedented. We are faced today with a situation in which a reactionary coalition is seeking to dominate our political life for selfish and sinister ends.

"The CIO is deeply aware that the work of Sidney Hillman must be carried forward and completed because the nation's interest so desperately requires it. This is the supreme hour for intensification of the work so brilliantly commenced by Sidney Hillman, through the CIO-PAC, of educating American people to the fundamental issues of progress and reaction which now confront them.

No chairman of PAC has been named, the CIO leader added. He stressed that the present structure is designed to repair as well as possible in the quickest time the damage caused by Hillman's sudden death. After the elections, he added, CIO will consider the advisability of further changes in PAC on the basis of its record and efficiency in the coming campaign.

JACK KROLL NEW PAC DIRECTOR

JACK KROLL, new director of PAC's staff work and head of its executive board, is a veteran of 31 years of organizing whose tanned, weather-beaten face belies his 61 years.

A long time official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—he participated in the famous Hart, Schaffner & Marx strike in Chicago in 1910 which gave so many ACW leaders their first experience in union activity—Kroll has served labor and the CIO in a wide variety of capacities.

His list of titles is imposing. He is a vice-president and member of the general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and manager of its Cincinnati joint board for the past quarter century. Along with Sidney Hillman, he helped found the ACW in 1915 and throughout the ensuing years he was a lieutenant and devoted friend of the recently deceased union president.

Kroll has been president of the Ohio CIO Council for three years. In March, he was appointed an assistant to Director Van Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee and helped get the southern unionization drive moving off to a fast start. He has been an assistant chairman of the PAC for some time.

A modest, good-humored man, Kroll told reporters he hopes to "carry on the PAC work outlined by Sidney Hillman before he died." But, he hastened to add with a twinkling smile, "I'll need a darned sight more help than Sidney Hillman."

Associates of Kroll on the PAC staff hasten to add, however, that the new director of their activities is no political babe-in-the-woods, but a shrewd veteran of many political campaigns. He has been active in Ohio and national PAC work, and was a delegate to the Democratic convention in 1944.

"My politics?" Kroll replied to a question. "I vote the man, on the record."

PAC policies, he continued, will be substantially unchanged, though as the campaign moves toward the home stretch PAC work will be intensified.

"We line up with anyone that's going our way," he pointed out, "just as PAC has always cooperated with liberal groups seeking the election of candidates with good records on labor and social issues."

As in the past, Kroll said, endorsement of candidates will be done by the folks in the Congressional district or in the state. PAC headquarters will continue its practice of making available voting records, educational material, and technical advice.

TWO NEW UNIONS AT BOARD MEET

Two new CIO unions were represented for the first time at the Executive Board meeting in Washington.

One was the Amalgamated Lithographers, which parted company with the AFL after several years of affiliation and joined CIO after a referendum of its membership early this year.

The other was the United Brewery, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, whose new CIO charter was presented in ceremonies during the course of the Board's session. The Brewery Workers, with a membership of about 65,000, is one of the nation's oldest industrial unions, and had been affiliated with the AFL for nearly half a century.

A referendum on CIO affiliation showed a heavy margin in favor, according to results announced a few weeks ago.

PAC WINS GREATEST VICTORY OF 1946

IN the year's most unforeseen political upset and greatest labor victory, Montana voters turned out Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who had held his post for 24 years, granting the Democratic nomination instead to CIO-PAC endorsed Leif Erickson, former State Supreme Court judge and railway labor mediator.

At the national CIO-PAC office in New York, Assistant Chairman Thomas F. Burns encouraged by the progressive tide, commented, "We are happy and pleased over results of the Montana election."

Judge Erickson's consistently liberal stands are in sharp contrast with Sen. Wheeler's isolationist policy and close association with such Hitler agents as George Sylvester Vierick, now in federal prison and his role in dismembering OPA and opposing a permanent FEPC.

Named to referee 150 cases before the Railroad Adjustment Board by President Roosevelt, Erickson campaigned on a "make the United Nations work" platform. He will seek a guaranteed annual wage for labor and a ten-year floor under livestock and farm prices. Erickson will face Zales N. Ecton, Republican, in November.

Rail Brotherhood members who place much of the blame for loss of their demands for work rule changes during the May strike on Wheeler, head of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, pitched in with local AFL groups, who defied President William Green's endorsement of the incumbent, and the CIO to hand the ex-America Firster this stunning rebuff.

Georgia's county unit rule, which works like the U. S. Electoral College in Presidential elections, gave Democratic primary nomination to Gene Talmadge, one of the worst of the demagogues.

James M. Carmichael rolled up a sizeable plurality over Talmadge, who was opposed by all union groups in the state, but the votes of low-population counties overcame Carmichael's lack of strength in the sparse rural areas where Talmadge carried on a campaign of reaction and race hatred.

As a result, Georgia liberals will have their hands full to preserve the great gains made under Gov. Arnall, who, under the state's constitution, was ineligible to run for re-election. During Arnall's term, Georgia abolished the poll tax, extended the vote to 18-year-olds, improved racial relations and instituted many governmental reforms.

Another casualty of the county unit rule was Mrs. Helen Mankin, progressive Congresswoman from the 5th District, in Atlanta. She too had labor support, received a popular majority but lost the primary through the unit system in which two small counties outvoted the heavy population of Fulton County in Atlanta.

Mrs. Mankin expects to run in the general election, where the county unit system does not apply, and has an excellent chance of success. She was elected a year ago in a special vote to fill a Congressional seat left vacant by the death of the incumbent.

Democratic primaries in Arkansas, Arizona and Wyoming renominated all incumbents.

CIO MEETS NOV. 18

The eighth annual convention of the CIO will open at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., on Nov. 18.

Pres. Murray announced that the Executive Board will convene five days earlier at the Jersey shoreside city.

The Chelsea was the scene of the 1940 CIO meeting, at which Murray was elected head of the organization. No convention was held last year because of travel difficulties. The 1944 parley met in Chicago.

CIO BOARD DEMANDS TRUMAN CALL GOVT. WAGE-PRICE PARLEY

(See text of CIO statement on inflation, page 7.)

THE CIO Executive Board last week uttered a grim warning that inflation and economic chaos endanger the safety and security of America's 140,000,000 people.

In a desperate demand for action to halt the forces of profiteering and disaster, the Board called upon President Truman to call an immediate meeting of labor and industry through which a program for "a stabilized national economy" can be achieved.

Voiced by the representatives of six million working Americans, the Board statement included:

1. An "eleventh-hour" plea to Congress to pass a price control bill free of crippling amendments.
2. A demand that the President veto any amendment-ridden OPA bill that "would be a fraud on the American people."
3. Called for action during the election campaign to hold responsible those in Congress who have fought OPA, either openly or through gutting amendments.
4. A plea for buyers' strikes and community action "by every available weapon" to protect the right to food, clothing and shelter for American families.
5. A demand for "immediate upward adjustment of pensions, social security payments and other fixed sources of income upon which needy persons are dependent for their livelihood."
6. A warning that workers' wages and purchasing power must be protected in the period before termination of contracts and before the development of a stabilized national economy.

WITH the price control bill crippled by amendments and locked in a legislative tug of war, and with commodity prices soaring upwards, the Board's major demand for relief was the establishment of a government industry-labor conference.

"We call upon the President of the United States," the resolution said, "to call before him in immediate conference, representatives of American labor and industry to the end that the demand and need for immediate wage increases may be given full and official recognition, and to the end that the crisis created by the drive to cripple and destroy price control may be met quickly through adequate guarantees for a stabilized national economy.

"Only in this manner can we avoid the terrible devastation and misery of an inflationary period which will otherwise descend upon the people of this country."

Throughout the press conference in which the CIO board's resolution was announced to the public, Pres. Murray emphasized again and again that fast and decisive action is necessary by the White House to avert chaos and panic.

Soberly he emphasized the import of a 25% rise in the price of important consumer items during the past fortnight. He mentioned the Dun & Bradstreet index of wholesale prices, now at the highest point in 25 years. He quoted from reports by Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union that raw cotton prices have advanced 150%—a rise soon to be reflected in higher clothing prices.

"The government should not only guide—it should participate in the conference to arrive at a satisfactory solution of our problems and help us achieve national economic stability," the CIO president told reporters.

"A conference is necessary in the absence of action by the federal Congress to meet its responsibilities. We have not hoped that Congress will produce real price control, or roll back prices to the June 30 level.

If the government takes an active hand in such a meeting of labor and industry, the fiasco of last year's union-management confab can be avoided, Murray said. He recalled that meeting, while called by the President, enjoyed no government participation or direction.

If such a conference showed a genuine intent to handle and master the inflationary problem, Murray said, the unions might consider the granting of a non-strike pledge to show their good faith and willingness to cooperate, although they are not prepared at this time, in the absence of any real anti-inflationary action, to do so at this time.

But CIO unions will observe their contracts, and will not strike illegally under any circumstances, Pres. Murray made clear.

THE Board's statement was severe in its castigation of Congressional handling of the price control bill. It charged that "spokesmen for monopolists and profiteers" have made the present OPA bill even weaker than that vetoed by the President.

It lashed out at the "scandalous exhibition of log-rolling", charged a "betrayal of the public interest", and accused profiteer-spokesmen in Congress of seeking to "perpetrate a hoax on the American people by pretending continuance of price control while so limiting its power and effect as to result in no effective control whatsoever."

The Board charged that CIO unions entered into long-term wage contracts with the "pledge and assurance of the present Administration that the price line would be held. That pledge has clearly not been kept."

The Congressmen responsible for such a situation "must be made to answer to the people," the CIO statement added. "The issue is not merely one of statistic and abstract economics. It is one of starvation and homelessness."

In calling for a buyers' strike against inflationary prices, the Board appeals to the consuming public, the housewives of America, the members of labor organizations, the white collar workers and pension holders.

It urged them "to refrain where possible — individually and in organized fashion—from avoidable purchases, to demonstrate to industry and government their opposition to profiteering, to protect by local and national action and by every available weapon their right to food, clothing and shelter for their families.

Board Acts on Major Issues:

U. S. HOUSING PLAN MUST PASS—CIO

PASSAGE of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill is a "must" piece of legislation second in importance only to an effective price control act, the CIO Executive Board meeting in Washington warned last week.

The bill is of "most critical" importance not only to returning veterans, the Board statement said, but also to "homeless union members who played an indispensable role in winning the war."

In another key resolution, the CIO leaders demanded that the federal government seize and operate the plants of the Allis-Chalmers Co., and the J. I. Case Co., which have been on strike for seven months.

"The J. I. Case Co., has refused to meet with their employes, and Allis Chalmers has made a pretense of bargaining," the Board declared. It added that both corporations "have defied the U. S. government, have flouted public interest, and refused to recognize accepted procedure of collective bargaining.

"The CIO National Executive Board calls upon the President of the United States and the Dept. of Labor to take immediate steps to seize these respective corporations in the interest of producing needed farm equipment, so that the farmer will not lose his investment and may successfully harvest his crop and relieve the world food shortage."

Involved in the Allis-Chalmers strike, which affects half a dozen plants, are the Auto Workers, the Farm Equipment Workers and the Electrical Workers.

CIO opposition to a proposed $677,400 cut in the appropriation of the National Labor Relations Board was expressed in a third Board resolution, which pointed out that the NLRB had asked only for the "modest sum" of $4,746,900 for the fiscal year.

"This proposed cut would gravely hamper the NLRB at a time when the needs of the nation in the area of labor relations require that the Act be effectively administered," the Board declared.

"The proposed cut would necessitate a reduction in personnel of approximately 20%. Such a cut in personnel would add to the delays of an agency which already is operating at an exceedingly slow pace."

"Congress should not place itself in the position of creating an agency to insure industrial peace and then refuse to underwrite is effective functioning. The modest amount requested the Board should be restored to the budget and the proposed cut promptly rejected."

The resolution on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill called upon President Truman to instruct the Democraic leadership of the House to remain in "continuous session" until passage is assured.

It warned against "any concessions" to powerful real estate interests who are opposed to the bill, and declared the Board would hold the Democratic leadership in the House, the House Banking & Currency Committee and Congress responsible if the measure dies without action.

CONFEREES FIGHT OVER OPA CORPSE

SENATE and House conferees last week fought over the corpse of the price cotnrol bill, while Pres. Truman warned that prices are steadily rising in the absence of effective OPA machinery.

The 7-man committee representing the two branches of the national legislature wrangled over OPA's discretionary power and the Senate action which had resulted in the lifting of controls on meat, poultry, eggs and a variety of other important consumer goods.

Written into the Senate version of the bill was a little-publicized amendment, the product of Sen. Knowland (R. Calif.), which practically kills effective rent control on a national basis.

The amendment provides that OPA would have no rent-policing powers in any state where the governor or legislature institutes any form of rent control. It was pointed out, however, that the amendment makes no provision for the type of state controls. Accordingly, almost any action on a state basis—even to granting a 50% rise in rent ceilings—could be interpreted as effective action under the amendment.

CIO legislative experts warned that rent control, as it now stands, is all but dead unless the amendment is repealed.

The opinion grew, however, in many Washington circles that price control is all but dead. The CIO executive board, meeting in the capital, asked for 11th hour action, as reports from all over the nation described steadily spiraling price increases, particularly in the wholesale markets. These rises will soon be felt in the retail stores, where prices on a dozen or more of the most important staple articles has risen 25% in the fortnight since OPA went out of business.

The Senate version of the bill was passed by a 62-15 vote. It provides exemptions from price control for meat, poultry, eggs, butter, cotton seed, soybeans, petroleum, cheese oils, fats and lard; ends the maximum average price plan designed to bring low-cost clothing on the market; and provides a variety of loopholes for eager-beaver profit seekers.

Earlier the House had passed a simple "as is" extension of price control for a 20-day period. The House was faced with two alternatives—to accept the mauled Senate version and forward it to Pres. Truman for signature or veto, to send the bill to conference. It adopted the latter method by a vote of 211-64.

Representing the House on the conference committee are Democratic Reps. Spence (Ky.), Patman (Tex.), Brown (Ga.) and Barry (N. Y.), as well as Republicans Wolcott and Crawford (Mich.) and Gamble (N. Y.).

The Senate conferees are Barkley (Ky.), Wagner (N. Y.), and Radcliffe (Md.), all Democrats, as well as Republicans Taft (O.), Millikin (Col.) and Tobey (N. H.).

OFF TO FAST START

Getting off to a fast start, PAC's new five-man executive board scheduled a meeting for July 20 to institute plans for intensified campaign activity during the next few months.

For PAC's plans for a whirlwind campaign to elect progressive Congressmen, see next week's issue of The CIO NEWS.

UNDERMINING OUR FOUNDATIONS

The fight against inflation has reached a new stage—a stage of crisis.

Since Congress allowed all price controls to lapse, prices of basic commodities have risen almost 25% and of foodstuffs more than 34%. In the past two months essential living costs have risen about 40%.

Much greater increases are in store, as higher prices already in effect for raw and basic materials begin to be passed on from the wholesale to the retail levels.

Almost all hope has been lost of Congress reinstating effective price controls, still less of its rolling back present prices to the pre-July level.

The measures it is now considering are nothing but a hoax, designed to preserve price control in name only while lifting the lid on prices in every direction.

The Congressmen who have destroyed price control and who are refusing to reinstate it are undermining the foundations of our national economic stability.

They have already cut deep into the purchasing power of wages, salaries, savings, pensions, social security benefits—the incomes of all sections of the American people.

The lower-income groups are the worst sufferers, since nearly all their income goes into actual living costs; and when these increase, it means an immediate reduction of their standard of living.

The fight against inflation is the common fight of all the American people, and in this fight the CIO is taking the lead.

The program adopted by the CIO executive board is designed not only to remedy labor's plight but also to protect all American homes from the horrors of inflation.

Its purpose is not a senseless inflationary race between wages and prices but a stabilized national economy for all the people.

The CIO is making an eleventh-hour plea to Congress to reverse its present position and enact a really effective price control bill. It also calls upon the President to veto any bill which would be merely a sham or pretense of price control.

At the same time, the CIO is preparing to mobilize all its political power between now and November, in cooperation with all other forward-looking Americans, to see that the Congressional wreckers of price control are made to answer to the people at the polls.

As to immediate steps to combat the inflation already upon us, the CIO calls upon the whole consuming public to join with it in buyers' strikes and in every other possible demonstration of their opposition to profiteering and their determination to defend their living standards.

The CIO also calls for an immediate upward adjustment of pensions, social security payments and other fixed sources of income for the needy.

Finally, the CIO urges the President to call at once a conference of labor, industry and government at which steps may be taken for immediate wage increases to restore the workers' purchasing power and for adequate guarantees for a stabilized national economy.

This is the first clear-cut program for a real people's fight against inflation. It is a program behind which the CIO must mobilize all its forces.

It is also a program which should enlist the support of all Americans who want to save themselves and their country from the evils which an inflation-crazy majority of Congress has brought upon us.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

FORK out, fellow guinea pigs and Bikini goats. If it hurts to pay higher prices for everything, let's think of the Congressmen who are experimenting with us and of the theory they're trying to prove.

The experiment is intended to demonstrate the validity of "the good old rule, the ancient plan, that he shall take who has the power and he shall keep who can."

★ ★ ★

Government figures, gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, show that prices of 28 basic commodities have risen about 25% since price control expired on July 1, and that basic foodstuffs have risen more than 34%.

So all we and our families need to do, up to this point, is to eat one-third less than we did before and buy one-fourth less of the other necessities of life.

But this is just the beginning.

★ ★ ★

Aside from some spectacular rent increases, the biggest price boosts so far have been in basic raw materials and at the wholesale level. Which means that the worst is yet to come.

After the atomic bomb exploded at Bikini, a lot of the experimental animals remained alive, for awhile. But its aftereffects on them were worse than its initial impact.

It also takes a little while for the increases in basic and wholesale prices to reach through to the retail stores.

But when they do, with a little or a lot more margin added for every middleman along the line, we'll know it.

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The Congressmen who voted to destroy price control want to see how much we can do without and still survive. And if we don't survive, that'll prove something too.

If prices of food and other necessities double, and American working folk can get by with half what they had before, maybe the noble experiment can be continued until we're reduced to a handful of rice and a breechclout. Just think what that would mean to profits!

And if we stand for this kind of experimenting and still re-elect the same kind of Congressmen, boy oh boy, won't that give the politicians some scope in the future!

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Of course, that isn't the way these Congressmen describe the purpose of their experiment.

They have a theory that if no limit is placed on prices and profits, everybody with money will see so many golden opportunities of making more money by robbing and exploiting everyone else that after awhile there'll be so many goods on the market and so few people with money enough to buy them that prices will just have to come down.

But to prove this theory, the workers who do the actual producing will have to survive on slimmer rations until they work themselves out of a job by producing more goods than they can afford to buy.

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Along with the workers and other low-income folk, the small businessmen are also the goats in this experiment.

The big chain stores can afford to hold down retail prices for awhile, because they have larger stocks bought at lower prices.

But the small storekeeper has to pass on to his customers at once the higher prices he must pay.

So the chains can undercut their independent competitors until they have cornered the business and then clean up with as high prices as they please.

Similarly, with all other business, the big fellows have the chance of their lives to clean up on the little fellows, because they can hold out longer for a bigger killing.

★ ★ ★

The big question today before the American people is, "Are we mice or are we men?"

If we act like mice, we are going to have every kind of experiment tried out on us—to see how much we can pay, how little we can eat, and how much we will stand for.

But if we stand up and fight like men, as the CIO proposes, we can stop Congress from playing politics with human misery, we can end the present evil experiment, we can place some check on inflation, and we can teach the price-raising politicians a lesson they'll never forget.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Reid Robinson, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

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HOUSE BACKS BRASS

THE HOUSE of Representatives last week over-rode the demands of Administration leaders and numerous civic and scientific groups, as it voted to reserve one seat on the atomic energy commission to a representative of the armed forces.

The five-man group would be set up under the provisions of the McMahon Bill (S. 1717), which has already passed the Senate. Military control of the group has been advocated by the House Military Affairs Committee, of which Rep. A. J. May (D. Ky.)—now involved in the nation's biggest wartime contracts scandal—is the chairman.

Two efforts to kill the bill, one by Rep. Rankin, the Mississippi polltaxer, the other by conservative Rep. Dewey Short (R. Mo.), were turned down in the House.

Rep. Ewing Thomason (D. Tex.) lashed out at charges that the demand for civilian control of atomic energy is a Communist plot. He complained that the brass hats and their Congressional spokesmen are "dragging a red herring across the trail."

Thomason noted that under the bill's provisions, there is adequate machinery for maintaining close contact with the military on atomic matters.

Earlier in the week Chairman W. A. Higinbotham of the Federation of American Scientists, gave a sobering picture of what can happen in a world in which atomic energy is not harnessed for peaceful use.

Speaking at an institute of the Natl. Committee on Atomic Information in Washington, Higinbotham said "men must cease to think of this primarily as a weapon or we are doomed." One of the top know-how men of the Manhattan Project, Higinbotham warned "America has no lasting monopoly of atomic bomb production. In four years other powers can have these bombs."

He said there is no foreseeable defense in science against the atomic bomb, and that a political program to prevent atomic warfare was the only reasonable solution for civilization.

"We shall breathe easily in an atmosphere of world trust and safety, or else we must scatter ourselves against the powers now loose in the world. We shall give up the concept of separate nations in an atomic arms race, or we shall have to give up the concept of cities," he said, outlining the serious proposals of top U. S. military leaders for breaking down the country into small communities and locating vital industry in vast underground caves.

He urged international control of the sources of atomic energy, uranium and thorium, and said an international development authority as proposed to the United Nations would become "the first world university, the first world industry run for the benefit of all."

At the entrance of the hall, as Higinbotham spoke, was displayed a set of Japanese on-the-spot photographs of the Nagasaki and Hiroshima destruction, taken a few hours after the 1945 blasts, showing the horror of heaped charred bodies amid the smoking ruins of homes, schools and factories.

Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.), introducing Higinbotham, said he thought America had "come a long way from the 'let's keep the secret' policy of almost a year ago" and that he hoped by Aug. 6, anniversary of Hiroshima, to see his civilian control bill enacted into law and atomic energy in the hands of "a high-minded commission." The bill, as he spoke, was about to come before the House with military affairs committee members gunning for its civilian control provisions.

MURRAY WARNS OF PEOPLE'S WRATH

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week put the blame for failure to keep OPA alive squarely on the shoulders of Congress and warned that unless a strong price control law is enacted Senators and Congressmen would hear from "the greatest American economist, the American housewife," in November.

Testifying before the House Labor Committee's subcommittee investigating strike causes, Murray declared:

"We have national unrest and chaos, and a Congress derelict in the performance of its duties. Congress' responsibility is not to engage in wild goose chases to destroy the union movement but to devote its energies to one of the most vexing problems that ever confronted the American people—mounting prices and inflation."

The CIO president lashed out at the kick-back provisions of the Federal tax law, citing the case of Allis Chalmers and the Case companies which have refused to bargain with CIO unions for several months. He declared:

"Both companies are rich with war profits and have been collecting the kick-back under the 1942 tax law, and are thus being financed by the U. S. to destroy the unions. That is a factual record, but in face of the record Congress has not considered legislation to meet such situations. It might be well to amend the tax kick-back provision to stop strike benefits to companies trying to destroy unions."

When Rep. Landis (R. Ind.) complained that employers were deprived of the right to talk to their employes, Murray said that the purposes of the prohibition was to prevent employers from destroying unions.

'I thought there was another angle," Landis said.

"I never knew of any other angle," Murray retorted.

Murray said that big business' concerted policy after V-J Day was to force strikes, holding out against government proposals for settling the differences and then calling on Congress to ram through anti-strike bills.

The CIO president praised "the splendid service of the Labor Dept." but declared that Congress should appropriate sufficient money so that the department could get good men.

Mlle. Monique Ravot holds the trophy awarded to her as the Prettiest Bathing Beauty of 1946. From here it looks as though she'd do as well in Atlantic City. (Fed. Pix)

Dixie Drive In High Gear

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A FLOW of membership applications, starting two months ago as a thin trickle but quickly developing into a steady stream, has greeted the first two months' activities of the CIO Organizing Committee's drive in the south.

Reporting to the CIO Executive Board on union organization plans south of the Mason & Dixon line, Director Van A. Bittner made clear that the "million dollar drive" is going even better than expected.

"To date we have won 36 elections and lost 4," Bittner declared. "That's top-flight batting in any man's league."

It's a new south in which the CIO organizing Committee's staff of 238 organizers are going about daily business. A few years ago, such a campaign might have been marked by fierce opposition from the press, from the employers and from the police.

"So far we've had to file only four or five practices complaints with the Labor Board," the veteran of half a dozen organizing campaigns told a Washington press conference. "Why, a few years ago we'd have had more of our people killed than that.

"Let's not kid ourselves," he added. "None of our organizers has been killed by a mob of people rushing into sign membership cards. But progress to date has been much faster than we had anticipated."

Although the organizers are scattered through the entire south, a few key areas are marked down on Bittner's map for special emphasis. One of these is Oak Ridge, the big atom bomb plant in Tennessee where organizing goes on around the clock in order to swing a CIO victory in an election which may be ordered any day by the NLRB.

Another key spot are the big Bibb and Cannon chains of textile mills in Nortn Carolina and Georgia. The campaign in the Carolinas is under the supervision of George Baldanzi, Textile Workers vice-president and assistant to the director.

Lumber workers in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana; oil workers in Texas; textile workers throughout the southeast; employes of the south's new chemical industry; food processing and canning workers — the drive encompasses them all.

A key to the pace with which the campaign is moving was provided on July 14, when Bittner brought together his state directors for their first meeting since "D (for drive) Day" early in May. In the neat, remodeled headquarters of the committees, just a stone's throw from Atlanta's famous Peachtree Street, the key men in the campaign to unionize the south, told their story without dramatics or fanfare.

It was a story, repeated for each state, of petitions for elections, now or in the near future.

"We're going to hit our stride around August 15 or September 1," says John Brownlee, a staff official who handles all NLRB work for the drive. "I expect there'll be a flood of petitions around that time."

The AFL organizing campaign, announced in a blaze of publicity shortly after CIO had announced its plans, isn't visible to the naked eye, except at the Oak Ridge atom plant. A visiting northern newspaperman—one of many who has toured the south since the CIO drive moved into action—drifted back for a second visit to the office of A. J. (Pete) Swim, CIO publicity director in the south.

"Say, Pete," he said, "just as one newspaperman to another, can you help me out? I've been looking high and low for signs of AFL activity down here, and I can't find any. I know you're working for the CIO—but maybe you can tell me where to look!"

Nobody at CIO knows the answer any better than the visiting journalist.

"There's nothing wrong with the south that can't be cured if the region is put in balance economically with the rest of the nation," Director Bittner commented recently, during the course of a talk to a group of McGraw-Hill editors in Washington.

"The south is beginning to make up its mind that it doesn't like to be called the Economic Problem No. 1, of the nation. It is beginning to become tired of making excuses for its short-comings.

"I believe the south—now that its sons are back from war, has finally decided to take an honest look at itself and to eliminate the things it does not like."

CIO, with its staff of organizers (85% southerners, 75% veterans) is helping the south shed that "problem" label. It is dedicated to a simple program of higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, and greater prosperity for the entire area.

That message is getting across to southern workers, to ministers and merchants, editors and employers. Accustomed for years to a steady barrage of anti-union propaganda, they have seen CIO's hundreds of thousands of members in steel, auto and textile take their rightful place in the community.

POTOFSKY IS NAMED AMALGAMATED HEAD

JACOB S. Potofsky was designated unanimously July 14 by the general executive board of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers as president of the union to succeed the late Sidney Hillman, who died July 10 after 32 years in office. Potofsky has been general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated since 1940.

JACOB S. POTOFSKY

Frank Rosenblum was selected to succeed Potofsky as secretary-treasurer. Rosenblum has been executive vice-president of the Amalgamated since 1940. The latter post has been left vacant.

Following the general executive board meeting at New York City,, where it held emergency sessions following Hillman's interment, the new Amalgamated president declared that he would scrupulously follow "the Hillman traditions and Hillman policies" both nationally and internationally.

Potofsky was born on November 16, 1894 in Radomisl, the Ukraine. In 1910 he participated in the famous Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothing strike by Hillman's side and in 1914, aided in the formation of Clothing Workers. He has held many important posts since in the Amalgamated, the CIO and in community, relief and patriotic organizations.

Pledging to fulfill the Hillman policies, Potofsky declared:

"I shall devote all my energies to the advancement of the interests of the Amalgamated membership and the cause of labor generally.

"Under my administration, the Amalgamated will continue its active participation in the CIO Political Action Committee, the American Labor Party in New York State, the World Federation of Trade Unions and other activities in which our late president played such an active role."

"The Amalgamated will loyally support the policies of Philip Murray, president of the CIO, and we are, of course, pledged to support unreservedly the CIO campaign to organize in the South and elsewhere. . .

Potofsky will serve the unexpired term of Hillman until 1948 when an Amalgamated convention will nominate and the general membership will vote by referendum on the general officers of the union.

Frank Rosenblum, the new secretary-treasurer and former executive vice-president, was born in New York City on May 15, 1888. He also participated in the 1910 clothing strike in Chicago and led the insurgent revolt in Nashville, Tenn., in 1914 at the United Garment Workers' Convention which led to the formation of the Clothing Workers.

Rosenblum helped organize the Chicago clothing market in 1919, and as head of the Western Organizing Department of the Amalgamated, led in the successful unionization of such principal clothing markets as Cleveland, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cincinnati and other places.

Rosenblum has been a CIO vice president since 1940, succeeding Hillman who resigned his CIO post at that time to enter the government.

JOSEPH CATALANOTTI DIES, CLOTHING WORKERS LEADER

JOSEPH Catalanotti, a vice-president and founder of the CIO Clothing Workers, close co-worker of the late Sidney Hillman and president of the Free Italy American Labor Council, died July 15 of a heart attack at Bay Shore, Long Island. His age was 59.

The Amalgamated vice-president was also a co-manager of the New York Joint Board since 1932. Born in Castellmare, Sicily, on Nov. 15, 1886, he arrived here in his youth and joined Local 63 which became part of the Amalgamated in 1914 when it broke away from the United Garment Workers. Catalanotti was an active participant and leader of the general clothing strike in New York City in 1913.

In 1944 he became president of the Free Italy American Labor Council which represents 300,000 American trade unionists of Italian extraction, and recently helped raise $500,000 toward the establishment of cooperative shirt and clothing factories in his native land.

Last December he visited Italy on behalf of the CIO, the Amalgamated and the Free Italy American Labor Council.

Catalanotti leaves a widow, Elizabeth, and two married daughters.

JOSEPH CATALANOTTI

More than a million persons lined the streets of New York as the body of Sidney Hillman was taken from Carnegie Hall to the Westchester Hills Cemetery, Hastings, N. Y. This picture was taken as the body was carried from the hall following services.

MILLION PAY TRIBUTE TO SIDNEY HILLMAN

By BETTY GOLDSTEIN
Federated Press

SIDNEY Hillman, labor leader who taught America's organized workers how to shape the democratic destiny of their nation, was buried July 12 after one of the most tremendous tributes New York City has ever seen.

More than a million people, white and Negro, Jew and Gentile, in shirt-sleeves and overalls and sober business suits, lined four miles of city streets in silent mourning escort for his funeral procession. The entire men's clothing industry in New York City and throughout the nation closed down in honor of the dead leader of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Great political figures and leaders of all branches of the labor movement gathered in Carnegie Hall in respect for the man who led American labor into politics and left the CIO Political Action Committee as his heritage. From labor in all parts of the world came expressions of grief for the American with world vision who helped found the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Henry A. Wallace, New York's Mayor William O'Dwyer and former Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, members of Congress, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the heads of the CIO unions, great and small, joined delegations from Amalgamated locals throughout the nation and New York unionists who filled the 3,000 seats of Carnegie Hall to the top of the fourth tier. The great stage was entirely banked with flowers, more than 1,000 floral offerings from every part of the country.

Murray, speaking slowly and with emotion, pledged the strength of millions of organized workers to carry forward the cause for which he died. "Let the membership of the CIO know today and let the U. S know today that it is our high resolve and firm purpose to carry forward the fight for the attainment of our economic emancipation and our true political freedom both in the CIO and the Political Action Committee."

The beautiful Hebrew Lament for the Dead was sung by tenor Jan Peerce as the casket, flaming with red roses, was borne down the aisle by the union's executive board through the weeping crowd.

Carnegie Hall could not begin to hold those who would pay tribute to Hillman. For a day and a night before the funeral a steady procession of more than 25,000 people had passed before the casket in which his body lay in state, between the American flag and the Amalgamated banner, guarded by officers of the union. Early in the morning they began gathering outside Carnegie Hall and along the route of the funeral procession.

As the procession began, a motorcade of more than 300 cars stretching more than four miles in length, every square of sidewalk along the route was packed four deep. The city had 1,500 policemen out to guard the way. The procession proceeded down 7th Ave., in Times Sq., past 42nd St.—the police escort barring all traffic. It headed into the fur district, where workers thronged the streets and hung out of factory windows.

As it approached the clothing district, the crowds swelled. Flags on men's clothing firms hung at half mast, many draped in black and in windows were pictures of the dead leader and signs reading, We Mourn The Loss Of Sidney Hillman. Twenty-five thousand people were in Union Sq., to watch the procession pass the Amalgamated Bldg., draped in mourning.

Earlier in the funeral service the members of Hillman's union expressed their tribute through Sec.-Treas. Jacob S. Potofsky, later chosen as Hillman's successor in the Clothing Workers. "He welded our organization into a mighty instrument for the service of our 350,000 members. But he was not only ours, he belongs to all labor and the world. The leadership he gave in forging the labor movement into a mighty unified force will leave its mark on the history of our nation.

"His recent contribution to the organization of world labor will help insure the peace of the world. His greatness will live for generations to come because he was of the people and fought for the people."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise spoke of Hillman who, foreign-born and a Jew, for 40 years enriched his adopted America with his fight to make it more truly free and democratic.

EXECUTIVE BOARD RESOLUTIONS

HOUSING

IF the Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill does not become law, full responsibility for such failure lies with the Democratic leadership of the House, the House Banking Committee and Congress, the CIO Executive Board declared in a resolution this week. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS: Second only to the maintenance of effective price controls, immediate passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill is most critical to the welfare of returning veterans as well as homeless union members who played an indispensable role in winning the war, and:

WHEREAS: The present housing being constructed is in a price range beyond the pocketbooks of labor and veterans, and is essentially "housing for generals" and,

WHEREAS: The passage of S. 1592 is the only way to insure that the steady flow of materials as provided for under the Patman Bill go into homes for those who can afford houses costing $6,000 or less or renting at prices of $50 a month or less, and,

WHEREAS: The passage of S. 1592 is the only means of providing homes through public housing for that large group of returning veterans, both in cities and on farms, who cannot afford to pay even $20 or $30 per month and otherwise are forced to live in slums, and,

WHEREAS: In spite of the overwhelming mass support from all sections of the nation and from all citizens everywhere, an obstructionist minority of the House Banking and Currency Committee has used every undemocratic means to prevent consideration of the measure, through points of order and delaying tactics, and have so far successfully thwarted the will of the people, and:

BE IT RESOLVED, therefore, that the Congress of Industrial Organizations call upon the President to instruct the Democratic leadership of the House to remain in continuous session until this fundamental legislation is acted upon favorably.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the CIO express to the House leadership and to the President that any concessions on the part of House Democratic leadership to that small group of powerful private real estate interests, represented most vocally by the opposition members on the House Banking and Currency Committee, are unnecessary and unwarranted.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, as representatives of the millions of voters we petition for immediate action and make clear that if this "Magna Carta" for all housing does not receive favorable consideration before the Congress adjourns the Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives, the House Committee on Banking and Currency and the Congress must bear full responsibility for failure to provide millions of badly needed homes.

BE IT STILL FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to President Truman, Speaker Rayburn, John McCormack and Brent Spence, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

CIO URGES TRUMAN CALL WAGE-PRICE CONFERENCE

THE CIO executive board this week declared that Congressmen who wrecked price control must be defeated in November, called on the consuming public to conduct buyers' strikes and urged President Truman to call a labor - industry - government conference to give official recognition to the need for immediate wage increases. The resolution follows:

In the two months since the debates on OPA renewal have been taking place there has been a rise of essential living cost of approximately 40%. In the two weeks since the price control law was permitted to lapse there has been a rise of approximately 25%.

A reckless group in Congress, led by such individuals as Senator Taft of Ohio, have demonstrated their continued willingness to gamble with the fate of the nation and with the health of the people.

In the bill which has passed the Senate these spokesmen for the monopolists and the profiteers have actually succeeded in an even more effective destruction of the price control program than the bill which the President vetoed.

In the scandalous exhibition of log-rolling unequalled in its depths of betrayal of public interest the Senate has removed control on product after product in a manner which would leave the most important portions of the American pantry without even the pretense of price protection.

Fearing exposure of their aims by an outright termination of price control laws, they have sought to perpetrate a hoax on the American people by pretending continuance of price control while so limiting its power and effect as to result in no effective control whatsoever.

In the collective bargaining agreements concluded by labor organizations during the early months of this year labor accepted amounts which fell short of the drastic cuts in earnings which American workers had suffered since the war.

In the interests of a stabilized economy labor acceded to official pleas for extended contract terms so that today wage levels in major segments of industry have been fixed by contract for periods ranging well into 1947. Accompanying these agreements and these commitments was the pledge and assurance of the present Administration that the price line would be held.

That pledge has clearly not been kept. A 25% price rise in two weeks has wiped out all the wage increases of this year. A 40% price rise in two months has instituted a nationwide cut in wages, salaries, pensions, social security benefits. The upward spiral has not even begun to swing into its force and intensity. This nation is faced with a fast gathering crisis of appallingly destructive potentiality.

The crisis is not merely an individual problem of the wage earner, the salaried worker, the veteran pension holder, the pensioned widow, the aged worker dependent on social payments. Taken together those are the people of America. The threat of starvation and under-nourishment for them is the threat which inflation holds for the entire country.

The labor movement cannot and will not stand idly by and see our nation driven to ruin by a profit-hungry, irresponsible group of leaders and spokesmen for monopoly interests.

NOW, THEREFORE,

1) At the eleventh hour in the fight for a price control program:

(a) We make this final plea to members of both Houses of Congress to heed the voices of the millions who must feed themselves and their families out of wages, salaries and pensions, and to enact a price control bill which will give firm promise of keeping the cost of living down.

(b) We call upon the President to vote any bill which would be a fraud on the American people and to refuse to place his signature on any bill which offers merely a sham or pretense of price control.

2) The will of the great masses of the American people for price control has been clear. The callous disregard of national need by price control opponents in Congress is a challenge to every public-spirited citizen, every civic-minded organization and association, every labor organization and union member, white collar group, church and community organizations, to join together between now and November in more effective action than ever before to make sure that the facts, votes and debates in the current price control fight are clearly before the voters in this next election.

THOSE IN CONGRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DRIVE TO WRECK PRICE CONTROL AND BRING INFLATION UPON THIS NATION MUST BE MADE TO ANSWER TO THE PEOPLE.

3) Prompt and vigorous emergency action is called for to protect the people of this country against the ravages of the inflationary onslaught which is threatened by elimination of price controls. The issue is not merely one of statistics and abstract economics. It is one of starvation and homelessness.

(a) The consuming public, the housewives of America, the members of labor organizations, the white collar workers and pension holders, through their organizations and individually, are called upon to mobilize for nationwide defensive action to refrain where possible—individually and in an organized fashion—from avoidable purchases, to demonstrate to industry and to government their opposition to profiteering, to protect by local and national action and by every available weapon their right to food, clothing and shelter for their families.

(b) A demand must be made for immediate upward adjustment of pensions, social security payments and other fixed sources of income upon which needy persons are dependent for their livelihood. This nation must not permit the reckless action of price control opponents to cause hunger and homelessness among disabled veterans, pensioned widows, aged persons, and persons similarly situated.

(c) The drastic wage cuts which rising prices have imposed upon the great masses of wage and salary workers, to whom a pledge of a stabilized economy was given and broken, create a national problem and a national crisis.

It is imperative that pursuant to the very program which President Truman sponsored in February of this year, relief be afforded to the workers to meet the perils of the months which will intervene before the termination dates of existing contracts and before steps can be taken to achieve a stabilized national economy.

We therefore call upon the President of the United States to call before him in immediate conference, representatives of American labor and industry to the end that the demand and need for immediate wage increases may be given full and official recognition and to the end that the crisis created by the drive to cripple and destroy price control may be met quickly through adequate guarantees for a stabilized national economy. Only in this manner can we avoid the terrible devastation and misery of an inflationary period which will otherwise descend upon the people of this country.

ALLIS, CASE

WHEREAS: The workers of Allis-Chalmers Company and J. I. Case Company have been on strike in nine plants throughout the country for many months, and

WHEREAS: These plants are engaged in the production of farm equipment sorely needed to relieve world food shortages, and

WHEREAS: The J. I. Case Company has refused to even meet with the representatives of their employes during the seven months' strike, and

WHEREAS: One of these companies, Allis-Chalmers, has made a lame pretense of bargaining, using negotiations as a stalling maneuver to weaken and smash the labor unions, and

WHEREAS: Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach did on May 27 publicly proclaim government intervention if the company did not bargain in good faith, and

WHEREAS: The J. I. Case Company has refused to meet with their employes and Allis-Chalmers has made a pretense of bargaining, and

WHEREAS: These two companies have defied the U. S. Government, have flouted the public interest, and refused to recognize accepted procedure of collective bargaining, therefore be it herewith

RESOLVED, That the CIO National Executive Board calls upon the President of the United States and the Department of Labor to take immediate steps to seize these respective corporations in the interest of producing needed farm equipment, so that the farmer will not lose his investment and may successfully harvest his crop and relieve world food shortage, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the CIO National Executive Board calls upon every International Union to do all in their power to actively support, morally and financially, these striking workers in their battle against the Allis-Chalmers and the J. I. Case companies.

HILLMAN

THE PASSING of Sidney Hillman is noted by the Officers and Executive Board Members of CIO with the most profound sense of sorrow and personal loss. It is a loss shared not only with all of the millions in the ranks of organized labor in this country but also with working people, with down-trodden and oppressed peoples the world over.

Sidney Hillman came from the ranks of the American working people. He came also from the ranks of an oppressed and persecuted people. In his words, in his actions, and in his work he expressed the best traditions of America, the will of America to fight against oppression, against prejudice, against intolerance, against starvation and degradation and misery, to fight for a better life for all the people.

The CIO is proud to have numbered Sidney Hillman among the original founders of our organization. We are proud and grateful for the years of services and devotion and leadership which he contributed to the building of our organization into a major force for progress and for good in the nation today.

We are proud and grateful for the role he played in helping to create in the American people a broader understanding of their political responsibilities and of the importance in their daily lives of fuller and more effective participation in the formulation of the policies of our Government.

With the passing of Sidney Hillman a great American and a great leader of the people has passed on to his reward. In the tradition of a democratic America and a democratic labor organization others will rise to hold the torch and carry on the work. There can be no more fitting tribute to the greatness of his accomplishments than the assurance that the great movement to which he contributed so mightily will march forward in the spirit of his principles and ideals.

We mourn our loss. We pledge our continued and renewed devotion to the great objectives for which Sidney Hillman lived and fought and died — peace, prosperity and well-being for all the people of the world.

Cleveland—Look at the determined faces of these members of the CIO Auto Workers who are demonstrating for a strong OPA. They are putting Congressmen on notice that they will remember in November.

Detroit—Part of the crowd of 50,000 who want an end of pork-barrel politic

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San Francisco—A united front for revival of the OPA was presented when members of the CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods, the American Veterans Committee and university student groups picketed the Federal Bldg.

REVOLT AGAI

THE people of America are fighting mad over the destruction of OPA. All over the nation, unions, women's clubs, veterans organizations and other civic groups last week joined in calling for continuance of a strong OPA and more drastic action —such as buyers' strikes.

The largest demonstration occurred at Detroit when 50,000 workers jammed Cadillac Square. Sponsored by the CIO Auto Workers, the rally was attended by members of the AFL, railroad brotherhoods and 42 civic and religious and other groups.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther called for a one-week meat buying strike, and UAW Vice President Richard T. Leonard called for a buyers' strike and reopening of wage negotiations. The crowd pledged that "it would not scab by paying higher prices to profiteers."

At Boston members of the American Veterans Committee dressed as Indians reenacted the Boston tea party on board of a fishing smack bearing the legends:

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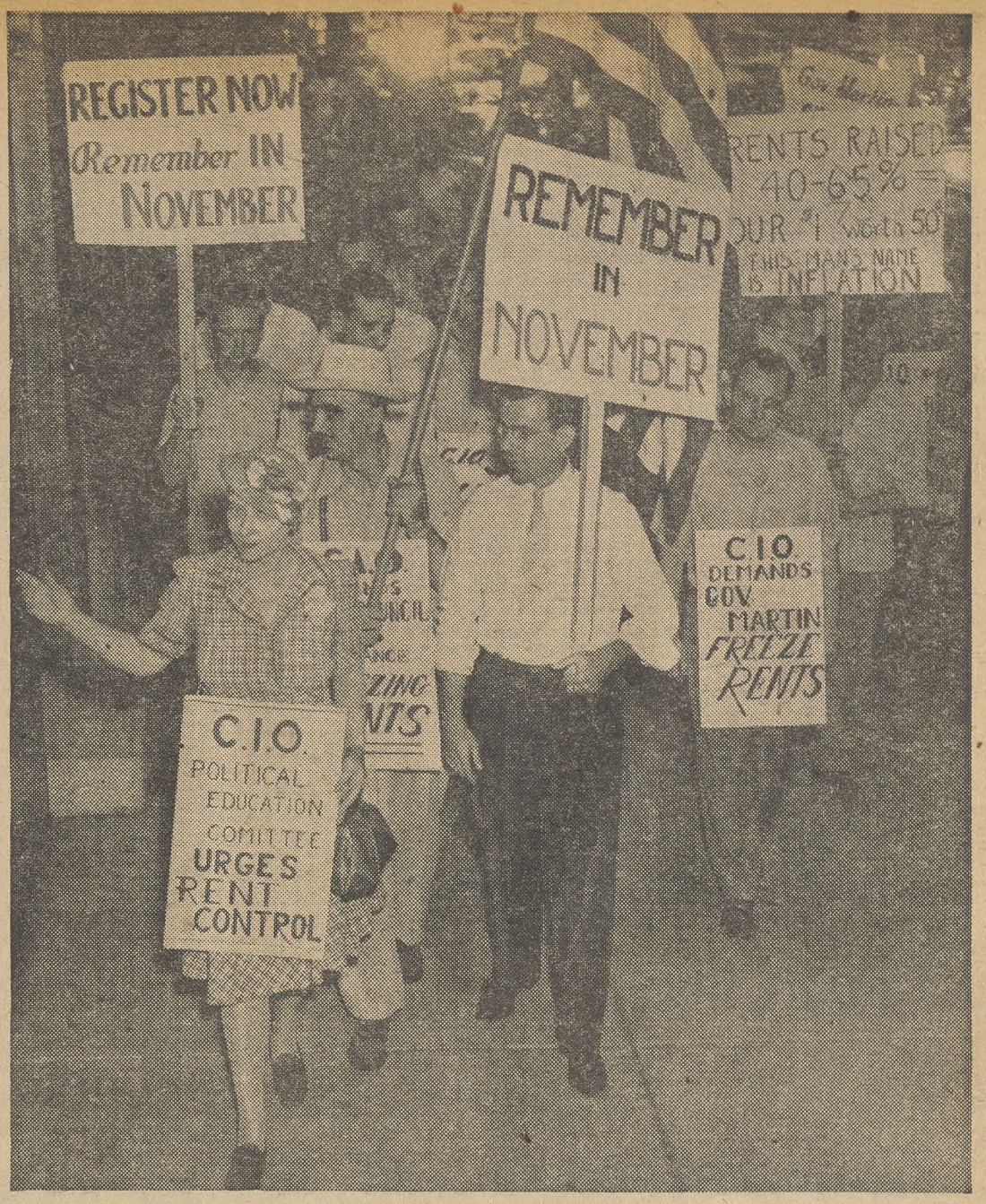

Philadelphia— The action of a Philadelphia landlord owning 1600 apartment units who raised rents as much as 75% brought these CIO pickets in front

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GAINST HIGH PRICES

"1773—No Taxation Without Representation;

"1946, Save the Nation from Inflation."

At Philadelphia the Industrial Union Council ordered a citywide boycott of merchants selling at over OPA prices. The strike call came after CIO pickets staged a demonstration at a large meat market and at the offices of a landlord accused of boosting rents 75%.

Across the Delaware river in Camden, N. J., the South Jersey Meat Dealers Assn. declared they would close their stores three days after they were picketed by members of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers. The merchants thought better of it after they learned that the union intended to run a newspaper advertisement publishing the names of the stores that had agreed not to sell meat above OPA prices.

In New York daily street meetings and baby carriage parades were being held in neighborhood shopping areas, leading up to a citywide buyers strike set for July 23. Buyers resistance against uncontrolled profiteering was already evident in leveled-off sales of butter. The U. S. Agriculture Dept. reported that chain and dairy stores in New York and Philadelphia were finding a ready market for butter at 78c to 80c a pound but that smaller dealers selling at 85c to 90c "were feeling the effects of high prices."

In Chattanooga, Tenn., grocers said that women were beginning to stop buying butter and certain meat products whose prices have gone up sharply. One grocer reported that of the first 15 women who priced butter that morning, 14 refused to buy when told that it was 88c a pound.

Thousands of Chicago consumers flocked to a giant demonstration in a city park in answer to an "Are You Fighting Mad?" appeal sent out by the Chicago Emergency Committee for the Extension of Rent & Price Controls, representing 65 citywide organizations and sponsors of the rally. More and bigger demonstrations are on the books.

Camden— Members of the CIO Shipbuilders Union picketed a Camden milk plant in protest against increased milk prices.

IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

POSSIBLY the excellent new $4,000,000 air-conditioning system in Congressional buildings freezes some Congressional brains. In the past few weeks various Senators, among them Wherry of Nebraska and Hawkes of New Jersey in their frenzied attempts to kill OPA have shrieked that OPA "blocked production," "stifled business."

Perhaps these facts will help unthaw frozen Congressional brains:

Census Bureau reports show that civilian employment in June was 56,740,000. This is nearly 12,000,000 above the 1939 average and is the highest employment record in the history of the United States.

Federal Reserve Board Index figures show that industrial production for the first five months of 1946 was 60% greater than for comparable period in 1939.

Dun & Bradstreet reports that in 1939 there were 14,700 business firm failures, while in 1945 only 810 firms went out of business.

Various government reports show tremendous increases in new business under the supposed "hamstringing" by OPA.

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A further sample of frozen-brained Congressional thinking is contained in the following quotes from a speech by Senator Byrd of Virginia. Says the Senator:

"A CIO-supported candidate... need have no worry about finances. This is taken care of out of the huge political fund of the PAC..."

It's a lie—because in 1944 the CIO spent only $492,000 on the elections, as contrasted with the millions spent by the DuPonts, Pews and other businessmen. Several weeks ago it was reported that dollar collections for PAC's "huge political fund" were running under five figures.

PAC's political strength comes from the response of the American people to its program for full employment, social security and equal opportunities for all regardless of race or creed.

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Indulging in tactics typical of big firms which advertise about labor disputes, Macy's Department Store in New York asserts (full page ad, N. Y. Times, July 14) that the present strike against it by the truck drivers of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union is a "jurisdictional strike."

It's a lie because the union states flatly it has no dispute with AFL Teamsters. Its dispute is with Macy's, which broke a contract with the union without notice.

MURRAY GREETS JAPANESE UNIONS

Japanese trade unions were formally greeted this week by Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO in a message welcoming the new unions to the world labor movement "as allies in the battle for bread, freedom and peace." He declared that a great opportunity and responsibility lies ahead for the Japanese Unions since thousands of Japanese workers "for the first time must be educated in the ways of democracy."

Murray said "we are looking forward to the day when your representatives will meet with us in the World Federation of Trade Unions."

"We of the CIO wish you well. Our movement is opposed to discrimination against any people because of race, color or creed. We believe immigration barriers based on race are evil. Because we so believed we used our influence to put Chinese and Indians on a quota basis.

"You are the foundation stones of a truly great Japan, dedicated to peace not war. The tasks of reconstruction facing the world are so stupendous that men of good will everywhere must unite."

There goes the best financial head on the exchange.....

LITERARY NOTES

FOR those desirous of finding a comprehensive account of the World Trade Union Movement Betty Wallace has filled the bill in part with her book entitled "World Labour Comes of Age," stressing powerfully the great import of the first World Trade Union Congress.

Part I of the book deals with the trade union movement as it developed in the various countries throughout the world, and then with this background Betty Wallace presents an analysis of that conference of world labor unions which took place in London early in 1945.

Throughout the conference CIO delegates took a leading role helping to build for trade union solidarity on an international basis, ultimately resulting in the World Federation of Trade Unions. The aim of that original conference bore fruit in this year's mid-June WFTU meeting in Moscow, bringing the labor movements of all nations together to plan a common program.

The original conference was born out of the war and was attended by 204 delegates representing more than 60 million trade unionists in 42 countries of the world. The author presents the conference as a dynamic force which assures that ultimately "the working men and women of the world will decide the future as they want to see it."

"World Labour Comes of Age" was published by Lawrence and Wishart, London, and retails for $2.50.

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In a new issue of selected poems by Walt Whitman, "I Hear the People Singing," published for a youthful audience, the Young World Books of the International Publishers present a short anthology of the great "poet of democracy" containing some of his most powerful works singing the praises of understanding and cooperation.

Keyed for present day America with some of Whitman's noblest dreams of equality and democracy, the short anthology adds the poet's moral courage to that of his young readers in urging a fight for democratic ideals.

International Publishers are located at 381 Fourth Ave., New York City. The book is priced at $1.75.

★ ★ ★

The first of September will mark the debut of a new monthly magazine, the Labor Review, designed to present a digest of the feature stories and news items appearing in the labor press throughout the month. Stories will be used from CIO and AFL union publications in an effort to bring the world labor movement closer together by reporting the latest developments in the trade union movement both in America and throughout the world.

Editing the Labor Review will be Ray Lancaster, a veteran of World War II, and formerly on the organizing staff of the CIO. Ben Yomen will serve the publication in the position of art director and his cartoons will be published monthly. He formerly served as art director for the CIO Auto Workers' publication, Ammunition, and has done cartoons for the CIO News.

Labor Review's office is 83 Virginia Park, Detroit, Mich. The subscription price is $3 or $5 for two years.

CIO SCHOOL DAYS

LEADER TRAINING

A four-week Leadership Training Institute, jointly sponsored for the first time by the Michigan CIO and the CIO Auto Workers was announced this week by the educational directors of both groups.

Starting on August 4 in the Michigan CIO's new Franklin D. Roosevelt Labor Center, the Institute will offer specialized training in such courses as collective bargaining, union counselling, political action, labor journalism and union administration.

LOAF 'N LEARN

A summer labor school for white collar and professional workers will be held from August 10-18 on the Monterey Peninsula by the Calif. Labor School.

Designed to teach labor history and trade union techniques to white collar and professional workers, the school will also be arranged to provide a pleasant week's vacation for the 100 students expected at classes.

The school's expanding program of trade union education has received an award of $3,000 from the proceeds of the Frank Sinatra film, "The House I Live In," as one of the ten organizations in the nation chosen to share in the films net receipts. The Trustees of the Robert Marshall Foundation have voted a grant of $2,500 to the school "for training of leadership in the trade union movement."

PLACE TO LEARN

If you're an office worker, government worker, social worker, librarian, teacher, clerk or other white collar worker, the Summer School for Office Workers, 437 West 59th St., N. Y., has designed a vacation particularly for you.

On the campus of Lake Forest, Ill., College, the school will conduct July 13-27 a course in current social, economic and political problems with time out for sports, dancing, hiking and sunbathing.

LABOR EXTENSION PLAN URGED

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week gave his endorsement to the aim of the new Committee for the Extension of Labor Education which seeks establishment of a U. S. Labor Dept. extension service.

"The nation's farmers have had the benefits of the Agricultural Extension Service for many years and "it is high time the Labor Department supplied an extension service to the many workers upon whom so much of the country's future prosperity depends," Murray said.

"A free labor movement is indispensable in a free world. To establish constructive programs for the betterment of labor relations is to serve the welfare of the whole people.

"Demands for education services are now so numerous and so urgent and have grown to such vast proportions that only a government service can meet them. That service is a responsibility of the U. S. Dept. of Labor which can neither be ignored nor met half-heartedly."

Pres. Murray concluded his statement favoring the establishment of an extension service for labor with the fact that "the nation's industrial workers outnumber the farmers, and no one seriously denies that the nation's industrial health and wellbeing depend upon the industrial workers. In other words, all the resources of the government should be integrated by the Labor Department to serve the people it was established to serve."

DON'T BE A SUCKER

Anyone who hasn't seen 'Don't Be A Sucker," is a sucker if he doesn't see it, advises the CIO National Community Services Committee.

The picture (running time 18 minutes) was produced by the U. S. Army Signal Corps for showing to our troops and is being distributed by Paramount Pictures, Inc., without profit as a public service.

It is an effective attack against those who would destroy the unity of the nation, says the CIO committee. It urges those interested in sound community organization to persuade their local theatres to exhibit the film or arrange for private screenings.

HALF-PINT NAM

Here's the story of a pint-sized edition of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, not nearly as large, but just as vicious when it comes to battling against progress for America.

The story is contained in a 32-page pamphlet by Harry Becker which was published by the Cleveland (CIO) Industrial Council. It's called "An Old Foe With A New Face" and it cites chapter and verse the essentially anti-people activities of a group of Cleveland industrialists.

Copies of this pamphlet can be obtained from the Cleveland CIO Council, 1000 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, 14, Ohio.

Romeo was quite a guy,
'Neath the balcony
to his sweetie-pie,
He whispered the words
she'll not forget,
Juliet, have you registered yet?

"Old Mr. Three," who gave his life savings, in the form of cave properties, to the industrial cooperatives to be used as schoolrooms for members' children. China's industrial cooperatives are carrying on a vigorous educational program both for children and adults.

Refugees from a famine area are being organized into a mining cooperative by Rewi Alley (left foreground), a New Zealander who is the sparkplug of China's industrial cooperative movement. (Photos are from Indusco, the American committee which has been working actively to provide financial and moral assistance to the Chinese cooperatives).

'GUNG HO!'—IN PEACE AS IN WAR

By MARTY SOLOW

"Gung Ho!"—work together—the spirit which motivated a famous marine raider battalion in World War II, is the core of the Chinese Industrial Cooperative movement.

Slowly, painfully, a people possessed of an ancient culture are staking out on a minute scale one of the beginnings of a new way of life.

Here's a story of some of the patient, long-suffering people of China. A story of an idea which was brought to them, took roots and grew. An idea which today gives hope to those who wish to banish the hopelessness and misery of unequal struggle for living in that vast land.

The story starts in July, 1937, when the Japanese armies invaded China's soil for the second time to start their pattern for world conquest.

As the hordes of invaders spilled over the ancient lands of China, stamping out life wherever they moved, a tremendous exodus of the Chinese people, running high into the millions started up. It was a retreat from the armies of Nippon, from bombed cities, from the "scorched earth" of military defense.

The people moved on into the agricultural interior of China—an area which contained neither food nor employment for them. And yet, they could not be permitted to starve, to remain idle. Even on a small scale some beginnings had to be made to solve the problem.

In Shanghai, the next year, a group of people, Chinese and friends of China, gathered to discuss what could be done. They were acutely aware that China would suffer immeasurable hardships if no substitutes could be developed for even the scant industries that the Japanese had taken. They knew also that more than a bowl of rice was required to keep alive the mind and body of man.

The answer this group in Shanghai gave was cooperative industry—thousands of small cooperatives to be spread throughout the interior of China. These were to be set up in caves, farmhouses, deserted temples. They were to encompass those regions which had never reached even the "spinning-wheel" stage in industry. Worker-owned and worker-managed these workshops were envisaged as a way to give the people a stake in in winning the war.

Rewi Alley, a New Zealander, with a long background of experience in Chinese industry, was the sparkplug of the group which met in the Shanghai of 1938. Others included Hsu Sing-Loh, a Chinese banker, Frank Lem, an American-educated engineer, Edgar Snow, an American journalist and his wife Nym Wales, a writer.

Once the plan had been charted the next step was to put it into operation. This was done through the help of Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, then British Ambassador to China, who in 1938 persuaded Chiang Kai-Shek to start the organization of a Chinese cooperative movement.

Rewi Alley was appointed head of the CIC movement, a loan of $500,000 was obtained from the Ministry of Finance, and the project was underway.

Free China was divided into five parts and an engineer and a co-operator sent into each of these regions. The natural resources of this great land were enormous, barely tapped. The men and women driven from their homes by the Japanese were waiting, eager to start work. . . .

Today, tribespeople in southwest China, near the Burma border, organized into membership-owned and operated co-ops are turning out quantities of goods ranging from Tibetan shoes to tinned butter.

Industrial co-ops in Likiang, Yunnan province, manufacture boots, army saddles, belts, footballs, basketballs, leather coats and jackets, shoe polish. Wool, cotton, hemp and silk spinning, weaving, wool knitting, dyeing have become leading industries there since the advent of the co-ops.

The original goal of the CIC movement was 30,000 work shops throughout the nation. By 1941 there were 2,000 work shops established. The obstacles were many. The introduction of cheap Japanese goods into villages that had just established co-ops closed many workshops. Hoarding of raw material by profiteers, inflation and the lack of financial support hindered their growth. There were also few technicians among a people whose industry had grown so slowly.

Today, out of these beginnings, out of the tremendous hardships which faced the initiators of the movement, there are co-ops in 18 of China's provinces. More than 300,000 people are involved in cooperative activity and there are 1100 co-ops in all parts of China.

The co-ops have formed federations for the purchase of raw materials, the sale of their goods and for serving the membership with medical, schooling and training facilities. The federations spur the education of members along the lines of democratic self-government and instill in them the cooperative's philosophy of "Gung Ho!"

The primary problem confronting the co-ops is the necessity for industrialization and in this the Bailie Schools play an important role.

These schools, named in honor of Joseph Bailie, an American missionary whose aim in life was to bring industry to China, are designed to train men who could bring new and more advanced techniques to backward villages.

The first Bailie School was set up in Paochi in 1941 where boys between the ages of 12 and 18 were picked for their ability and their willingness to serve their country. Courses vary from two to four years depending upon age, intelligence and experience of the students, and courses are held in mechanics, mining, tool-manufacturing, weaving, well-digging, current events and arithmetic.

Owen Lattimore, director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University says of the Bailie schools, "In the years I have spent in China I have never seen anything like it, anything that filled me with so much hope . . ."

It is the aim of the CIC movement to equip the Bailie students with the "know-how" to enable them to enter the most primitive of villages and begin the organization of some industry.

The Chinese Industrial Cooperative movement is beginning once more to grow and give hope to great masses of the people in China. In her book "The Chinese Labor Movement," Nym Wales says it is . . . "the creation of China's common working men and women, a product of their initiative, ingenuity and organizational ability."

TWO FIRMS DEFY CIO, U. S.

By ESTHER HANDLER

THE CIO's largest current strikes at the J. I. Case and Allis-Chalmers plants appeared no closer to solution this week as the employers continued their fanatical resistance against bargaining with the union. Thirty-five thousand workers are on strike.

Although ordered by Schwellenbach two months ago to conduct genuine negotiations, or face government seizure, neither employer has yet complied. L. R. Clausen, Case president, continues to refuse to meet with Local 180's UAW representative at Racine, Wis. Allis-Chalmers officials, on the other hand, meet daily with the bargaining committee of Local 248, UAW, at the key plant in West Allis, Wis. However, after seven weeks of talks no progress is reported.

To end company stalling, union negotiators this week demanded that no other issues be discussed until full agreement is reached on wages and workable grievance set-up, the two key issues in the Allis-Chalmers dispute.

A movement to end these long-standing strikes through joint CIO pressure on the farm equipment industry, which began with UAW action to extend the Case strike to two additional plants of that company, gained impetus last week when the international executive board of the CIO Farm Equipment Union voted its full cooperation.

FE President Grant Oakes stated that if these strikes are not settled by July 31 when the FE convention begins in Milwaukee, they will be placed on the agenda for full discussion and a "forthright decision will be made on steps to take to force a settlement."

CIO President Philip Murray, testifying last week before the House sub-committee investigating causes of labor unrest, charged the Allis-Chalmers and Case companies with using tax rebates to fight strikes. Murray told the committee, "These companies have clearly violated the Wagner Labor Relations Act and they have financed lengthy lockouts with federal tax kick-backs."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray (right), presenting Joseph Curran head of the CIO Maritime Union with the annual award of the CIO National Committee to Abolish Discrimination for "outstanding contributions to the CIO's cause in the field of fighting discrimination."

CURRAN ELECTED

JOSEPH CURRAN, president of the CIO Maritime Union, was re-elected overwhelmingly this week by a vote of 27,742, more than 20,000 over the combined total of his opponents, the union announced.

Sec. Ferdinand Smith was re-elected by a vote of 17,984 to 14,945 for his opponent, Neal Hanley. Hedley Stone was re-elected treasurer by a margin of 60 votes.

Three vice-presidents elected out of six candidates are: Joseph Stack, 19,467; Howard McKenzie, re-elected with 17,577 votes; and Jack Lawrenson, re-elected with 12,440 votes.

William McCarthy, Luis Diaz and Josh Lawrence were elected national directors.

'LARGEST STORE' VOIDS CONTRACT

By JOE KONOWE

MORE than 900 delivery truck drivers and helpers of the R. H. Macy Department Store, members of Local 1, CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, have been on strike against Macy's, New York, reputed to be the world's largest department store.

Samuel Wolchok, president of the International Union, this week said the strike was called when the management of R. H. Macy ran out on a contract with local 1, by selling its delivery service to United Parcel Service which has a closed shop agreement with Local 804, International Teamsters Union, AFL.

Despite a previous promise to let the drivers know "in ample time" should Macy's ever decide to sell their delivery service, the company informed leaders of Local 1 several days after the sale that it had been made, and that it would become effective the next morning, June 26.

The previous Sunday, June 18, Macy's and Local 1 ratified and signed a contract which was reopened for wage negotiations, and gave the drivers a raise of about five dollars.

There has been mass picketing by the drivers around the Macy store on 34th Street and Broadway since July 11 and, although the selling personnel, Local 1-s of the same International Union, are not officially on strike, more than 85 per cent have refused to cross the picket line, thus leaving the normal activities of the store greatly crippled.

The strike has also closed the Macy warehouse at Long Island City, and has cut the sales personnel at the firm's Parkhurst store by approximately 90%.

The strike was not called until two weeks after Macy's sold their delivery service because union leaders were attempting, with the aid of the U. S. Conciliation Service, to iron out their differences with management and come to an amicable agreement. All attempts at mediation having failed, the strike was called when Macy's refused to abide by the contract stipulation which said, "this agreement shall be binding upon the parties signed hereto, their successors and assignees."

The drivers, under the leadership of Jerry Deblon, President of Local 1, and Leonard Geiger, Business Manager, have emphasized in their campaign that the strike is not a jurisdictional one. "We have no fight with the Teamsters," Deblon said, "our fight is against R. H. Macy for their deliberate voiding of our contract."

NEW REGION ESTABLISHED

Creation of a new CIO regional office in Los Angeles to provide additional service for unions in southern California has been announced by Pres. Murray.

Harry Bridges, head of the CIO longshoremen's union, will continue as regional director in San Francisco. Bridges formerly had jurisdiction over the entire state of California.

Pres. Murray described the move as a routine administrative affair, designed to give additional CIO help to the unions in southern California. "The move doesn't reflect in any way on the capability or integrity of Bridges," Murray announced.

CIO LEADER WINS ANTI-BIAS AWARD

Sec.-Treas. Philip M. Connelly of the Los Angeles CIO Council recently was presented with the 1946 Los Angeles Catholic Interracial Council award for the Catholic layman who has performed outstanding service for the cause of inter-racial justice.

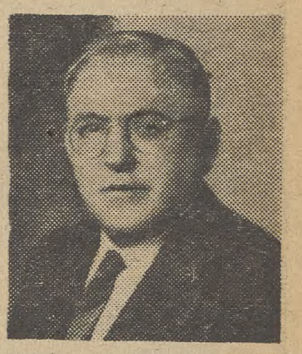
A former vice-president of the American Newspaper Guild and a pioneer in the Los Angeles CIO Council. Connelly has long been active in the fight against discrimination.

The award was a miniature figure of Martin De Porres, Peruvian, who was a Dominican Brother, widely acclaimed for his efforts in behalf of social and racial justice several centuries ago.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

USA Dist. Dir. W. H. Crawford, reports: Southern Wheel Division of American Brake Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Va., CIO 44, against 14. Staff Rep. Lee J. Sorby was in charge.



Burt J. Mason, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Miller-Connell Mfg. Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 163, against 19.

CIO Reg. Dir. Geo. DeNucci, reports: Portage Paper Box Co., Akron, Ohio, (card check) CIO Paperworkers 21, against 8. UPW Rep. Elzie Bush was in charge.

Ralph Dawson, CIO Field Rep. Los Angeles, advises: California Slipper Co., Los Angeles, CIO Shoe Workers 26, no union 0; Anderson Die Cast. Co., Los Angeles, MMSW-CIO 54, no union 17, and James-Jones Co., USA-CIO 31, no union 28.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Org. Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, reports following victories: Koppers Co., Inc. plant, Monaca, Pa., CIO 33, against 4; St. Louis Briquette Co., St. Louis, Mo., UGCCWA-CIO recognized as bargaining agent by a vote of 2 to 1; Laclede Gas, St. Louis, Mo., CIO 61, against 8. Rep. Joe Appelbaum was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Roy W. Atkinson, Seattle, reports: Brown Industries, Spokane, USA-CIO 38, company union 13, no union 3.

Local 65, URWDSEA-CIO reports: Schieffelin & Co., New York City, CIO 17, no union 2.

Chris Hennings, CIO Rep. in Alaska advises that negotiations were successfully concluded between U. S. Smelting & Refining & Mining Co., Fairbanks, Alaska, and CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers which resulted in wage increases averaging 26c per hour, paid vacations, etc.

Douglas L. MacMahon, secy-treas., Transport Workers reports a great CIO victory amongst the American Airlines Maintenance personnel, resulting in TWU receiving 68% of the total votes cast. Approximately 3374 employes were eligible to vote.

The writer attended the convention of the Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers of America held at the Lafayette Hotel in Buffalo, New York, July 15. It was a splendid convention and this union reports tremendous progress, and laid plans for intensified organizational work.

A meeting of the CIO Vice Presidents was held July 17 in Washington, D. C., followed by a meeting of the CIO Executive Board July 18 and 19.

CIO Reg. Dir. William Mayo, South Bend, Indiana, reports: Muskegon Paper Box Co., Muskegon, Mich., UPA-CIO 30; against 2. This drive was handled by the President and Secretary of Local 1015, UPA-CIO, with the assistance of Field Representative Robert Clark. Inland Container Corp., Detroit, Michigan, UPA-CIO 59; against 6. This drive was conducted by Field Representative Neil Chesebro. Drexel Coach Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Indiana, has recognized the UAW-CIO as their bargaining agent. Campaign was handled by Field Rep. John Suttle with the assistance of the President of the Council, Clement Nitka.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

Over 30,000 members of the CIO Textile Workers in 44 New England cotton mills were awarded an eight cent across-the-board pay raise by an arbitrators decision, to partially compensate for rising living costs.

★ ★ ★

Is F. W. Woolworth cheap? Definitely yes, says Local 65 of the CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, who are picketing the company's major stores in New York, protesting the company's refusal to offer workers a living wage.

★ ★ ★

The CIO Washington Newspaper Guild appropriated $1200 this week to launch a three month organizing drive under the direction of Mary Spargo. The drive is aimed at the Bureau of National Affairs, the Associated Press and commercial departments of daily papers. WNG reports there is a potential of 600 members in these organizations.

★ ★ ★

The recent layoff of 400 Commerce Dept. employes, while agencies within the department were hiring new help was blasted this week by Regional Director Daniel Schwartz of the CIO Public Workers. Schwartz, in a letter to Commerce Sec. Henry Wallace said that "not a single step was taken in advance by the department to assist in placement of its terminated employes," while outside hiring was going on.

★ ★ ★

Swift & Co. will be the first of the big meat packing firms to meet with the CIO Packinghouse Workers to discuss new union demands for the new contract period starting August 12. The meeting has been set for July 24 and union president Ralph Helstein says he will insist that all negotiation meetings be made public. Packinghouse Workers will ask for a "cost of living" bonus and a guaranteed annual wage.

★ ★ ★

Continuing its fight for recognition in the Major League baseball picture the American Baseball Guild led by Robert Murphy won a victory last week when the Penna. Labor Relations Board declared it could order an election to determine the collective bargaining agent for the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The National Labor Relations Board had refused to hold an election.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — **By Rose H. Alschuler**

Photo by Hill of Monkmeyer Press Photo Service

Is Your Child Getting Too Much Sun?

Fresh air and sunshine are healthful, but many children could be spared the extreme discomfort and bad nights caused by sunburn if they were allowed to play in the hot sun only for limited periods of time. Very blond-skinned children should be protected by suntan oil approved by a doctor. A variety of materials for quiet play in the shade or indoors should be kept on hand. Guard your child from too much hot sun!

FROZEN FOODS' FUTURE

HOW about a precooked frozen steak dinner with all the trimmings? Yes, the old familiar question, "What will you have for dinner, dear?" has taken on new implications with the advent of the precooked meal to the frozen food market. Everything from hors d'oeuvres to apple pie will be frozen, and the entire meal can be selected directly from your market-of-the-future's frozen food locker.

In a June report by Consumers Union the future of the precooked frozen meal is seen as a bright one indeed, despite a past which is spotted with quality variation, general inconvenience and high expense to the consumer. Frozen foods are not subject to government inspection, and though established firms have maintained a uniformly high degree of quality, many attempts by short term and marginal frozen foods packers have been made to exploit the salesworthy aspects of precooked frozen meals, CU reports.

Merchandisers of frozen foods plan great extensions of their present facilities for the markets of tomorrow. Manufacturers of the frozen food products are unanimous in declaring their desire to guarantee high quality as well as cut expense and make the precooked meals more convenient for the consumer to use.

The Consumers Union report advises one and all to wait and see the outcome of the precooked frozen meal, and if you do buy be sure to watch your source of supply to make sure that all storage cabinets are tightly closed. Also check to see that the food is packed in an undamaged sealed container and that the Department of Agriculture "inspected and passed" label appears on all meat and poultry.

WANTED—PROTECTION FOR YOUTH

COMPREHENSIVE child labor laws are still needed throughout the United States to insure that American youth will have sufficient time to develop healthy bodies and sound minds. The child labor regulations throughout the states are a crazy patchwork of standards which in few states give our children the proper protection for their full development.

In a publication entitled "Why Child Labor Laws?" the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Labor Dept. presents the case for child labor laws, specifically dealing with the weaknesses of the laws and the means to better the nation's child labor law structure.

One hundred years ago child labor was a commonplace factor in the American economy, and children of any age helped to support their families. Child labor is prevalent today where cheap labor and marginal employers are found. In families having small incomes children are farmed out as an additional means of support.

Federal regulation stems from the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, wherein minimum wages are set for the employment of children in jobs producing goods for interstate commerce. This provision of the law is administered by the Children's Bureau, yet the evil of child labor still exists in concerns not producing for interstate trade or regulated directly by state laws.

WHITE COLLARS, EMPTY STOMACHS

By DIANA FARNHAM

Legislative Representative, CIO Office and Professional Workers

CRACKERS and a "coke" for lunch. No money for the doctor, no visits to the dentist, nothing for emergencies. This is the daily budget experience of over two million American white-collar workers, 68% of the workers in the fields of finance, real estate and insurance, who make less than 65c an hour.

When we speak of substandard wages, most people tend to think of the rural worker, the sharecropper, and the domestic worker. It is true that the wages of these groups are substandard. But the office clerk, the switchboard operator, the bank teller and trained stenographer—the self-possessed, neat and efficient servants of the public—they too are caught, less dramatically perhaps but equally inextricably, in the never ending battle to stretch a diminishing and pitifully inadequate pay check to match an expanding cost of living.

The N. Y. Times of July 17 carries advertisements for clerks, permanent, $22-$26 a week; clerk-typist, $25; dental assistant, ambitious, neat, $25; assistant bookkeepers, $25. And many more.

This means WANTED: training, experience, attractive appearance and personality—at less than a living wage.

The story is the same across the country. In New York City Eleanor Auerbach works for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the producer of the super-colossal bathtub scenes. Eleanor, after a promotion, makes $24.15 a week—which is only $17,438.15 less, weekly, than the salary of Mr. Louis B. Mayer, who runs MGM and might find it a tough assignment to cash in on the box office receipts without the help of hundreds of white-collar workers like Eleanor.

In Washington, D. C., the Industrial Bank forks out $90 a month for a bookkeeper. Some social service agencies in Philadelphia entice clerical workers with salaries of $24 a week. Boston, Mass., San Francisco, Calif., St. Louis, Mo., and points north, south, east, and west, see weekly salaries like this: switchboard operators, $23; stenographers, $24; bank tellers, $26.

There are certain cost of living items that the lowest paid white-collar worker cannot abolish from her budget. She must look neat, attractive, or she hasn't got a job. So she cuts down on her expenses for food and living quarters. And she makes no provision at all for health and welfare.

And the elite of the industry, the professionals, with college educations and families — what about them? Average yearly salary in the banking industry during the war was $2,065, in insurance was $2,347. But the Heller Committee, which makes scientific budget studies at the University of California, set $3,600 as the minimum amount on which a white-collar family of four could live decently during the war.

White-collar workers benefited little from wartime wage increases. Between 1940 and 1943 a government survey of "representative" establishments showed that manufacturing wages had gone up 71% while white-collar wages had gone up only 21%.

Organized white-collar workers in the CIO Office and Professional Workers have done much to raise the standards of office and professional people. UOPWA at its 1946 convention voted unanimously to fight for a national wage floor of $30 for a 35-hour week. Organized office workers throughout the country are reporting wage gains of 18½, 20 and 25%. Thousands of white-collar people are flocking into the union to participate in its militant wage program. But the majority of white-collar workers still are not organized. Their low standards drag down the wage levels of all white-collar people—organized or unorganized.

The Pepper-Hook 65-75c minimum wage bill would set a $26-a-week floor on all wages. It would make possible for the first time decent standards for one-third of American workers who are living on incomes lower than a WPA rock bottom "Emergency Budget."

The same Congress which was able to rush through the labor-baiting Case and Truman bills in less than a week cannot find the time to consider the 65-75c bill. Passed by the Senate, though with the addition of the inflationary Pace rider, the bill is stuck in the House Rules Committee, from which Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller of Wisconsin is attempting to dislodge it with Discharge Petition No. 34.

White-collar workers—in and out of CIO—are barraging Congress with demands to sign Discharge Petition No. 34 and vote for the bill without amendments when it reaches the floor.

Has your Congressman heard from you?

JIM CROW HAS GOTTA GO!

Jim Crow took a pasting last week in two Detroit restaurants from Local 69 of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The restaurants, located next to the Hygrade plant where CIO white and Negro members worked side by side, had previously allowed Negroes to purchase lunches but refused to permit them to eat at the restaurant tables.

During rest hours and lunch periods, a union committee made up mostly of Negro and white World War II vets picketed the eating places till the Negroes were granted full rights.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
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INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

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DIstrict 3933
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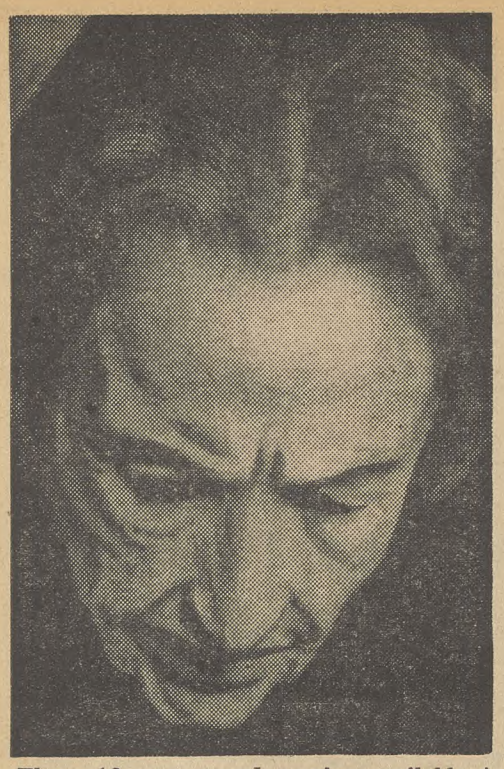
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815



Three 16 mm. sound movies available to CIO unions, (Left) "Food — Secret of Peace," which has a good discussion trailer, (Center) "World of Plenty"—good charts on world food problems, (Right) "Suffer the Little Children"—graphic portrayal of world food needs.

FILMS FOR UNION MEETINGS —NEW CIO SERVICE

By GEORGE GUERNSEY

MOST CIO unions recognize the advantage of using good 16 mm. sound movies in building a union educational program. Today between three and four hundred CIO locals own their own machines. More than 400,000 CIO members see movies in their own local union halls. Many unions are building community film forums.

To aid CIO unions in selecting the best labor films the CIO Department of Research and Education is establishing a film library, which will function on a limited basis until October 1. After that a full film service will be provided. Labor films and film strips will be available at low rental fees.

How To Use Films

In using sound movies, educational chairmen should preview them before they are shown to local union audiences. He should arrange a discussion period to follow the film, during which he ties the subject of the movie to CIO's program and policy. The CIO Department of Research and Education is preparing one page mimeographed guides which will be available to educational chairmen. Photographs from some of the important sound movies appear on this page. Many of these films are now available from the department's film library.

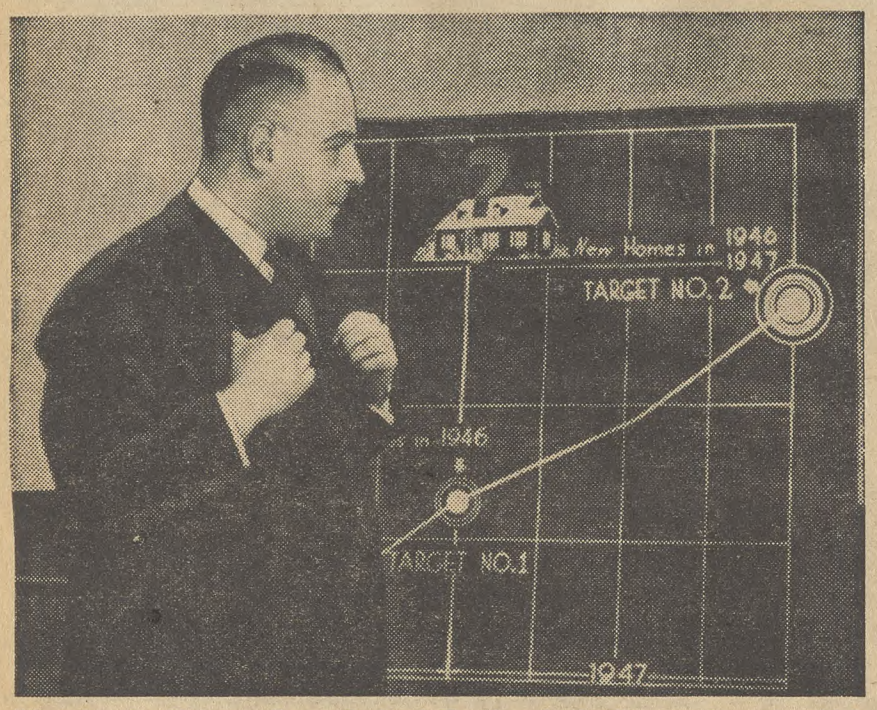
Other sound films of interest to CIO locals are as follows: "A Ceiling on Your Home," "Which Way This Time?" and Dangerous Pennies," all produced by OPA. An old film, but especially good for farm audiences which shows the devastating effects of inflation is, "The Plow That Broke the Plain." Three new excellent films on problems of discrimination include the new UAW color animation film entitled, "Brotherhood of Man," the army-made, "Don't Be a Sucker," and the new British film, "Man—One Family." These will not be available until the fall.

Other sound movies usable for labor groups if a discussion period is provided are: "United Action," story of the UAW Tool and Die Makers Strike in 1938; "Native Land," based on the LaFollette Civil Liberties Investigations of labor spies, Paul Robeson, commentator; "People of the Cumberlands," the story of the growth of the Highlander Folk School and CIO; "Canadian Labor Looks Ahead," contains shots of the World Federation of Trade Union meeting in London and CIO summer schools in Canada.

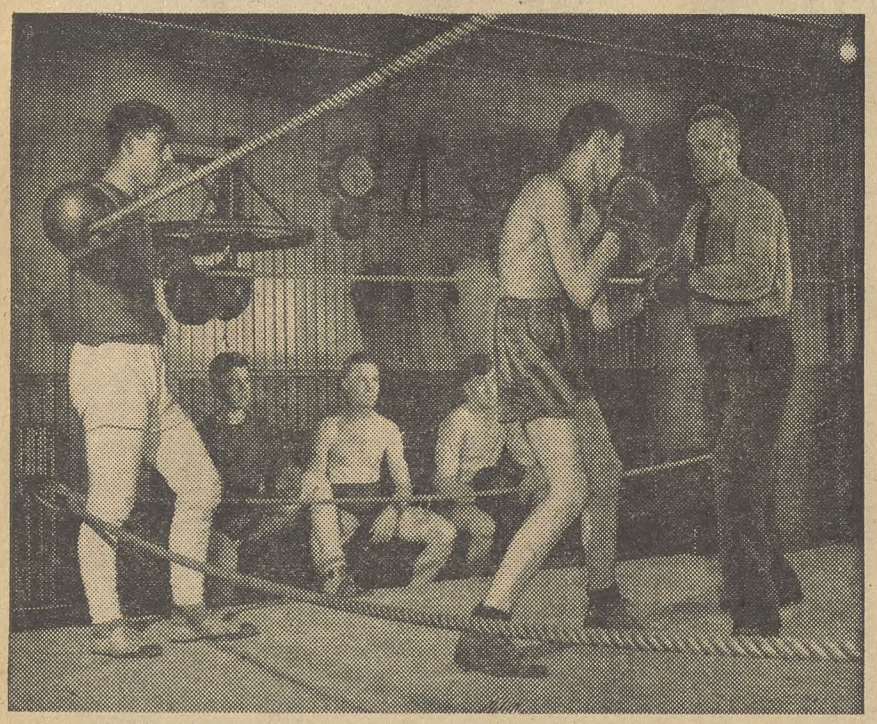
Films on Housing

"A Place to Live," "War Where You Live," and "The City" are the best films on housing and city planning. "Valleytown" has good depression scenes and can be used for a lively discussion on technological unemployment.

Most of these films are also available from Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York City, New York; College Film Center, 84 East Randolph, Chicago, Illinois; the UAW Film Library, 281 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, Michigan; or Visual Education, Inc., 12th and Tamar, Austin, Texas. For more information write to the Department of Research and Education, CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.



"Housing for Veterans," new Federal Housing Authority sound movie which is being released this week, outlines steps which local communities can take in supporting the national housing program.



"After Work," National Film Board (Canada) shows recreation program developing in Canada and includes shots of CIO summer schools and World Federation of Trade Union meeting in London.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and bear no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

EN ROUTE TO WARRENTOWN WITH PRETTY FACTORY WORKER KIT LINTON, JIM PONDERS OVER THE SERIOUS ASPECTS OF THEIR TASK, WHILE WOODY...

YOU'LL HAVE TO CONCENTRATE ON WORK, WOODY— NOT ROMANCE!

THAT'S WHERE YOU UNDERESTIMATE OLD WOODY, JIM. I CAN DO BOTH!

GEE — EVEN FIXED UP LIKE A BOY, KIT'S A KNOCKOUT. AND PRETTIFIED LIKE A GIRL, I BET SHE'LL MAKE CLEOPATRA LOOK LIKE MOTHER HUBBARD.

I'M AFRAID YOU'RE IN FOR AN UNPLEASANT SURPRISE, WOODY!

WHA-WHAT DO YOU MEAN, JIM?

THERE — TAKE A GANDER DOWN THE AISLE!

WHY.. SHE..SHE ISN'T PRETTIED UP AT ALL!

SHE STILL LOOKS LIKE A BOY— ONLY MORE SO. I WONDER...

SA-AY.. KIT...

JIM! D'YA SEE THE WAY SHE GAVE US THE ICED SHOULDER? WHAT'S GOING ON HERE?

I DON'T KNOW WOODY, BUT...

I'VE LEARNED ENOUGH ABOUT KIT TO FIND OUT THERE'S USUALLY SOME MIGHTY GOOD THINKING BEHIND WHAT SHE DOES!

YEAH.. BUT..

-MESKIN-

STAY HERE, WOODY. IF SHE DIDN'T RECOGNIZE US THERE'S A REASON FOR THAT — AND I'M GOING TO FIND OUT.

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WASHINGTON GUIDE

Your Union May Be Next

The Senate, led by its liberal bloc, has shown it won't be pushed around all the time by pip-squeek foes of labor in the House.

The Elliott rider—brainchild of Rep. Elliott (D. Calif.)—was intended as a quiet little device to knock Wagner Act protection away from an estimated million workers in the food processing industry.

Although the proposal amounted to a major amendment to the Wagner Act, it wasn't presented as such. Instead, it was offered as an amendment to the appropriation bill for the Natl. Labor Relations Board, and barred the use of NLRB funds in food processing cases.

Twice in six weeks the House has passed the bill. The Senate has refused to take similar action.

The Senate fight was led by Claude Pepper (D. Fla.) and Wayne Morse (R. Ore.).

"If we don't stop this practice and tell the House we won't pass appropriation bills with it, the abuse will grow worse," Pepper said.

The CIO vice-presidents have commended the Senate majority for "its insistence that an appropriation bill should not be made the vehicle for a deprivation of basic rights." They called for defeat of the rider.

A Progressive Action

By an overwhelming vote, the House approved the British loan; the President has signed the resolution; and a credit of $3,750,000,000 has been extended our wartime allies.

CIO consistently supported the loan. Pres. Murray wrote to Congress voicing that support. Spokesmen for a number of affiliated unions testified before House and Senate Committee, urging its approval.

The CIO and its unions took this action, not because they approved of imperialism, but because they wanted to strengthen the hands of those in Britain and elsewhere who fight imperialism.

In addition, workers know that free world trade is necessary to world prosperity, just as interstate trade is a condition of our national well-being.

The effect of the loan will be to encourage trade not only between the U. S. and Great Britain, but among all the countries of the world. It will help avert cut-throat competition on a global scale.

Having acted to help world prosperity, it's time that Congress acted to help the folks at home. A real price control bill, a housing bill, a minimum wage bill are yet to be voted.

Wire your Congressman today!

Get Yours To Sign!

Discharge Petition No. 34, to bring up for debate and vote the 65c Minimum Wage Bill, has already received the signatures of 107 Congressmen.

Has your Representative signed?

Wire him today and request that he sign the petition at once, so that action can be had at this session to force through the badly needed bill.

Rep. Outland (D. Cal.), together with Rep. Ramey (R. O.) and Rep. Biemiller (D. Wis.), have taken the lead in the fight to win a decent minimum for the nation's underpaid workers. They have the support of 15 national organizations, including CIO.

"We took this action because we felt that the present legal minimum wage of 40c an hour, or $16.00 per week for full time work, is not only obsolete but an actual crime against millions of our citizens," the three Congressmen declared.

CIO says "aye." Send your wire today. Force action despite the blocking tactics of the House Rules Committee.

Reneging On Promises

When the boys went off to war, they were promised eternal gratitude by their country. A lot of Congressmen seem to have forgotten their speeches of two or three years ago.

The Amputees' Bill (HR 6114) would give each man who lost a limb in service a specially constructed auto. But Rep. Rankin (D. Miss.) has kept the bill under lock and key in the Veterans Committee. A discharge petition hasn't yet got the necessary 218 signatures.

"Amazing . . . incredible. I'm thoroughly disgusted," says Rep. Edith Rogers (R. Mass.) a sponsor of the bill.

CIO, a strong supporter of the proposal, agrees. In the name of decency, ask your Congressman to sign the petition and vote for the bill.

Remember— In November!

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control	House has passed 3-week extension; Senate loaded long-range OPA bill with crippling amendments.	Joint House-Senate conference committee in tug-of-war on amendments.	Wire your Congressmen, Senators to vote for extension of OPA without crippling amendments.
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program necessary to give U. S. badly needed homes.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee holding hearings.	Wire your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee to act fast on this bill. It's a "must."
Minimum Wage S 1349 HR 3914	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; 107 Congressmen have signed discharge petition to force debate and vote.	Ask Representatives to sign discharge petition and vote for bill without amendments.
Truman Anti-strike Bill S. 2255 HR 6578	Provides basis for outlawing strikes, squashing unions, drafting strikers.	Senate passed somewhat milder version. Bill now in House Rules Committee.	Write Senators and Congressmen to vote against bill if it comes up again.
Labor Appropriation Bill	Title IV on NLRB bars Wagner Act to thousands of workers in food processing industry.	House has okayed rider, Senate keeps rejecting it.	Wire Congressmen and Senators to restore NLRB funds for food workers' cases.
Amputees Auto Bill HR 6114	Provides govt. gift of specially equipped auto to every vet who lost limb during war service.	Bottled up by Rankin's Veterans Committee. Petition to bring bill up for vote has more than 140 signatures.	Ask Congressman to sign discharge petition and vote for bill.
Anti-Poll-tax Bill HR 7	Would end polltax payments in seven southern states.	Passed by House, pigeon-holed in Senate.	Wire Senators to force vote, fight filibuster and pass bill.
Gwynne Bill HR 2788	Changes statute of limitations, would upset workers' claims on wage-hour and other cases.	Passed by House; now on Senate calendar for possible early vote.	Wire your Senators to vote against bill.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

Congressional adjournment is just around the corner. Leaders predict that the House and Senate will recess around the end of this month.

Meanwhile, the list of "must" bills on which action has been stalled looks like a "who's who" of liberal legislation.

PRICE CONTROL: You know the story of what's happened here. You may not know that the Senate slipped through one amendment that makes a joke of federal rent control.

Sen. Knowland (R. Cal.) was the father of the amendment to turn "control" back to the states. But control, as defined in the amendment, is an elastic term.

If a governor issued a proclamation allowing 15% or 50% rent increases in his state, that would be considered control. In that case, OPA would lose its authority in the state.

The amendment, like all the others in the price control bill, is an invitation to inflation.

HOUSING: The Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill to provide thousands of units of low-cost homes, is apt to die in committee unless there's a quick reversal of the trend.

The bill is sponsored by a New York liberal, a Louisiana poll-taxer and an Ohio conservative. Nevertheless, Republican members of the House Banking Committee are fighting a delaying action; and Administration forces are showing little gumption in forcing a faster tempo.

Wire your Congressman today, and wire members of the House Banking Committee; demand action at once. Next to OPA, this is the most important bill in Congress for you and me.

POLL TAX: HR 7, to abolish the poll tax in seven southern states, is still cooped up in a dusty pigeonhole.

It has passed the House, but the Senate leadership has sat on this measure for months. Unless it receives favorable action now, the long fight to eliminate this feudal hang-over will have to start from scratch again.

Let your Senator hear how you feel about it.

FEPC: The wartime, temporary Fair Employment Practices Committee is dead, as of June 30. Racial and religious bias is on the upsweep, according to official reports.

The reactionary House Rules Committee has blocked this measure for months. Polltaxers have ganged up to prevent its consideration on Calendar Wednesday for weeks.

Try another wire to your Congressman demanding a debate and vote on the FEPC. Do it today!

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

HOW TO KEEP PRICES DOWN

(See Page 3)

Rain helps demonstrators keep sales low in New York City during Buy Nothing Day and inspires these pickets to song. No big city phenomenon, buyers' strikes are sweeping the nation. See page 2.

The five-man executive board that directs the work of the CIO Political Action Committee between the meetings of the enlarged committee: Left to right: Sec.-Treas., George F. Addes of the Auto Workers; Sec.-Treas. William Pollock of the Textile Workers; CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll; Sec. Treas. Julius Emspak of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers.

HOUSING BILL HAS A CHANCE

WILL the American people get the needed housing?

Last week the answer seemed a definite "no," as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft homes bill lay pigionedholed in the House Banking & Currency Committee.

Today, the answer is a hopeful "maybe."

The change was brought about by Pres. Truman, who had apparently noted strong demands from CIO, civic and public housing organizations for action on the W-E-T bill before Congress adjourns. The President wrote Democratic leaders in the House that he considered the bill an "urgent" measure and asked speedy consideration.

The housing bill, which would clear the way for construction of hundreds of thousands of low-priced homes under federal auspices, was passed by the Senate months ago. It stalled in the House Banking Committee, where Republicans tried all the tricks in the parliamentary book to prevent its consideration.

Democrats on the committee showed something less than unbounded zeal in seeking to break the log-jam and force the bill out for vote.

Rep. Brent Spence (D., Ky.), committee chairman, immediately called a meeting of his group in an effort to wind up the dragged-out hearings and get the bill set for action. He faces opposition in the committee from Reps. Wolcott and Crawford, Michigan Republicans who have sabotaged the bill ever since it left the Senate.

The action followed repeated demands by Chairman R. J. Thomas of the CIO Housing Committee, who had warned that failure to pass the bill would give the nation "homes for generals" and few if any for the vast multitudes of vets and workers who need them most.

How important the bill is to America was underscored last week by William Guste, chairman of the Natl. Public Housing Conference. He told a Washington, D. C., radio audience that without passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, "there is no possibility that the great majority of veterans and their families will obtain housing in the foreseeable future.

"At least 80% of these veterans require homes at a cost to them of less than $50 a month. Unless this measure passes, there is no chance under the shining sun that such housing will be available."

While the housing bill was moving close to its crucial test, another important social welfare measure — the Wagner-Murray-Dingell health bill — progressed one notch closer to action. A sub-committee of the Senate Labor & Education Committee voiced strong approval of the health insurance plan.

Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), sub-committee chairman, supported the bill's provisions for financing of the national insurance program through Social Security tax payments and other federal revenue.

Pointing up the fact that the bill is not—as its opponents have argued—socialized medicine, Pepper's report declared:

"National health insurance . . . is simply a logical extension of private group health insurance to cover all the people. It is a joint national endeavor. It will guarantee free choice of a doctor or group of doctors, and free choice of hospital by the patient, and free choice of patient by the doctor."

The report quoted army statistics to show the 40% of recent draftees have been found unfit for military duty because of physical ailments, and added that 23 million Americans are suffering from chronic illness or disability.

Half of the maternal deaths and one of every three infant deaths could be avoided through proper medical care for all, the committee charged.

GROUP BACKS WAGE PARLEY

PRES. Truman is still considering CIO's demand for a management - labor conference under government auspices to consider the hundred and one problems growing out of the country's rising inflation.

Support for the idea of a national conference came last week in a letter to the White House signed by more than 40 businessmen, economists, writers and professors.

They called for a meeting to formulate policies that will remove the need either for anti-labor legislation or for strikes to gain wage increases badly needed by labor. The program called for increased pay to match production gains; lower prices for consumers; "clear-cut rules of the game, scrupulously obeyed;" and team-play among labor, management and other groups.

The appeal was signed by Morris L. Cooke, noted engineer; Stuart Chase, economist; Wayne Coy, Washington publisher; Max Lerner, of PM; Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, and several others.

BUYERS' STRIKES SWEEP NATION

THE people of these United States are up in arms, determined that the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and other lobbyists who persuaded Congress to cut the arteries out of OPA shall have no profits to show for their efforts.

Buyers' strikes are becoming the order of the day. Seventy organizations in New York City with a membership of two million and including CIO unions sponsored a Buy Nothing Day last week which virtually depopulated many stores of customers.

While rain caused cancellation of some demonstrations, it aided the pickets in their work of cutting down the number of shoppers. Demonstrations were held throughout the city, the biggest in Times Square at noon attracting 8,000 persons. In the Bronx 1,000 retail stores closed "in support of the Buyers Strike."

The strike was by no means confined to New York City. In Syracuse, N. Y., sponsors reported that 10,000 residents had signed pledges to buy only necessities until OPA is restored.

In Massachusetts, demonstrations were held in a half-dozen cities and towns including Boston.

The CIO Industrial Union Council in Chicago conducted a Buyers' Slowdown, pushed down some prices and pledged to keep "up the pressure until all prices get down to reasonable levels."

Nor were buyers' strikes limited to the East. Auxiliaries of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and of the Steelworkers joined with a variety of women's organizations at Salt Lake City in getting hundreds of housewives to sign a pledge to refuse to make any purchases above recent OPA ceilings.

Eight thousand San Franciscans pledged themselves to refuse to pay higher rents and prices, and to buy only what they absolutely needed, at a mass meeting sponsored by the CIO, AFL, the American Veterans Committee and civic groups.

Apparently taking as their motto "Let it melt," Indianapolis housewives refused to buy butter, which was offered at 85c a pound.

Six thousand persons attended a consumers' rally at South Bend, Ind., made possible by a two-hour labor holiday at the Studebaker, Bendix and Oliver plants and heard Vice President Richard T. Leonard of the CIO Auto Workers declare:

"Rising prices will bring industrial strikes, consumers strikes and political opposition to an unfaithful Congress."

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Textile Workers, all CIO, joined with an independent union in planning a Buyers' Strike Day at Riverside and adjoining towns in South Jersey.

Bedlam broke loose in Denver City Hall as more than 1,000 persons angrily demanded the recall of city councilmen who had voted for an ordinance approving rent increases up to 10%. As the crowd filed from the council chamber they began to sign recall peitions circulated by the American Veterans Committee.

Washington had more meat than at any time within the last five years, but it was in wholesale warehouses because housewives refused to buy it at exorbitant prices. Retail and wholesale butter sales virtually stopped.

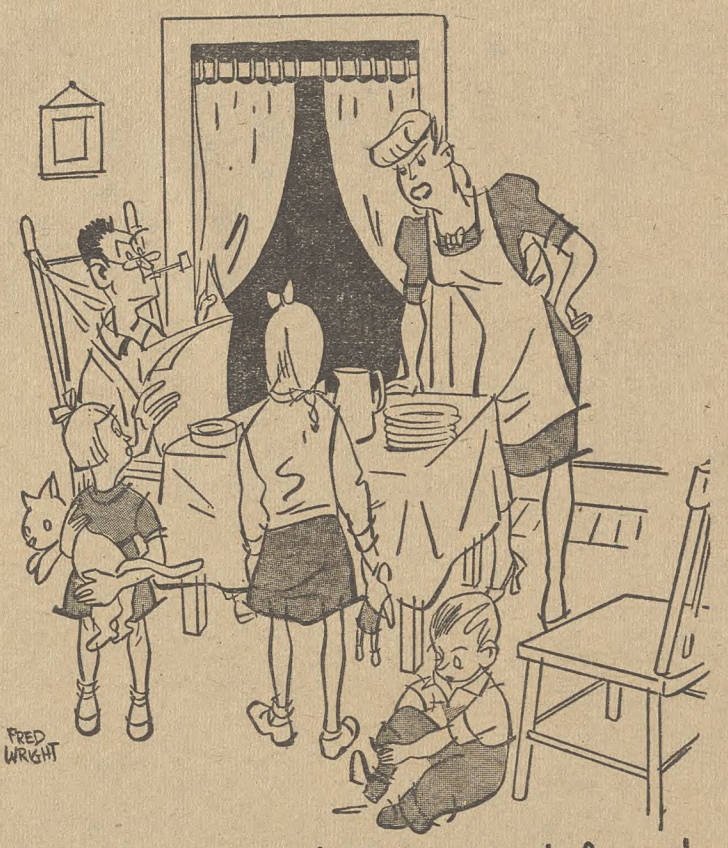
The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that buyers' resistance has brought the price of butter down since July 15 and has returned poultry and egg prices to the June level. An official of the U. S. Agricultural Dept. said that despite customer resistance in several cities, high prices of meats and hogs persisted in the Midwest exchange.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers called off a meat boycott in Detroit because he said that the week-long buyers' strike had been so successful that prices on some cuts were forced down as much as 20c a pound. He promised resumption of the strike if meat prices rise and said that the union would take action to force down other prices which have risen beyond reasonable levels.

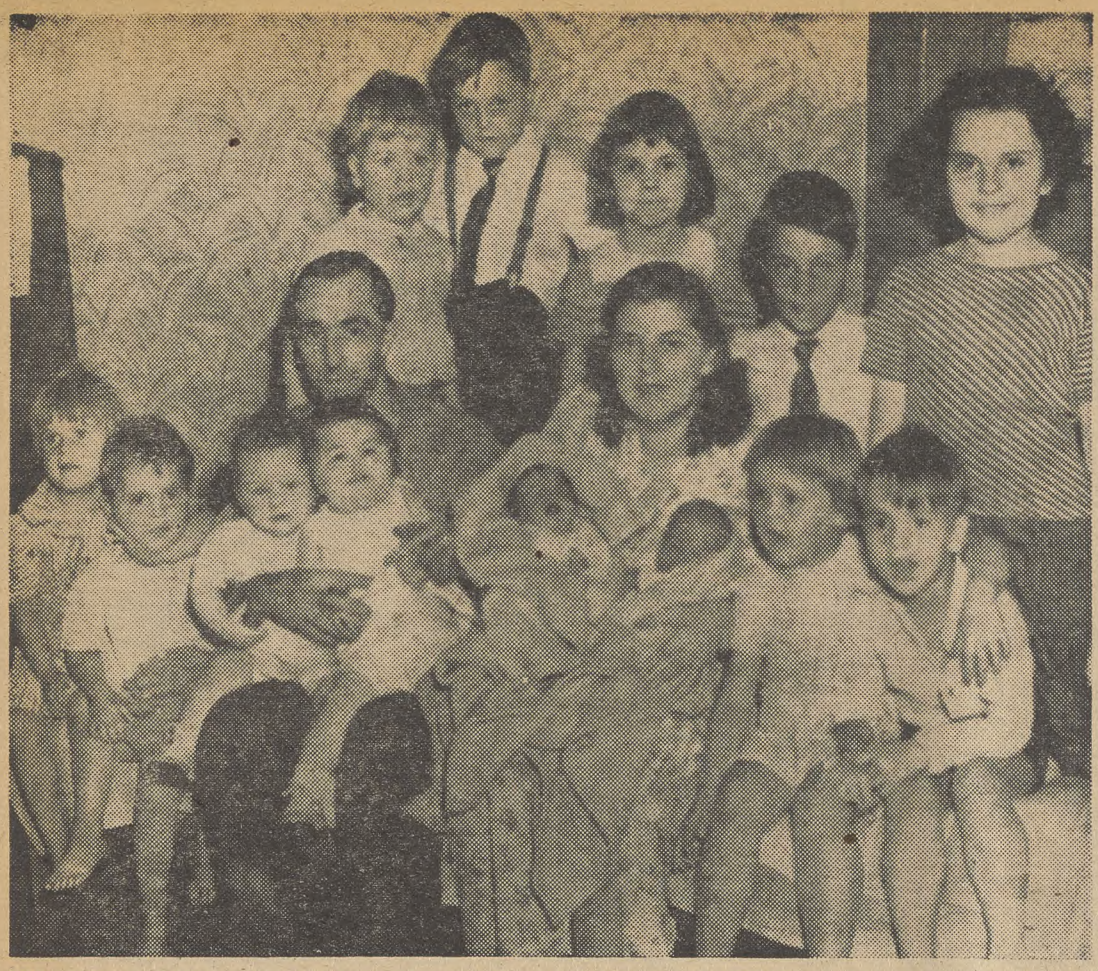
Plans were being made for stiffening of buyers' strike in New York City on a borough-wide basis, with the Buyers' Strike Committee conducting a three-day meat boycott in the Bronx as a starter.

Pres. Robert Wason of NAM may be wondering whether there was any reason for glee when he reported to his board:

"We also knew that the public was strongly in favor of extending price controls without restrictions . . . The NAM's willingness to fight industry's battle was the action that really broke the ice and kept OPA from being extended unamended for a year."



Take the kids out for a while, Elsie, ... I want a few words with your father about Senator Taft and the NAM



This picture of the fourth set of twins born to Mrs. Irma Griser was printed in many newspapers because of its human interest angle, but the story of the struggle of the head of the house, Arthur Griser, member of the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of Pitcairn, Pa., to keep his family of 15 together on $200 a month was ignored.

The Story Most Papers Didn't Print:

HOW FAMILY OF FIFTEEN GETS BY ON $200 A MONTH

NEWSPAPERS from coast to coast printed their pictures. When a husband and wife have four sets of twins in six years, that's news. When there are enough "singletons" in the same family, the oldest 12 years old, to run the total up to 13 children, that's even bigger news.

But sometimes, in the hustle and bustle that make up American journalism, the newspapers miss an angle or two. They missed quite a few in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Griser of Pitcairn, Pa., according to the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Here are some of the things, that happen to a man when his wife presents him with 13th child: Mrs. Griser was delivered of her fourth set of twins on July 3—three days after OPA ceilings were eliminated.

At about the same time Arthur Griser told his children they no longer could enjoy the canned chicken soup he formerly bought for them. The price of the soup had gone up three cents a can—too high a price for the Griser budget.

Griser, a World War II veteran, an employe of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. in Wilmerding, Pa., and a member of the UE, also took a long look at the increased cost of milk and knew that he would find it impossible financially to continue buying enough for the entire family. But the milkman started leaving two extra quarts free of charge.

When the furniture store sent a man around to collect $58 or pick up the table and four chairs on which the payments were overdue, Griser went to his union office.

"How can I feed my kids?" he asked. He was referring to the possible loss of the table and chairs—but the question touched a broader subject. A boiler fireman, Griser told the union that he earns $1.18½ an hour. In June his take-home pay was $198.02.

How do you feed 13 children on less than $200 a month? Here's how:

Griser says he buys two dozen oranges a week. That's all the fruit the entire family has. He buys milk, potatoes, corn and beans as the family staples.

Meat? "For me the price is out of this world," says Griser. "It's lucky this is summer. Four of the younger children don't have any shoes and have to go barefoot. Buying clothing is a real problem."

Added to Griser's constant financial worries was a fire last January which caused severe damage to the family's house.

When Griser was in the Army—he served with the 47th Raiders through the Battle of the Bulge and in Germany—his wife drew a government allotment of $280 a month because of his large family. The fraulein in Germany told him he should have lived in Germany under Hitler—"Lots of money for so many kinder."

CIO MAPS WAR ON INFLATION

THE nation continued its battle against inflation this week, helped only slightly by a mauled and tattered price control bill which Pres. Truman had signed only with reluctance.

Pres. Truman, obviously dissatisfied with the bill, told Congress he would call it back into special session if the new law proves ineffective, and will demand strengthening of its provisions.

"I had hoped for a bill under which the government could, with full confidence, assure the people that prices would remain generally stable in these last few critical months of the transition to a free economy," the President declared.

"This bill falls far short of that hope. I am advised, however, that it is the best bill the Congress will now pass."

While the bill moved through its final stages on Capitol Hill, the CIO Cost of Living Committee warned that "the people of America must develop their own program of keeping prices down, or suffer the effects of disastrous inflation."

In a lengthy memorandum to CIO unions, the committee called for buyers' strikes, close monitoring of the price situation in each community, and strong resistance—with union support where necessary—to paying any rent higher than the June 30 level.

Meanwhile the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, after a two-day confab with research officials of numerous affiliated unions, pledged complete support of all union research staffs in "this popular war against inflation."

"In the past several years, our research departments have given material aid in promoting the success of collective bargaining between employes and employers, "the statement said. "For the next several months at least, a considerable portion of labor's economic 'know-how' will be devoted to developing with equal success a campaign of consumers' resistance to soaring prices."

The Cost of Living Committee offered a 5-point guide to combat the soaring rise in prices:

1 Avoid buying any commodity or item that can be done without, especially if the item is overpriced.

2 Get your union to set up a committee to call on individual merchants and landlords, and on their organization heads, to make clear to them why the cost of living must be held down.

3 Organize shopping committees to check prices and report price gougers to the public.

4 Get ready to do whatever direct buying and selling you can. Make arrangements with nearby farmers' organizations and other producer groups, for goods that can be bought in large lots and sold directly to your members.

5 Be ready to use picket lines if you need them, to tell the public what the facts are, and whom not to support.

"We know that no family can avoid buying many of the food, clothing and other items on which prices are now going up," the statement added. "However, we urge you to think carefully before making any purchase during this inflationary period."

The OPA extension bill, approved by Congress 27 days after its predecessor had been vetoed by the President, has much of the shadow and little of the substance of a genuine price control measure.

To be chalked up on the good side is the preservation of rent control. Weakening amendments on that subject which had been adopted in both House and Senate were cast aside in the conference committee.

In other sections, however, the bill leans over backward to weaken OPA's jurisdiction, and it stresses constantly the desire to hasten the lifting of price controls on commodities in the course of the next year.

Controls over meats, dairy products, cottonseed, soybeans and a few other items will not go into effect until August 20.

YOU CAN HELP HOLD THE PRICE LINE!

HERE'S what you can do as an individual in the battle against inflation.

The advice comes from the CIO Cost of Living Committee, which has been making a close study of the price situation. Follow its suggestions:

1. Rent

Don't pay more than the rent you paid on June 30, the last day of OPA rent control. Get your union, or other organization, to back you up, if you have to fight an increase.

Send a delegation to see the judges in your city, and get them to agree to investigate thoroughly, before issuing eviction notices to people resisting rent increases in this manner. Set up a committee to protect families from unjust evictions.

2. Clothing

Some clothing is essential, but many merchants today are pushing fancy luxury and novelty items at inflationary prices. Every such item you buy contributes to the inflation.

Don't buy novelty clothing. Make your present wardrobe do as long as possible. If patches become popular, clothing prices will stay down. Keep your clothing purchases down to a minimum.

3. Food

Nobody can avoid buying food. Many cereals and other highly advertised and overpriced foods, however, can be eliminated immediately from the family purchases. Find simple, lower priced substitutions for foods which are used as "sucker bait" by inflation-minded merchants.

Every food item which can be dropped from the family diet without injuring health will be one more item removed from the inflationary race toward disaster. Boycott restaurants which make sharp increases in prices, or which cut portions or quality of food.

4. Appliances & Auto

Cars and many appliances, like radios, toasters, and vacuum cleaners have become near-necessities. Consumers feel they must have them. However, many of these commodities are overpriced; therefore, those of us who can postpone our purchases should do so.

Besides fighting inflation, we would be better off to postpone buying because the present models do not have the improvements which can be expected on later models. This is particularly true of radios and phonographs.

5. Gadgets

The market today is being flooded with gadgets for which consumers have little or no real need, but which are being sold at highly inflated prices. Every time you buy one of those gadgets you are feeding an insatiable inflation. Don't buy gadgets. Don't feed inflation.

6. Pat. Medicines, etc.

The American people spend billions of dollars each year for patent medicines that cannot cure anything; for overpriced toothpastes and soaps; and for overpriced and over-glamorized cosmetics. Think before you buy.

HOW DOES OUR GARDEN GROW?

Congress is nearing adjournment with a record of willful neglect of the public interest.

Nearly all our present troubles are traceable, directly or indirectly, to some sin of omission or commission by the reactionary majority in Congress.

Are prices too high, cutting deeply into real wages, savings, pensions, etc.?

Congress is solely responsible. It could have acted promptly before June 30 to renew and strengthen the Price Control Act, thus keeping down living costs and preventing inflation.

Instead, the tory Republicans and polltax Democrats combined to massacre price control and promote inflation. They adopted so many destructive amendments to the Price Control Act that the President had to veto their bill.

Then they left the country completely at the mercy of uncontrolled prices and rents, rather than continue OPA pending a new bill.

The new Act finally passed is too late to remedy the damage already done, and in any case it so weakened OPA that price increases are bound to continue.

Is there a serious housing shortage, making it almost impossible for veterans and other low-income groups to find new homes?

Again, Congress is to blame. It has for months had before it the Wagner-Taft-Ellender bill, to promote new housing and bring it within reach of the veteran's purse. The Senate has passed this bill, but it is still being stalled in the House.

Are commodities of all kinds still hard to get, even at the higher prices?

Congress could have speeded up reconversion and peacetime production, if it had not been so intent on favoring the profiteers at the expense of the workers and consumers.

As it was, Congress encouraged the sitdown strikes of big business and its conspiracy to hold up labor and the public for soaring profits, higher prices and low wages.

Repeal of the excess profits tax led industry to keep goods from the market until this should take effect. And even after that, Congressional assaults on OPA led to continued holding back of goods in hopes of higher prices.

When big business provoked stoppages by refusing genuine collective bargaining and denying decent wages, this hold-up of labor and the public was financed from the public treasury through the carry-back tax provisions, which Congress failed to repeal.

Are millions of Americans still paid much less than a living wage?

The bill to raise the minimum wage to 65c was passed by the Senate only with the inflationary Pace rider, and the whole matter has been pigeonholed in the House.

Are Hitleristic job discriminations rampant in American industry?

Congress killed the FEPC by refusing to renew its appropriation and, despite campaign pledges of both major parties, has taken no action for a permanent FEPC.

On full employment, health, social security and other legislation necessary for the future welfare and security of the American people, Congress has either refused to act or has passed totally inadequate measures. It has denied the right to vote to millions of Americans by failing to pass the anti-polltax bill. It has spent most of its time on vicious and vengeful attacks on labor.

This is the state of our national garden after another year of Congressional neglect. The healthy roots for future progress still exist, but they will have to be watered by the people themselves, through progressive political activity to elect a better Congress in November.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

"IT'S all I can do to look out for myself, without bothering about a union," said Joe Hardway, the first time a CIO organizer spoke to him.

"I believe in minding my own business. I'm not mad at anyone, and I don't want to pick any fights. So just leave me alone."

But life didn't leave Joe alone. He found it increasingly tough to get by on his wages, while other people in nearby plants were getting theirs raised through union agreements.

So, rather sheepishly, Joe looked up the organizer and told him: "All right, bud, you can count me in.

"But," he added, "don't think I've changed my ideas about minding my own business and not mixing into what doesn't concern me.

"I don't go for all your CIO stuff. All I want from the union is a raise. A union should stick to its knitting—just wages and hours—and not get mixed up with anything else."

★ ★ ★

Joe got his raise. But he would snort when he heard union talk about social security and other legislation.

"There you go," he'd say, "spreading out all over the lot. Why can't we just mind our own business?"

But along came unemployment—and it didn't leave Joe alone. Looking out for himself now included trying to get by without his job and find a new one.

Unlike some AFL unions Joe had praised for "sticking to their knitting," his CIO union concerned itself with the welfare of unemployed members who couldn't pay dues, just as much as with the wages of those still working.

When he drew his unemployment compensation, Joe admitted the union was right in fighting for more social security. He even approved CIO's "right to work" program for public works and other plans to make more jobs.

"That's our business all right," he conceded. "It's just looking out for ourselves. But I don't go for all this CIO stuff against Hitlerism. Why can't we stick to our knitting?"

★ ★ ★

Came Pearl Harbor, and Joe Hardway saw at once that the war was his and the CIO's business.

He didn't gripe about the CIO "spreading out all over the lot" when it advanced plans for increasing war production. He joined in his union's many war activities.

"It's just a matter of looking out for ourselves and our boys," he said, "and after all, we didn't pick this fight."

But, noting a gleam in the organizer's eye, Joe hurriedly added: "I haven't changed my mind. The war's different. Aside from that, I still think the union should stick to its knitting, and not get mixed up in politics and such stuff."

★ ★ ★

Soon, however, Joe couldn't help noticing that every wage case was ending up in Washington before the War Labor Board, and that Congress was having a lot to say—and doing practically nothing—about his bread-and-butter interests.

So he got sore when Congress passed the Smith-Connally Act, to do a job on the unions and to try to keep them from political activity. He even felt some satisfaction when CIO's comeback was to establish its Political Action Committee.

"After all," Joe said, "we've got to look out for ourselves. If Congress tries to cripple the unions, and to block every bill for better conditions and more security, it's our business to try to elect a better Congress."

★ ★ ★

After the war, Joe threw himself into CIO's wage movement. "Like I always said, the chief thing is to go after higher wages, stick to our knitting, and not get all het up about price control and inflation," he said.

But Joe did get het up, when his wage increase began to vanish in higher living costs, and he hit the ceiling when Congress practically destroyed price control.

When last heard from, Joe was picketing in a CIO buyers' strike. "We've got to look out for ourselves," he said, "and do a job on those Congressmen who've been doing a job on us. I always said we ought to mind our own business, or nobody else will. And this mess is certainly our business."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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SUCCESS STORY: CIO IN DIXIE

By ALLAN L. SWIM

CIO unions in the South now have pending with the National Labor Relations Board 85 petitions for certification, Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, reported last week at the campaign headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

"Our state directors reported during the past week that we had won 12 more collective bargaining elections and had lost none. This brought to 39 the number of elections the CIO has won since our Southern drive began," Bittner said.

"During the early part of the campaign we lost five elections, but we have lost none since the drive began to roll."

The victories reported the past week:

Norfolk Bag Co., Portsmouth, Va.; Marshall Brick Co., Marshall, Texas; Debonair Hosiery Mills, Cleveland, Tenn.

Staunton Textile Corporation, Verona, Va.; Acme Boot Manufacturing Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; Montgomery Limestone Co., Montgomery, Ala.

Southwest Building Products Co. of Texas; Salant & Salant, Inc., Union City, Tenn., and George Byers Sons, Louisville, Ky.

L. A. Young Wire & Spring Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Glover Steel Co., Cordele, Ga.; P.A.G. Brokerage Co., Atlanta, Ga., and North American Fertilizer Co., Louisville, Ky.

★ ★ ★

Seventy-eight persons are now devoting full time to the CIO's organizing campaign in North and South Carolina, it was reported here last weekend at a meeting of the CIO Organizing Committee's staff for the Carolinas held at Charlotte.

William Smith, Committee director for North Carolina, and Franz Daniel, South Carolina director, reported "real progress" was being made in their membership campaigns in both states.

Staff men working in the field said their drive among employes of the Cannon Mills was moving along fine."

Van A. Bittner of Atlanta, Committee director, told the staff organization work has been completed or is nearing completion in about 110 industrial plants and that "by the end of August it will almost keep one man busy just keeping tab on the elections that have just been held or are going to be held soon by the National Labor Relations Board."

Van A. Bittner, Director of the CIO Organizing Committee, last week reported that all national and international unions and industrial union councils in the South set up volunteer organizing committees to aid in the current membership campaign.

★ ★ ★

"We have put into the field approximately 270 paid organizers and all of them are hard at work signing up new CIO members," Mr. Bittner said. "These men are doing a fine job and making real progress, but if our campaign is to move along at a pace that is satisfactory to everybody we must have the cooperation of everybody in the CIO movement in the South.

"We have found that our best results are obtained where our paid organizers are able to work in close cooperation with local union members who volunteer to help them."

ADOLPH GERMER

GERMER GETS WFTU POST

ADOLPH Germer, veteran of decades of union activity in the United States, has been named by Pres. Philip Murray of CIO's permanent representative at headquarters of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris.

Germer will have the title of assistant secretary-general of the WFTU. Along with one representative of the British labor movement and a representative of the Soviet trade unions, he will help Secretary General Louis Saillant of the French CGT administer the affairs of the new and growing world organization.

A one-time coal miner, Germer has held a variety of important posts with CIO. In recent years he has been active in the Pacific northwest. He will leave for Paris in the near future.

PRAISES LABOR

The cooperation of the CIO and the AFL in the efforts of the U. S. Labor Dept.'s Retraining and Reemployment Administration to establish uniform minimum standards for the on-the-job training program drew praise this week from Maj. Gen. Erskine, RRA administrator.

Meyer Bernstein of Natl. CIO Veterans Committee is serving as CIO consultant to the Federal interagency committee on standards for on-the-job training.

SENATE PASSES LEAVE PAY BILL

THE legislative journey of the terminal leave bill, passed last week by the Senate, showed who are the ex-GIs' friends and enemies.

For example, the CIO continued to be a true friend of the former servicemen.

More than three months ago when HR 4051 was stalled in the House Military Affairs Committee, Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee wrote all representatives asking them to sign a discharge petition to get the legislation before the House. HR-4051 would have provided cash terminal leave—the bill that passed the Senate provides for payment in five-year bonds.

Sen. Ball (R., Minn.)—also an enemy of the 65-cent minimum wage bill—delayed Senate action on the leave bill two weeks ago by keeping it from being passed on the unanimous consent calendar and last week attempted to amend the measure by providing that mustering out pay be deducted from leave pay. Mustering out pay is not deducted from officers' terminal leave pay.

"Any veteran who wants a job can get one today," Ball declared. "If there is any group in our whole population which should be able . . . . . to stand on its own feet and make its way without handouts, it is this group."

Apparently all the officers who received terminal leave pay were badly in need of "handouts."

Another supporter of the Ball amendment was Sen. Taft (R., Ohio) remembered by many Americans for his amendments to cripple OPA. Just before the bill went to vote that tried and true friend of liberal legislation — Sen. Pepper (D., Fla.) made a strong plea that terminal leave payments be made in cash.

The measure—which provides up to 120 days leave 2½ days for each month—for all wartime enlisted personnel, now goes to the House, which is expected to pass the bond-payment bill.

LOWDOWN ON VET ORGANIZATIONS

"VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS" — which shows how the major vet groups stand on legislative issues, eligibility rules, dues, etc.—is the newest CIO pamphlet.

Published by the CIO Veterans Committee, the attractive eight-page pamphlet carries this foreword:

"The CIO urges its membership to join one or more of the legitimate veterans' organizations of World War I or II. The CIO does not sponsor any particular group. It believes that each CIO veteran can choose that organization most nearly meeting his needs.

"To aid in that selection, the CIO Veterans Committee presents a summary of replies made by seven veterans' groups to a recent questionnaire."

The pamphlet summarizes the rules and position of seven organization — American Legion, American Veterans Committee, Amvets, Disabled American Veterans, National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Veterans League of America.

It compares their eligibility rules, cost of membership, service to members, and their stands on labor posts and mixed color posts. A chart shows the groups' attitudes on 10 major legislative issues, among them compulsory military training, anti-strike bills, FEPC, Housing Bill, etc.

"VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS", CIO Publication No. 133, may be ordered from the CIO Publicity Department, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 8 pp. 5c per copy, 100 for $3.50, 1,000 for $27.50.

AVC ASKS 65c BILL ACTION

THE American Veterans Committee last week urged the House to give consideration to the four million workers attempting to live on $16 a week by taking up the Minimum Wage Bill setting basic rates at 65 cents an hour.

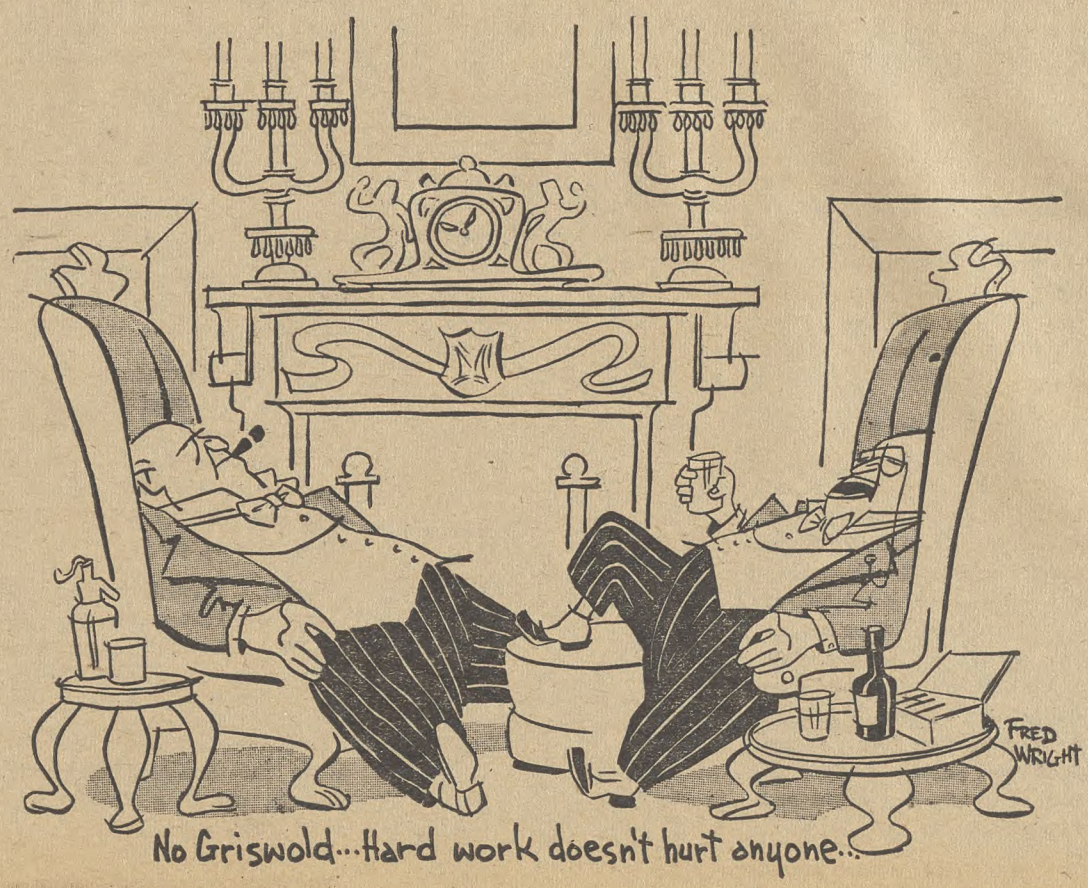
The AVC asked members of the House in letters to sign petition 34 to discharge the Minimum Wage Bill from committee and make possible debate on the floor.

Chat Paterson, AVC's natl. legislative representative, said that improved minimum wage legislation is demanded by the increases in the cost of living which the consumer now undeniably faces.

"The cost of maintaining a barely decent standard of living requires considerable increases in the worker's income, and the plight of the wage-earner attempting to feed, clothe, house and educate himself and his family on $16 a week needs no explanation," he said.

VETERANS GET JOBS

Value of the establishment of CIO Veterans Committees on the city level is shown by the experience of the Greater New York CIO Council which reports within the past five months several hundred veterans and a large number of disabled ex-GIs have been placed as trainees in wide variety of industries through the initiative of the unions.



Greek Union Leader Bares Labor Fakers

CIO has been warned by the Greek Confederation of Labor that a six-man delegation due to arrive in the United States in the near future has no authority to speak for the workers of Greece.

In a cable to CIO, Secretary Paparigas of the GCL, which has successfully applied for membership in the World Federation of Trade Unions, named the six visitors as Hadji, Dimitriou, Theocharidis, Tsakos, Volotas and Rendjis.

"The GCL wishes to inform you that the above-named persons have no connection with the GCL, and represent nobody," the cable said. "The members of the delegation are notorious splitters of labor unity and collaborators with the Germans.

"They have been sent by the plutocratic oligarchy with the manifest aim of defaming the Greek trade unions and the progressive movement of the working people in general."

Scorning pro-fascist groups, more and more veterans are participating in programs advocated by progressive veterans and labor organizations. Veterans joined in this delegation sent by the New York Chapter of the American Veterans Committee, the American Legion Duncan-Paris Post, Independent Citizens Committee and the CIO Veterans Committee of the Greater New York CIO Council to demand that Mayor O'Dwyer act to alleviate the housing crisis. Most ex-servicemen want constructive action, not blind, Nazi-like hatred.

VETS SAY 'NO SALE' TO PRO-FASCIST GROUPS

By DeWITT GILPIN

VETERANS of World War II have surprised the enemies of labor by their almost complete rejection of the numerous pro-fascist veteran organizations that are appealing to ex-servicemen for membership.

There are some 20 veterans organizations which are openly anti-labor and anti-Semitic enough to be classified as pro-fascist grouplets.

Investigators for the major veteran organizations and for the Friends of Democracy agreed that their combined organizational strength does not exceed more than 10,000.

The domestic programs of these grouplets stress opposition to all unions and to any progressive legislation. In world politics, most leaders of pro-fascist veterans organizations support any move to disrupt relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

It is a splendid testimonial to the good sense of our veterans that the pro-fascist organizations have not been able to get a single hero of World War II to head any of their groups. Most of the leaders of the pro-fascist veterans spent their Army time this side of the oceans. Many of these leaders, while doing stateside duty, got themselves indicted for sedition, court martialed, and dishonorably discharged.

In contrast to the records of the pro-fascists, the veterans in labor's ranks number thousands of men who were decorated for the part they played in defeating the Axis.

Truman Henderson, of the CIO Textile Workers Union, for example, won all the medals the Air Corps hands out for 50 missions, and walked back from two weeks in the New Guinea jungle when his plane was shot down.

The military record of George Vose, head of the Protestant War Veterans, on the other hand, is not so impressive. Vose, a stateside commando, was court martialed at Camp McCoy, Wis., and convicted of selling passes and army property. He was given six months and a dishonorable discharge. One of the leaders with Vose of the Protestant War Veterans is Edward Smythe, an indicted seditionist who never got any nearer the front than the Dept. of Justice.

Mike Jiminez, of the United Electrical Workers, is another CIO unionist whose Army record speaks for itself. He was awarded a battle field commission and the Legion of Merit for his work behind German lines with Italian partisans.

Frederick Kister, however, who heads Gerald K. Smith's Christian Veterans of America, never got close enough to the war to let either side take a shot at him. Kister was formerly an associate editor of Scribner's Commentator, which was suppressed as subversive during the war. At present, Kister talks very tough, and in appealing for members says, "no softies need apply."

Paul Brooks of the CIO Auto Workers landed by parachute in Normandy on D-1, held the bridge outside of Carentan with his machine gun section, was awarded a Silver Star, and had half his face blown away 10 days later by a German mortar shell. Then Brooks was flown back to England by C-47.

Larry Asman, founder of the Christian Veterans Intelligence Bureau, unlike Brooks, never got to England the hard way. This hasn't stopped him from issuing a leaflet alleging that 20,000 children were born to English women out of wedlock by American-Negro soldiers.

The chilly reception accorded Asman's organization indicates that most veterans consider him a better liar than he was a soldier. Asman claims that he was drafted as an act of persecution.

While sweating out the horrors of stateside training camps, Asman used to slip into Washington and plead his case with Congressmen. Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, recently defeated for the Democratic nomination for the seat he now holds, and Rep. Clare Hoffman both gave him audiences.

The "war" records of other would-be fuehrers of the veterans are similar. Joseph McWilliams, the Silver Shirter who heads the Serviceman's Reconstruction Plan, promoted anti-Semitic street brawls during the war.

Robert R. Reynolds, former senator who wants veterans to join his Nationalist Party, waged verbal war against President Roosevelt in Washington salons.

Benjamin C. Richards, Jr., who heads the American Order of Patriots, did time for forgery shortly before Pearl Harbor, his prison number in the Texas penitentiary being 64202. Harvey Hanson, leader of the United Sons of America, promoted the Ku Klux Klan in Michigan during World War II.

A good percentage of the Armed Forces, of course, did not see combat service during World War II, and these jibes at the non-combatant records of the pro-fascist leaders are not meant to reflect upon those millions who did the jobs assigned them behind the lines.

It is usually agreed among veterans, however, that those who have seen a war at first hand should be allowed to speak first on the advisability of starting another one. Not so with our native Nazis among the veterans.

Most of them are hell-bent for a war with Russia, and this time, so they say in their speeches, they will be on the firing line. Veterans who met the Reds on the Elbe River in the last war are unimpressed with this display of courage. They point out that the next war will be different.

The pro-fascist veterans leaders undoubtedly believe that they will be allowed to congregate in Yorkville and push atom rocket bomb buttons.

Out of the Nazi Chaos:

German Unions Offer Hope for Democracy

By MELTON S. DAVIS

EVERYBODY in Hitler's Germany belonged to the Deutsche Arbeits Front. There were no jurisdictional beefs. There was "collective bargaining," nicely pre-arranged by the industrialists and Nazi Party officials.

The DAF had all the independence of a brightly painted marionette. It jiggled when the employers said "Jiggle!" and it bowed when Robert Ley pulled the necessary strings.

The average German worker was fed a continuous flow of carefully selected propaganda, cleverly calculated to keep him satisfied, silent and sweating—for Hitler's war machine. The Gestapo had special instructions to take steps—strong steps like concentration camps and executions—to prevent any semblance of democracy in the German Workers' Front.

Unions Growing

Today, all that is changed. Any competent observer will tell you that the hope for democracy in Germany rests with the men in the new, free, democratic labor unions. They have organized far quicker than other segments of German society.

What is more, German workingmen are showing that they are capable of choosing democratic union leaders in democratic fashion. In Frankfurt, a short time ago, workers voted for 3,600 shop stewards. Out of those elected, only 10% proved, after investigation, to have questionable records and less than 3% were definitely undesirable.

In 1933 there were 3 major labor organizations. They had no joint program for the crisis period. Socialists, Communists, Catholics were continually fighting each other within the various trade union confederations. This left them wide open for Hitler.

Today all three have agreed that it was this very division which enabled the Nazis to walk in over the ideals of working men. One of the present union leaders, Willi Richter, recently said that "it was difficult to face union leaders in other parts of the world because German unions had not stopped Hitler's rise."

A Spotty Picture

THE post-war labor picture, of course, is still spotty. In Berlin and Bavaria unions are highly centralized. In Greater Hesse individual unions are autonomous. In North Wuerttemberg the WGB, which is the Wuerttembergische Gewerkschafts Bund, gives assistance to local unions by helping with organization, regroupment and de-nazification.

But locals retain some measure of autonomy. Those that tend toward centralization say it is a form of organization which is necessary during this transitional period.

Virtually all unions in Germany are organized along industrial lines. This includes clerical employes and supervisory personnel as well as manual workers. There are few unions solely of white-collar workers. The WGB is very active in planning for the education of younger people in trade union operation.

A trade union weekly is published in Stuttgart. Frankfurt also gets out a weekly. In Berlin they publish a daily. Within the structure of the Freie Deutsche Gewerkschafts Bund (Federation of Free German Trade Unions) in Frankfurt are autonomous unions who negotiate their own contracts, control their own treasures, run separate educational programs and conduct their own vocational training.

Ideas Circulate

The FDGB is used more or less as a clearing house for the various representatives to exchange information, confer on common problems, and plan cooperative action. In Berlin the dominant union has the same name, FDGB, as the Frankfurt group, but is not part of it.

All this has been done against the obstacles of disease, hunger, looting, uncertainty and insecurity. As a result of these factors, the general life of the people is chaotic, shifting and fearful.

They are living in a country where the black market holds an almost equal status with the legal channels of trade. In Berlin, for instance, it is estimated that over half a million black marketeers are operating on a full time basis. Some of these men are in the millionaire class. A lot of them are Nazis, who refuse to do common labor. They get the lowest ration card possible.

Some are Franco's Spanish boys, who are left over from the Blue Division which fought against the Russians. They are here illegally, so they have no ration cards at all.

ONLY those employed are allowed to be members at the present time, since there are so many people not working that the main trade represented would be that of the unemployed. There are 800,000 without jobs in Berlin alone.

Uniform social insurance is starting to be set up on the contributions of 10% of the earnings of workers and an additional 10% by employers. This will cover payment for unemployment, illness, accidents, old age and funeral expenses. Dues run around one hour's wages per week. These are collected by shop stewards.

Works councils once again have been re-established and negotiate on the operation of collective agreements, submit ideas for improving production, cooperate in preventing war production, aid in the de-nazification program, and help in the creation and management of social works. This is a pretty full program, but for men who haven't known opportunities of this sort for 12 years, they do pretty well. Work Councils are taking the place of shop stewards.

Labor Courts Used

Labor courts, used for arbitration of labor disputes, handle minor disputes. Other cases are taken up by arbitration comittees composed of panels suggested by trade unions and employers.

Occupation authorities are beginning to release some of the properties that German labor unions formerly owned. Frankfurt, for instance, had a workers' bank, one of the largest in the city. Other unions owned newspapers, life insurance companies, housing companies, office buildings, theatres.

Plans are being made to reopen the Academy of Labor, the workers' college. Active help is being given by the unions to youth organizations.

UNION operations are still hampered by lack of material, such as paper, gasoline, automobiles, office machines. They are expected to act like democratic trade unions, yet outside of the older members, none of them have seen a democratic trade union in operation.

Only feeble steps have been taken in this direction to reeducate the German trade unionist. Just recently has permission been granted to trade unions to print pamphlets and trade journals. Now, all they have to do is find the paper and machinery!

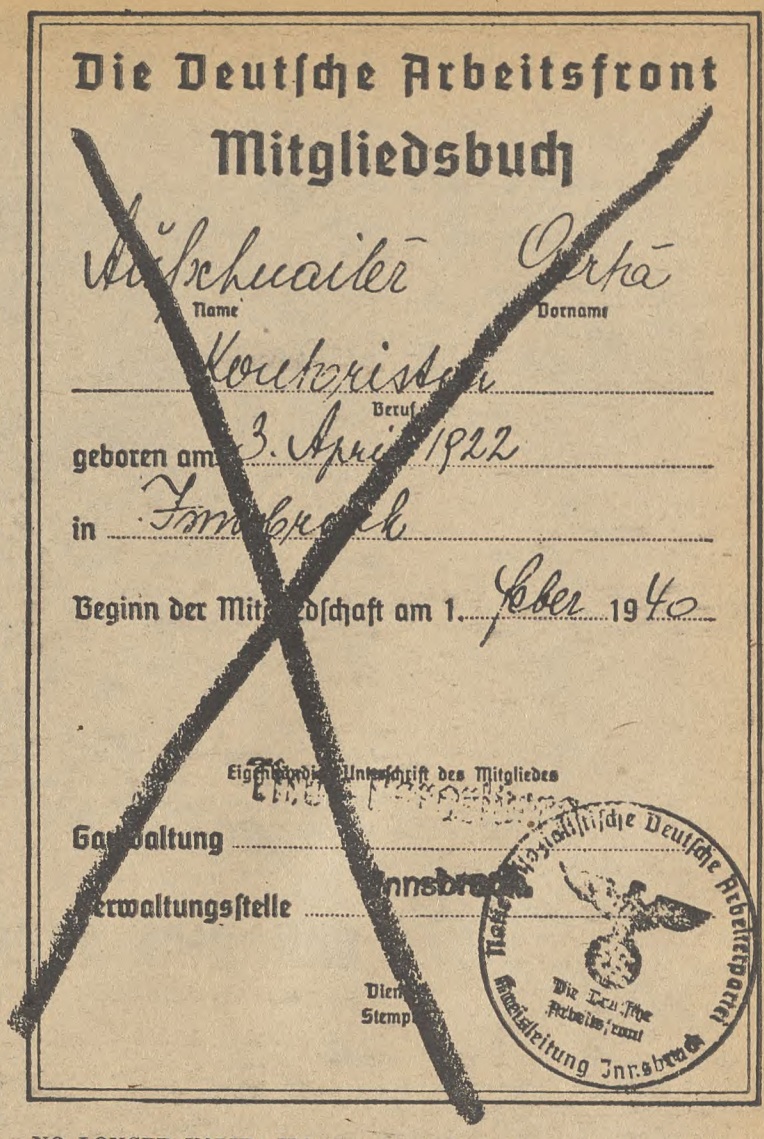
However, German trade union aims are broad. They include, as the Munich shop stewards unanimously declared, "opposition to the reinstitution of a private, capitalistic economy and support of reformation along democratic and socialistic lines."

Union Aims

The Frankfurt unions have come out for "re-shaping the individualistic - capitalistic system into a socialist one." There is hardly a trade union in Germany that has not expressed the desire for equal representation in economic and social institutions and asked for a voice in management.

Virtually every union is strong in its call for a thorough denazification of business and industry. Other aims are uniform social insurance and healthful housing facilities.

German trade unions have not hesitated to take a strong stand for the raising of the economic standards of living and the elevation of the intellectual and cultural level of all Germans. Along with this, they feel, will come better international understanding based on the well-being and the political awareness of workers in all countries of the world.


Die Deutsche Arbeitsfront

Mitgliedsbuch

Name: Aschmaier — Vorname: Berta

Beruf: Kontoristin

geboren am: 3. April 1922

in: Innsbruck

Beginn der Mitgliedschaft am 1. Oktober 1940

Eigenhändige Unterschrift des Mitgliedes

Gauwaltung

Verwaltungsstelle: Innsbruck

Dienst-Stempel

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei — Kreisleitung Innsbruck — Die Deutsche Arbeitsfront

NO LONGER VALID: This is a page from a membership book in Hitler's DAF—the Deutsche Arbeitsfront. Under the Nazis, every worker had to belong and pay fancy dues to this giant, nationwide company union. Today, 15 months after war's end, the DAF is dead as a duck; and no German worker sheds a tear for it.

NEW UNIONS ARE BORN: Scene at the Bavarian Trade Union Congress, held in mid-June. Germany's new democratic unions are committed to extensive de-nazification, nationalization of industry, big social reforms. Everyone admits: in the hands of the unions lies Germany's greatest hope for Democratic progress.

ALLIS-CHALMERS WRECKS TALKS

By ESTHER HANDLER

CHARGING the company with conducting "phony negotiations in order to force the union to accept an inferior agreement," the bargaining committee of Local 248, CIO Auto Workers, broke off negotiations at the key plant of Allis-Chalmers Co. at West Allis, Wis., last week. Just as adamant is the J. I. Case Company, which refuses to negotiate with the UAW at Racine, Wis., where a strike has been in progress seven months.

The union's action terminated talks which were re-opened on June 3 when Labor Secretary Schwellenbach ordered the company to conduct genuine bargaining or face government seizure.

The union walked out when the company offered a counter-proposal on the grievance procedure which proposed that workers grievances be written by foremen instead of stewards.

"In making this ridiculous proposal" 248's president Robert Buse declared, "the company knew it would not be acceptable to the union. This move was calculated to precipitate a stalemate which the company threatened would be the signal for a 'back to work' movement."

The only union of the seven on strike still negotiating with the company is at LaCrosse, Wis. Talks are expected to end there early this week as no progress is reported.

The Allis-Chalmers workers represented by the CIO Automobile, Electrical and Farm Equipment unions last week published full page advertisements stating that the unions were ready to end the strike "within 24 hours" if the company would:

Reinstitute old contracts with all WLB directives.

Permit arbitrations of all disputes.

Grant adequate retroactive wage increases.

Protesting against F. W. Woolworth's five and dime policy when it comes to wages, these pickets, members of Local 65, CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers employed in the firm's New York warehouse, take their story to the public. The company has rejected arbitration and mediation proposals and refused further negotiations with the union to raise present minimum of $32 to decent level.

CANADIAN STEEL STRIKE ON

By CHUCK ADAMSON

MORE than 15,000 Canadian steel workers, members of the CIO Steelworkers, have virtually shut off the production of steel in a strike at plants of the "Big Three" of Canada's steel industry.

They are employed at Algoma Steel Co., Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., and plants of the Steel Co. of Canada.

They are striking to establish a program adopted by a conference of local union representatives which met in Quebec in October, 1944—20 months ago. That program included:

1. National recognition of their union.

2. A minimum guaranteed annual wage of $1750.

3. A 40-hour work-week "as soon as sufficient manpower becomes available."

4. Two week's vacation with pay.

5. Union security.

The strike was authorized by a strike vote taken by the union last April and May, when 21,831 members out of 25,440 voted to authorize national Canadian USA-CIO officers to take "appropriate action" to win the program.

Conferences with the Canadian steel industry were carried on for six months before negotiations broke down.

"Over this long period of time we tried to reach settlement by persuasion and explanation," Charles Millard, USA-CIO national director in Canada told a House of Commons committee investigating the strike. "We used all the machinery available. We explored every avenue known to us that might lead to settlement."

Government intervention, as The CIO News goes to press, has failed to produce a settlement.

FURNITURE UNION SELECTS PIZER

MEETING in New York last week, the CIO Furniture Workers Executive Board appointed Vice-President Morris Pizer to serve as acting president until a new president is chosen by a membership referendum. The vacancy was created by the resignation of Morris Muster.

In answer "to a widespread press campaign against the union," the board adopted a statement of policy in which was incorporated the policy statement adopted by the recent CIO Steelworkers convention. It further pointed out that the union "will continue to be guided by the democratic principle that there is room in our international for all points of view. Our inspiration, program and policies are derived from our parent body, the CIO, and are executed within its framework."

The board also appointed a committee to negotiate with the CIO Woodworkers on a possible merger of the two unions and authorized expansion of the union's Southern organizing drive and the addition of several organizers to the staff.

FIGHT ABERDEEN DISMISSALS

THE arbitrary dismissal of five employes at the Aberdeen, Md., ordnance proving grounds by the War Dept., because of "security reasons" was sharply challenged last week by Pres. Abram Flaxer of the CIO Public Workers, as an effort to create a spy scare on the eve of the House debate on the atomic energy bill. The five were members and officers of UPW Local 250.

Flaxer said the dismissals "officially took place on June 26 but the announcement was made July 18.

The union president pointed out that "in the case of the five Aberdeen employes, no specific charges were presented to them either verbally or in writing by the War Dept.; no witnesses were brought in to testify and none of the judicial rules of evidence or trial have been followed."

"It is also interesting," Flaxer said "that these five employes worked at their positions at Aberdeen during the entire period of the war, when the need for national security was at its height." He added that although Gen. A. B. Quinton, in command at the proving ground, had "completely satisfied himself as to their loyalty" higher officials of the War Dept. "must have reversed the charges."

TOBACCO UNION MAKES HISTORY

The largest wage gains in the history of the tobacco industry in the South were won last week by Local 22 of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers at the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., in Winston-Salem, N. C. The newly signed contract will bring an estimated $3,000,000 a year into the household budgets of some 8,500 employes.

The contract sets up a 65 cent an hour minimum, improved seniority, three paid holidays, improved grievance machinery, maintenance of membership, end of 14 week exemption from overtime payment for seasonal workers and the checkoff for union security.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Burt J. Mason, Acting CIO Regional Director, Chicago, reports: Wilson and Co., Inc., Chicago, CIO Packinghouse Workers received all of the valid votes cast. O. D. Jennings & Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 204, independent 140, neither 11,

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, CIO, report: Debonair Hosiery Mills, Cleveland, Tennessee, CIO 69, against 31. This is the first victory for the unions in Cleveland in the CIO drive to unionize the South.

A. H. Esposito, President, PJNWA-CIO reports: Watkins Co., Providence, R. I., CIO 64, against 23. CIO FIELD Rep. Ben Stahl and Intl. Rep. John Galluccio were in charge. I. D. Brass Co., New York City, CIO won recognition by signed stipulation. Intl. Rep. Jack Waldron was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, advises: Diamond Portland Cement Co., Middle Branch, Ohio, CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers 58, AFL 34. Rep. Lewis Lowery was in charge.

CIO Rep. T. D. DuCuennois, Virginia, reports: Staunton Textile Corp. CIO Textile Workers 173, no union 102. TWU Natl. Rep. Harry Robertson assisted by CIO Org. Com. Rep. C. P. Ellington were in charge. Norfolk Bay Co., Portsmouth, Va., CIO 52, AFL 0. Campaign was conducted by Mrs. Rosella Sessoms, Bus. Agt. for Local 389 IWA, assisted by Earl Davis, CIO Org. Com. Field Representative.

R. J. Davidson, CIO Reg. Dir., Cincinnati, Ohio, reports: Kramer Bros. Foundry Co., Dayton, Ohio, CIO recognized as bargaining agent through card check certified by NLRB. This plant was organized by Orville L. Kuhnle, Secy-Treas., Montgomery County Industrial Union Council.

CIO Reg. Dir., G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, advises: CIO recognized as bargaining agent through card check at the Buckeye Window Cleaning Co., Columbus, Ohio. Brother Al Carson was in charge of the organizing.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland, Oregon, reports: Mountain States Power Co., Tillamook, Oregon, voted to affiliate with the CIO. Western Condensing Co., Tillamook, Oregon, also voted to affiliate with the CIO.

The writer visited Chattanooga, Tennessee last week-end and addressed the Tennessee State Convention. It was the largest convention ever held in that state, which speaks well for the work being done there. The delegates were all enthusiastic about the Southern Drive, and pledged their entire support to see that vicories come for the CIO. They also supported the CIO program on OPA and PAC. CIO Sub-Regional Director W. A. (Red) Copeland was re-elected president.

The writer will attend the District Conference to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, at the Hollenden Hotel, on July 27-28, of District No. 28, United Steelworkers of America. William F. Donovan is the Director for this district.

Joseph Dernoncourt, CIO Reg. Dir., Oklahoma City, Okla., reports: Frank Manufacturing Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA-CIO 114; no union 61. Bill Leigh, International Representative, USA, was in charge of the campaign.

TENN. CIO BACKS BUYERS STRIKE

Congressional destroyers of effective price control must answer to the people at the polls, Director Jack Kroll of the CIO-PAC, told the Tennessee CIO Industrial Union convention last week-end in Chattanooga, Tenn. Earlier in the two-day meeting representatives of the 86,000 members of Tennessee had thrown their weight behind the statewide buyers' strike proposed during the first meeting of the convention.

With the Tennessee PAC planning an all-out campaign to nominate Edward W. Carmack for Senator in the Democratic primary August 1, Director Kroll of CIO-PAC branded Carmack's opponent, Senator Kenneth D. McKellar as the leader of the southern reaction against the anti-poll tax bill and the permanent FEPC.

Allan S. Haywood, vice-president of the national CIO and Director of Organization made the final address of the convention.

John Brophy, Director of the CIO Industrial Union Councils, urged the delegates to support the CIO Executive Board's request that President Truman convene representatives of labor and industry to consider the problem of OPA and the growing need for wage increases.

The following officers were elected at the TIUC convention: Pres. W. A. Copeland, First Vice President Lawrence Marine, Secretary-Treasurer Matt Lynch, Vice Presidents B. R. Allen, C. N. Henderson, Henry White, H. S. Williams, Harold Marthenke, Edna Nowlin, Ed Orton, Paul Christopher, Blanche Evans, and C. W. Adams.

GLASS UNION VOTES NEW DRIVE

Meeting at their 7th annual convention in Buffalo, N. Y., the CIO Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers last week authorized the union's executive board to proceed with plans for an extensive campaign in the ceramic industry in Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania. Authority was granted the board to arrange for the employment of additional organizers.

The convention also voted to increase the salary of the main national officers by $500 a year and to put District presidents on a flat-salary plus expenses basis in place of the previous per-diem arrangement.

Guest speakers at the convention included Boris Stern of the Department of Labor, Hugh Thompson, CIO Regional Director and Father Boland.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS **By Rose H. Alschuler**

What Shall We Do Now?

On rainy days, hot days, or whenever that "what shall we do now" moment arrives, it's well to have a supply of games on hand. Parents with a good bag of tricks and riddles are a great asset. If you don't know any, we suggest you learn some! Ten cent stores are also a great help. They carry games such as: Anagrams, Authors, Bird, Flower and other card games, Dominoes, Jack Straws, Lotto, Parchesi, Ring Toss and soap bubbles. A good supply of games that children can play by themselves or with their parents is a small investment but a fine and continuous resource.

FIGHT AGAINST RISING RENTS

A joint campaign against rising rents has been undertaken in Rock Hill, S. C., by the CIO Textile Workers, the Machinists Union and Railroad Brotherhoods. Newspaper ads were published calling upon local citizens to join with trade unionists in resisting the persistent upward trend of house rents. This particular area was never under rent control.

Until OPA died the efforts of the labor unions, sparkplugged by TWUA Business Agent, A. B. Sanderson, was principally directed toward having OPA extend its control to Rock Hill and vicinity. Workers are being urged to resist rent raises and to use their collective bargaining power as protection against gouging.

SOAP BIG BUSINESS

Soap is under very tight control with the three largest companies controlling 80% of the business and one, Procter & Gamble (Ivory), leading the field with almost 40% by itself. The others are Lever Bros. (Lifebuoy) with about 20% and Colgate-Palmolive-Peet handling another 20%.—Senate Small Business Committee.

SO WHEN YOU BUY CLOTHING
SHIRTS, WORK CLOTHES,
NECKTIES AND GLOVES —
LOOK FOR THIS AMALGAMATED
UNION LABEL

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

WOMEN WIN LONG BATTLE

By ESTHER PETERSON
Legislative Representative, CIO Clothing Workers

ABOUT a week ago the women labor representatives here in Washington had real cause for celebration. The so-called Equal Rights Amendment — more accurately, the Unequal Rights Amendment— was finally brought to the floor of the Senate for a vote, and our side won! The vote was 38 for to 35 against, and even though the margin looks close it was better than it appears for a two-thirds majority is needed on a Constitutional amendment. So our opponents would have had to gather many more supporters to put this phony measure across.

It's about the only measure of this Congress where we can say "Look, we won!" It's too bad we couldn't say this about a good price control bill, a good housing bill, a good minimum wage bill, a good health bill. But we'll keep up our fight and we'll get these measures, too, in time. Defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment— which the CIO fought consistently — was merely holding our ground, not taking a step ahead.

The Women's Party, which has been the principal sponsor of this measure, greatly disliked having the amendment called up at this time. This amused us because they have been pressing so vigorously for action. In the final round-up it was our forces that really brought the measure to the floor and got a clear-cut vote.

This amendment has been kicked around for so many years that the people are tired of it, the Senators and Congressmen are tired of it, to say nothing of how the legislative representatives feel. However, its importance must not be under-estimated.

Passage of such an amendment would greatly retard the progress that women have made. This measure would jeopardize the obligation of the husband to support his family, it would jeopardize the rights of widows to get support from their husband's property, it could wipe out all the legislation that has been built up to protect working women.

The eight-hour day, a good meal period, suitable work and suitable working conditions, good chairs, lights, etc.—these things could have been wiped out. Also important was the threat to protection against unfair industrial home work and to minimum wages.

We who have fought for these minimum wage measures know that thousands of women are receiving at least subsistence wages because of the work of minimum wage boards in states which operate under a law for the protection of women, felt a great relief to know that this amendment was defeated and that these protections, at least for the time being, are not jeopardized.

We felt very sorry to see many of our friends in the Senate vote wrong on this measure. We can understand that many had to do it because of political commitments. The lesson is that all of us must get active in the parties and see that platforms which are drawn up in the future do not have this phony equal rights amendment among the provisions.

The immediate job to promote real equality lies in putting all of our efforts toward passage of the Equal Pay Bill. People who are genuinely interested in equality will forget this phony equal rights issue and make every effort to support this real measure. It is the next step ahead for women.

During the war women proved without a question that they can perform almost any kind of job. Without women's work the job of producing the equipment of war could not have been done.

Women are taking their places beside men in the labor movement and yet statistics on average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries show men's earnings at least 50% higher than those of women. And even in unskilled jobs, men's hourly earnings are 20% higher than women. Union contracts are gradually wiping out this great differential but not until we have Federal legislation will the problem really approach solution.

Check on your Senator's vote on the Equal Rights Amendment, tell him you are glad it's out of the way, and tell him to support the bill for Equal Pay for Equal Work as a real measure working for the equality of men and women.

GOVT. INDICTS MIMEO MONOPOLY

Every time a union brother turns a mimeograph handle he's helping make money for an illegal monopoly. But there are going to be some changes made!

That's the story from the Justice Dept., which announced last week the indictment of five mimeograph firms headed by A. B. Dick Co., and six of their officers, with "conspiracy to restrain and monopolize the mimeographing industry in violation of the Sherman antitrust act."

The illegal deals of A. B. Dick and friends, the indictment says, resulted during the war in serious shortages for the army, navy, government agencies and industrial concerns engaged in the war effort. The complaint seeks "such dissolution of the A. B. Dick Co., as will effectively end the monopoly."

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES **SEALS - STAMPS**

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

Teddy's *Union Made Supplies - For Unions*

Union Dues Buttons
Litho Metal Buttons
Celluloid Buttons
Steward Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Gold Label Buttons
Parade Caps
Committee Badges
Convention Badges
Swiss Embroidered Emblems
American Flags
Union Flags
Union Banners
Baseball Uniforms
Bowling Shirts
Secretary Cases
Brief Cases
Billfolds
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Gavels

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Phone: Central 9868 CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS Established 1905

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QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

ADVERTISING makes newspapers a big business, so labor can almost always expect to see the business point of view championed by the commercial press. Even the most virtuous fall under the fatal spell of the NAM, as witness the conduct of the NY Times on the fight to retain a strong OPA.

On July 23, a Times editorial writer, gazing into his crystal ball (and undoubtedly a full-page NAM advertisement) wrote of rising prices to this effect: "Practically all of this increase in living costs has been due chiefly to the elimination of food subsidies."

It's a lie! The OPA Daily Price Summary, which is prepared by expert economists and statisticians, reported on July 19 that, "It is estimated that of the 25% rise shown to date, about 2% can be attributed to the removal of . . . subsidies, with 23 of the 25% reflecting price increases that had no subsidy counterpart."

★ ★ ★

New York Times news story, July 21: "Organized and publicized 'strikes' are a negligible factor . . . according to most merchants."

New York Times weekly roundup, July 21: "Buyer's strikes gained in popularity. Big city retail markets cancelled meat orders because their customers could not or would not pay peak prices."

★ ★ ★

George Seldes' weekly, IN FACT, which specializes in rooting out newspaper lies, exposed another piece of press fakery on OPA last week: ". . . the main Scripps-Howard chain paper, the NY World-Telegram . . . reported July 6 'BIG STOCK SUPPLY DROPS MEAT PRICES'. Under this false headline the facts were given: 'Prices at Chicago for steers which initially soared from a standing start of $18 per hundredweight to $22.50, dropped back to $22.25."

★ ★ ★

In the Senate debate this week, before the passage of the OPA Bill, Texas Senator, W. Lee ("Pass-the-biscuits-Pappy") O'Daniel, thundered that the only inflation now existent is "in the minds and brains of these bureaucrats in Washington."

It's a lie! And a whopper of a lie at that! The Senator doesn't have to look further than his own backyard. Down in Texas his son, a property owner, raised rents so high on the apartment of a recently returned overseas vet that angry veterans picketed in protest.

And perhaps these figures will also help the Senator. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that since OPA expired on July 1, basic foodstuffs have risen more than 34%. After the death of OPA, Dun & Bradstreet reported wholesale food prices were at their highest level since July 29, 1920.

If the Senator can tear himself away from his suite at the luxurious Hotel Washington and look in on a neighborhood grocer he can get all the facts he wants—if he's interested.

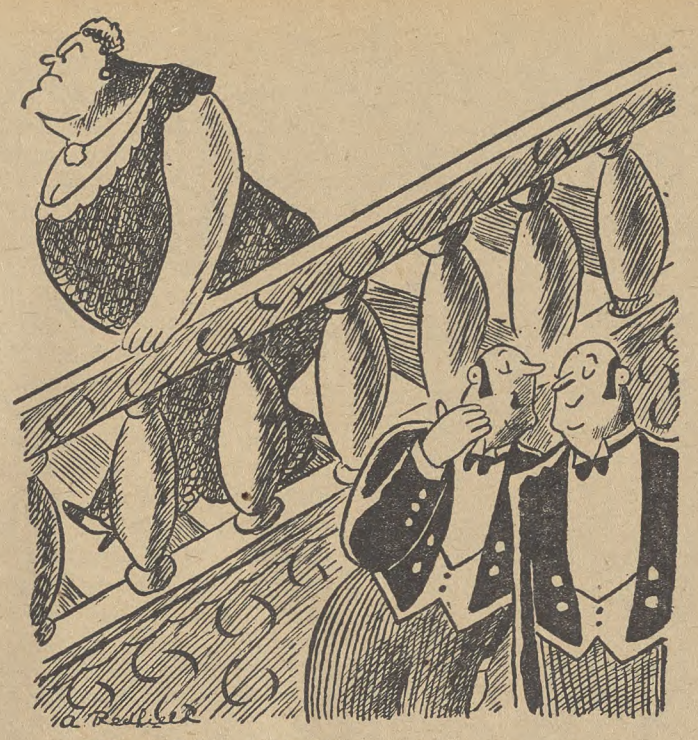
★ ★ ★

One Ernie Adamson, counsel for the House un-American Committee on un-American activities, famous for protesting that America is not a "democracy," stated after a hasty trip to the atomic energy plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., that "subversive" groups down there were endangering our security. Said Mr. Adamson: "The security officers at Oak Ridge think that the peace and security of the United States is definitely in danger."

It's a lie! Col. E. E. Kirkpatrick, Manhattan district engineer, stated that no such statement was made or authorized by any of the security officers.

Col. David E. Shaw, security officer of the Manhattan project added: "I have not said that I consider the security of the Manhattan project in jeopardy as the result of any activity of any current group at Oak Ridge."

NOVEL TELLS FACTS OF UNION LIFE



"The cook just decided to go on a buyers strike."

THOMAS BELL's "There Comes A Time" is a fine and honest book, a story told with warmth and understanding of ordinary people.

It's the story of Joel Pane, who came to New York City from a Western Pennsylvania steel town at the age of twenty, eager to storm the topmost towers of the big city.

To start his climb to the top, Joel started working as a clerk in a large bank but at the end of 20 years he was still a clerk, though he now had the exalted title of head teller and received $2400 a year.

Meanwhile, he had become happily married, had two children and an apartment in the Bronx.

But Joel himself had become troubled. His adolescent dreams about carving out a niche for himself among the greats of the world had been buried in the reality of everyday living. Joel was aware constantly of a sense of loneliness, a lack of place and purpose for himself in the world.

Not until the CIO Office Workers Union started their campaign to unionize the bank in which he worked, involving Joel in union activity, did he find that there was a definite place in the world for him.

In the round of union activities, in the fight for a decent salary, better working conditions—Joel discovered a new purpose in living. More and more as he was drawn into union activity—speaking at meetings, taking part in the election of President Roosevelt through the American Labor Party, fighting against discrimination—he became aware of the rich life which trade union activity opens to its membership.

He became aware too that as a citizen and a union member he could have a voice in his government and in setting down what his wages and working conditions should be.

This is an exciting book and union readers will enjoy particularly the scenes at the bargaining table between workers' representatives and the employers as the employes slowly realize that they have a right to talk up to the once-feared "bosses."

There's a love story in the book, a warm, sweet story of the relationship between Joel and his wife Nancy which is never oversentimental, never over-idealized, but just about the way love is.

Thomas Bell has written a book that cannot be dismissed as "propaganda," for his people are always alive, their problems always real. They grow naturally into their convictions and ideals.

It's a splendid book on the part unions play in advancing the welfare of our people and in enriching the whole stream of American life.

"There Comes A Time," by Thomas Bell, published by Little, Brown & Company, $2.50.

NEW BILL FITS LABOR'S NEEDS

"LABOR needs, and is asking for, the lighted lamp of education," Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D., Wis.) declared as he introduced a bill in the House, (HR-7108), to establish a Labor Extension Service under the Dept. of Labor. The bill would authorize grants-in-aid to educational institutions to make such a service available to the workers.

Co-sponsored by Rep. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) the Labor Extension Service Bill will, provide "for the diffusion of more useful knowledge among workers so that, as employes and citizens, they may conduct themselves with intelligence and responsibility, conscious of the rights and duties that the spread of economic and political democracy is laying upon them."

CIO Pres. Phil Murray had previously endorsed the aim of the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education seeking to set-up just such a Labor Extension Service as Rep. Biemiller's bill would establish. Pres. Murray stated that "the nation's farmers have had the benefits of the Agricultural Extension Service for many years, and it is high time the Labor Department supplied an extension service to the many workers upon whom so much of the country's future prosperity depends."

Pamphlet Reviews

CIO CALLS ON DIXIE PASTORS

THE Church and the CIO Must Co-operate," a new pamphlet issued by the CIO Southern Organizing Committee, declares the CIO welcomes the aid of all Southern clergymen in developing good union leadership.

"The CIO anxiously desires that the right type of men and women assume the leadership of the unions it is now setting up in your town and throughout the South.

"The CIO invites you to take full advantage of this opportunity and it asks you to invite CIO representatives and union leaders now in your town to become acquainted with you and your Church through the close personal contact that is so essential to complete understanding."

The pamphlet declares that "ministers . . . should be the guardians of the spiritual and moral welfare" of CIO members. "The Church . . . and the CIO should cooperate more closely in the fight for a more abundant life."

Copies of the leaflet may be obtained from the Organizing Committee, 79½ Poplar Street, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

★ ★ ★

In a pamphlet entitled "Workmen's Compensation in Ontario, Canada," the Pennsylvania CIO Industrial Union Council presents the results of the CIO's investigation comparing Pennsylvania's compensation law with Ontario's.

The Ontario law is characterized as "humane-efficient-right." The premium rates are lower than those charged employers in the Keystone State, and injured workingmen are paid much more promptly.

The pamphlet urges improvement of the Pennsylvania statute until compensation provides "better recompense for accidents to workingmen in their employment without unduly burdening the employer."

"Workmen's Compensation in Ontario, Canada" may be secured from the Penna. Industrial Union Council, 508 Dauphin Bldg., Harrisburg, Penna.

URGES NATIONAL HEALTH ACT

WRITING in the July issue of Forum Magazine, Kermit Eby, Director of the CIO Department of Education and Research, stated the case for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, declaring that "health is a matter for national concern and national action."

Quoting figures, Eby showed that about 75% of all American families need financial assistance to pay their medical bills. Families with incomes of less than $3,000 a year require financial aid to pay their medical bills and in case of serious illness find themselves heavily in debt. Health is then neglected and the family does everything possible to avoid the expense of a physician.

The cost of the National Health Act would be paid through small regular contributions from the workers and employers, as well as from the government, similar to the pre-payment plan now provided under the old age and unemployment insurance systems.

Eby stated "we believe in a federal system because under it our members and all working people can obtain for themselves and their families complete medical and hospital care by small regular contributions. It will spread the risk, lower the cost and break down financial barriers between the patient and the doctor or hospital."

CIO BOOK-LIST

THE CIO Department of Education and Research has just issued its latest bibliography of CIO books and pamphlets including a list of union periodicals as well as the addresses of all CIO intl. unions.

The bibliography is divided into 14 sections dealing with some of the various phases of union activity, ranging from union history and collective bargaining through labor and social legislation, political action and labor's part in international relations.

Books and pamphlets are listed as to date of publication, costs, and where the selected book or pamphlet may be obtained. Copies of the bibliography may be secured by addressing the CIO Department of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

CONDEMNS BRITISH PALESTINE TACTICS

British strong-arm methods in Palestine following bombing of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem brought a renewed plea last week from Rep. Emanuel Cellar (D., N. Y.), for American influence to restore peace and Jewish rights in the Holy Land, Federated Press reported.

Cellar asked for a cessation of force, freedom of Jewish prisoners, and a "forthright decision on the highest possible level to admit immediately into Palestine 100,000 Jews."

the ADVENTURES of

JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

JIM AND WOODY ARE STARTLED WHEN KIT, THEIR PRETTY FACTORY WORKER COMPANION ON THE JOURNEY TO WARRENTOWN, PASSES THEM WITHOUT RE-COGNITION !

I'LL FOLLOW HER, WOODY. IF SHE DIDN'T RECOGNIZE US, THERE'S A REASON — AND WE HAVE TO FIND OUT WHAT IT IS !

THAT'S FUNNY. I DIDN'T SEE HER IN THE CAR AHEAD. I WONDER IF...

IT'S MR. CARRUTHERS — OWNER OF THE PLANT BACK HOME! IF HE SEES US TO-GETHER ON THE TRAIN YOU'D JUST AS WELL BUY YOUR TICKET BACK NOW !

JIM ! SHHH !

KIT !. WHAT'S ALL THE MYSTERY ABOUT ?

STEP BACK — QUICK — BEFORE HE SEES US !

HE?

SO THAT'S WHY YOU PRETENDED NOT TO RECOGNIZE US ?

UH-HUH .

POINT HIM OUT TO ME, KIT —

HE'S THAT MAN WITH THE CIGAR !

HMMM... SO THAT'S OLD MAN CARRUTHERS. I GUESS HE SPELLS TROUBLE !

MORE TROUBLE THAN WE EVER BARGAINED FOR. THIS SURE PUTS A SNAG IN OUR PLANS.

HOW COME, KIT !

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Mountains And Mice

Last week the House voted some minor improvements in the Social Security Act. It's likely that the Senate will endorse the action before adjournment.

In terms of the tremendous need for liberalization of Social Security, the House improvements are pretty meager.

Principally, they (1) retain old age insurance tax at 1% for another year; (2) increase by $5 a month the U. S. contribution to states for payment of needy aged and other pensions—in some of the wealthier states; (3) makes unemployment compensation available to seamen; and (4) gives old age insurance protection to vets for three years after they leave the army.

As liberal Rep. Helen Douglas D. Calif.), commented: "Here again we have another tragic case where the mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse. H.H. 7037 . . . is totally inadequate from any point of view."

CIO and other liberal organizations testified at length before the House Ways & Means Committee on the subject. They showed the need for more uniformity in benefit payments, for provisions to give the needy in poor states the same break as needed in the wealthier states—and above all, a simplification of the present jumbled, complicated federal-state system.

The Ways & Means Committee reported and the House—with no alternative—passed H.R. 7037. It's better than nothing; but not much better.

Danger Reduced

The Elliott rider to the NLRB appropriations bill, which would have scooped hundreds of thousands of workers out of Wagner Act benefits, has been rebuffed.

Thanks to firm Senate resistance, the rider was rejected on several occasions, but it wasn't completely defeated.

The rider would have barred NLRB funds in cases of workers defined by the Social Security Act as farm workers. That Act goes a long way from the farm in its definition, and would have included industrial workers in all sorts of food and processing plants.

As finally adopted, the rider bars the NLRB from acting in cases of farm workers, as defined in the Wage-Hour Act. In case you didn't know it, "Wage-Hour farmers" are much different from "Social Security farmers." Accordingly, few people in unions or eligible for unions will be affected by the rider.

But labor should remind candidates for office: we don't want vital bills passed in the form of half-baked riders.

Two Phony Propositions

The score is 1-1 on constitutional amendments which don't mean what they say.

The so-called "equal rights amendment"—also known as the "gold brick" proposal—failed to muster the necessary votes in the Senate. It would have written into the Constitution a clause that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States nor any State on account of sex."

That sounds good—but would have eliminated every progressive measure adopted in the past 50 years to give special protection to women on such matters as working hours, industrial safety, night work, etc.

More sinister is a proposed amendment suddenly reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee with an 8-3 majority.

This one, sponsored by Sen. Andrews (D. Fla.), would fit into the Bill of Rights as an eleventh section.

The Andrews amendment would guarantee "the inherent right of a person to work and bargain freely with his employer, individually or collectively . . ."

This proposal is aimed at giving an air of righteousness to the scab and the strikebreaker, the fink and the company stooge.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control	Congress passed amendment - ridden version that won't "hold the line" against inflation.	Signed by Pres. Truman and has become law.	Remember in November!
Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill S 1592	Provides long range housing and slum clearance program necessary to give U. S. badly needed homes.	Passed by Senate; House Banking Committee dawdling on hearings.	Wire your Congressman and members of House Banking Committee to pass this bill. Only a few days left to act.
Minimum Wage S 1349 HR 3914	Lifts minimum pay to 65c. Senate added inflationary Pace rider, despite Pres. Truman's threat to veto, and thus kill bill.	Passed by Senate; 142 Congressmen have signed discharge petition to force debate and vote.	Ask Representatives to sign discharge petition and vote for bill without amendments.
Truman Anti-strike Bill S. 2255 HR 6578	Provides basis for outlawing strikes, squashing unions, drafting strikers.	Senate passed somewhat milder version. Bill now in House Rules Committee.	Write Senators and Congressmen to vote against bill if it comes up again.
Amputees Auto Bill HR 6114	Provides govt. gift of specially equipped auto to every vet who lost limb during war service.	Bottled up by Rankin's Veterans Committee. Petition to bring bill up for vote has more than 169 signatures.	Wire Congressman to sign discharge petition and vote for bill.
Andrews Bill HR 6035 S 2140	Bails out employers for wages of workers fired under illegal "super-seniority" scheme for vets.	Passed by House; now on Senate calendar.	Wire your Senator to vote against bill.
GI Terminal Pay Bill HR 4051	Would pay enlisted vets for unused furlough time. Senate voted to pay in 5-year bonds; House earlier had asked cash payments.	Due for second vote in House on question of bonds vs. cash.	Ask Congressman to vote for bill — and preferably for cash payments.
Labor Education Extension Bill HR 7108	Provides a federal-state program, thru colleges and schools, for labor education work.	Introduced in House by Reps. Biemiller, Kefauver; similar bill to be introduced in Senate.	Ask your Congressmen to support this bill.
Anti-Poll-tax Bill HR 7	Would end polltax payments in seven southern states.	Passed by House, pigeon-holed in Senate.	Wire Senators to force vote, fight filibuster and pass bill.
Gwynne Bill HR 2788	Changes statute of limitations, would upset workers' claims on wage-hour and other cases.	Passed by House; now on Senate calendar for possible early vote.	Wire your Senators to vote against bill.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

What's Doing On Capitol Hill

Congress, about ready to wind up one of the most sterile sessions in years, is cantering through a variety of important bills. House and Senate will probably adjourn by the end of this week.

It is unlikely that highly important labor and social legislation will be passed before the Congressmen head to their home districts to round up votes for the coming elections.

Here's a check-list on some of the important items on the Congressional calendar:

ATOMIC ENERGY: A joint conference committee has worked out a compromise on the Atomic Control bill which Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.), sponsor of the measure, calls "satisfactory."

The conference knocked out most of the House provisions aimed at setting up joint military-monopoly corporation control.

Most important, the atomic commission will be in civilian hands, and will have wide powers for using out newest, most potentially important asset in the public interest.

PUBLIC HOUSING: Pres. Truman has finally advised Congress of the "urgency" of passing the Wagner-Ellender-Taft public housing bill. Approved by the Senate, the bill has been a-mouldering in the House Banking Committee, thanks to obstructionism by the Republicans and inactivity by the Democrats.

This bill must pass if the nation is to work itself out of the current housing mess. Wire your Congressman and Rep. Spence (D. Ky.), Banking Committee chairman, today. Demand fast action so that the bill may be voted upon before Congress adjourns.

POLL TAX: Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.), scared the shirts off a good many Senators last week when he tacked an anti-polltax amendment to the tidelands oil bill.

Poll taxers and northern reactionaries, who have used the rider method against labor on a dozen occasions, screamed with false outrage.

However, Sen. Barkley has promised that H.R. 7 will come up for debate and vote before adjournment. Wire your Senators today to vote for a short debate—and to vote for the bill. Send your wire NOW!

How They Voted

In an early issue, The CIO NEWS will carry a complete voting record of the Senate and House of Representatives on many important bills of this session of Congress.

The record will appear as a special supplement of The CIO NEWS, and will contain a check-list on what happened to labor-sponsored legislation.

The supplement will be available for special bulk distribution at low prices.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

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August 5, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

'AMERICA IS ON TRIAL'

Two Negroes and their wives were shot to death this week by lynchers at Monroe, Ga. Mary Frances Boyce, sister of May Dorsey, one of the victims, is comforted by the Rev. James Maddox (right), as they look at Mrs. Dorsey's body. Her husband's body is at the left. CIO demanded apprehension and trial of the murderers, said "America itself is on trial." For details, see page 2.

PROTEST

TO TRUMAN

Delegations from Negro organizations marched this week to the White House, in Washington, D. C., to protest to President Truman the lynching of two Negro men and their wives at Monroe, Ga.

FIFTEEN lynchings since January 1! Six in the last month!

An aroused nation bitterly protested this week the latest mass murder—that of two Negro men and their wives who were bound and riddled with bullets by a gang of 30 white men in Georgia.

CIO and other liberal groups by the hundreds demanded that President Truman act immediately to apprehend the killers of Roger Malcolm, farmhand, and George Dorsey, a World War II veteran, at Monroe, Ga.

Nearly $30,000 in rewards have been offered for information leading to arrest of the lynchers—$5,000 of it by the CIO Natl. Maritime Union.

The crime that rocked the nation was followed within the week by the murders of two other Southern Negroes:

1. Harrison Johnson, sharecropper, who was shot six times and beaten with a gun butt near Eatonton, Ga. Tavernkeeper John Holt, accused of the killing, said Johnson attempted to attack him and his family with a knife. Eatonton officials were unable to describe or identify the knife.

2. Leon McTatie, tenant farmer, who was whipped to death by six white men near Lexington, Miss. The men accused McTatie of stealing a saddle. He denied it. The persons who stole the saddle later confessed, Sheriff W. L. Murtagh, said.

Protests to President Truman and Attorney General Clark from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, chairman of the Natl. CIO to Abolish Discrimination, urged that "the full powers of your administration be used to supplement the efforts of the admittedly impotent local officials to apprehend and promptly bring to justice those guilty."

Carey said: "The time for expressing shame has gone. Prompt and effective action by your administration is demanded now, in order to prevent a continued domination of an intolerant, irresponsible government, false to its duty as an elected government, operating on the theory that nothing can be done when a mob of citizens sets aside the orderly process of justice to mete out its own punishment and to force upon an unwilling public its code of social behavior.

"Your office, our theory of law and justice and America itself is on trial. We cannot demand justice in Poland and other parts of the world in the face of the abdigation of responsibility by our elected officials sworn to uphold the laws and Constitution of the U. S."

Clark said that President Truman, who has not issued a statement personally, has "expressed to me his horror at the crime, and his sympathy for the families of the victims.

"He has asked," continued Clark, "that the Dept. of Justice report its progress in the investigation and proceed with all its resources to investigate this and any other crimes of oppression to ascertain if any Federal statute can be applied to the apprehension and prosecution of the criminals."

Both state, and Federal officials (who do not have authority in local murder cases) were investigating, but were hampered by a tied-tongue tradition that makes it "inadvisable" for white or Negro people in the South to expose lynchers.

It was reported that the leader and five of the mob who lynched the two Negro couples have been identified, but action is impossible now in the absence of conclusive evidence.

There was one witness, J. Loy Harrison, prosperous white farmer, who had freed Malcolm from jail on a $600 bond.

Malcolm had been accused of stabbing a former employer. Malcolm and Dorsey were employed on Harrison's farm. He described them as good workers.

Harrison, after freeing Malcolm, drove the Negro couples toward his farm, but was stopped on the road by the white gang which forced the Negroes out of the car, took them to a nearby field, and shot them, Harrison said. Harrison declared he did not know the names of any of the murderers.

Demonstrations throughout the nation and a march by the Natl. Negro Congress of nearly a thousand people to the White House in Washington protested the lynchings. A rally by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare drew more than 2,000 people in the nation's capital.

The Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People offered $10,000 reward for the apprehension of the Monroe murderers, matching a sum posted by Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia.

Meanwhile, the Ku Klux Klan, which has instigated lynchings in the past, was under attack.

Clark said Federal agents are investigating the KKK in seven states.

N. Y. State, meantime, outlawed the Klan by court order, turning over a list of the secret organization's 1,000 officers and members to the FBI for action.

In Kentucky, the state filed suit in circuit court asking immediate dissolution of the KKK charter on the grounds that the organization was a "lawless, seditious one of Nazi tendency, whose sole purpose is to create division and dissension in the U. S."

Polltax Upheld

A PRESENT FOR BILBO

SENATORS from the seven polltax states, banding together to keep their power, succeeded this week in preventing a vote on HR 7, which would have outlawed the tax and probably would have resulted in the election of more liberal Congressmen from many southern districts.

The test came on a motion to apply the rule of cloture—limited debate—to the polltax discussion. Cloture can be adopted only by a two-thirds vote. Thirty-nine Senators voted for it, 33 against—far short of two-thirds.

Since the southern Senators have promised a filibuster if the bill comes up, it appears likely that the bill is dead for this session of Congress.

Twenty-three Democrats, 15 Republicans and one Progressive voted for cloture (R). Twenty-six Democrats and seven Republicans voted against (W). Twenty-four Senators did not vote (NV).

ALABAMA
Swift, G. Robin (D)....W
Hill, Lister (D)....W

ARIZONA
Hayden, Carl (D)....W
McFarland, Ernest W. (D)....W

ARKANSAS
McClellan, John L. (D)....W
Fulbright, J. William (D)....W

CALIFORNIA
Downey, Sheridan (D)....R
Knowland, Thomas J. (R)....R

COLORADO
Johnson, Edwin C. (D)....R
Milliken, Eugene D. (R)....W

CONNECTICUT
Hart, Thomas C. (R)....W
McMahon, Brian (D)....R

DELAWARE
Tunnell, James M. (D)....R
Buck, C. Douglass (R)....NV

FLORIDA
Andrews, Charles O. (D)....W
Pepper Claude (D)....R

GEORGIA
George, Walter F. (D)....W
Russell, Richard B. (D)....W

IDAHO
Gossett, Charles C. (D)....W
Taylor, Glen H. (D)....R

ILLINOIS
Brooks, C. Wayland (R)....NV
Lucas, Scott W. (D)....NV

INDIANA
Willis, Raymond E. (R)....NV
Capehart, Homer E. (R)....NV

IOWA
Hickenlooper, Bourke M. (R) NV
Wilson, George A. (R)....NV

KANSAS
Capper, Arthur (R)....R
Reed, Clyde M. (R)....R

KENTUCKY
Barkley, Alben W. (D)....R
Stanfill, William A. (R)....NV

LOUISIANA
Ellender, Allen J. (D)....NV
Overton, John H. (D)....W

MAINE
Brewster, Owen (R)....NV
White, Wallace H., Jr. (R)....W

MARYLAND
Radcliffe, George L. (D)....W
Tydings, Millard E. (D)....NV

MASSACHUSETTS
Saltonstall, Leverett (R)....NV
Walsh, David I. (D)....R

MICHIGAN
Ferguson, Homer (R)....R
Vandenberg, Arthur H. (R)....R

MINNESOTA
Ball, Joseph H. (R)....R
Shipstead, Henrik (R)....NV

MISSISSIPPI
Bilbo, Theodore G. (D)....W
Eastland, James O. (D)....W

MISSOURI
Briggs, Frank P. (D)....NV
Donnell, Forrest (R)....R

MONTANA
Murray, James E. (D)....R
Wheeler, Burton K. (D)....W

NEBRASKA
Butler, Hugh (R)....NV
Wherry, Kenneth S. (R)....R

NEVADA
McCarran, Pat (D)....W
Carville, Edward P. (D)....NV

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Bridges, Styles (R)....W
Tobey, Charles W. (R)....NV

NEW JERSEY
Hawkes, Albert W. (R)....NV
Smith, H. Alexander (R)....R

NEW MEXICO
Chavez, Dennis (D)....R
Hatch, Carl A. (D)....NV

NEW YORK
Mead, James M. (D)....R
Wagner, Robert F. (D)....R

NORTH CAROLINA
Bailey, Josiah W. (D)....NV
Hoey, Clyde R. (D)....W

NORTH DAKOTA
Langer, William (R)....R
Young, Milton R. (R)....W

OHIO
Huffman, James (D)....R
Taft, Robert (R)....R

OKLAHOMA
Moore, E. H. (R)....W
Thomas, Elmer (D)....R

OREGON
Cordon, Guy (R)....R
Morse, Wayne (R)....R

PENNSYLVANIA
Guffey, Joseph F. (D)....R
Myers, Francis J. (D)....R

RHODE ISLAND
Gerry, Peter G. (D)....W
Green, Theo. Francis (D)....R

SOUTH CAROLINA
Johnston, Olin D. (D)....W
Maybank, Burnet (D)....W

SOUTH DAKOTA
Bushfield, Harlan J. (R)....NV
Gurney, Chan (R)....W

TENNESSEE
McKellar, Kenneth (D)....W
Stewart, Tom (D)....W

TEXAS
Connally, Tom (D)....W
O'Daniel, W. Lee (D)....W

UTAH
Murdock, Abe (D)....R
Thomas, Elbert B. (D)....R

VERMONT
Aiken, George D. (R)....NV
Austin, Warren (R)....R

VIRGINIA
Byrd, Harry Flood (D)....W
Burch, Thomas (D)....W

WASHINGTON
Magnuson, Warren G. (D)....R
Mitchell, Hugh B. (D)....R

WEST VIRGINIA
Kilgore, Harley M. (D)....R
Revercomb, Chapman (R)....NV

WISCONSIN
LaFollette, Robt. M. (Prog.)..R
Wiley, Alexander (R)....R

WYOMING
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D)....R
Robertson, Edward V. (R)....NV

Not voting but registered as favoring cloture were: Aiken (R. Vt.); Lucas (D. Ill.); Briggs (D. Mo.); Tobey (R. N.H.); Hickenlooper (R. Ia.). Against cloture: Carville (D. Nev.); Bailey (D. N. C.-; Ellender (D. La.).

Courtesy, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

WHILE VETS HUNT HOMES!

WHAT happens when the demands of millions of veterans and workers for better homes run up against the opposition of the real estate interests, the knifing tactics of Republican Congressmen and a lack of energy upon the part of the Democrats?

The answer was spelled out in one-syllable words last week. The bill was killed.

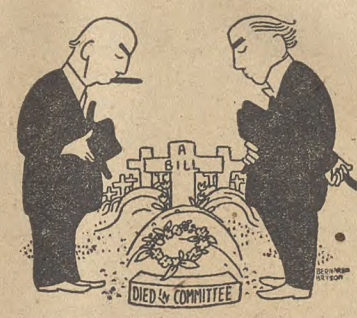
The decision came in the House Banking & Currency Committee, which had had the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill on its docket for months. The Committee decided that it would be unable to report out the bill in time for action by the current session of Congress.

While the committee concluded its pondering, scores of representatives from local real estate interests were clamoring for a chance to get their speeches on the record—most of them aiming to prove that public housing in the midst of the nation's worst homes crisis was socialism.

Failure to get action on the W-E-T bill—even though President Truman belatedly called upon Administration forces on Capitol Hill to hurry it through—brought a prediction from Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt that the entire veterans homes emergency project will be jeopardized.

Wyatt said that the Natl. Housing Agency had relied on the W-E-T bill "to provide vitally needed rental housing, particularly for veterans in the low and middle income brackets. It makes our job that much harder, and in the end, if we are to meet the goals of the emergency program as well as meeting the housing problems of the nation as a whole, we must have such legislation," he added.

"If a special session of Congress is called, we hope and expect that the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill will be high on the calendar. If there is no special session, we will ask for this legislation as soon as the Congress is convened in regular session."



How the big vested interests of the real estate industry consider the situation was revealed in a statement by Herbert Nelson of the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, who termed the demands for a public housing bill "a clever propaganda phrase."

In Congress liberal Rep. Charles Savage (D. Wash.) warned his colleagues that the House would have difficulty in providing alibis for their inaction to the hard-pressed vets.

"Our explanation that we did not have time to act on this bill will not satisfy the veteran who spends hours out of each day seeking a home.

"Let us recognize frankly that we are in this position because of the calculated opposition of certain highly organized real estate interests to any realistic housing program. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by the real estate lobby to defeat the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill. . . .

"For the moment, the will of the people, and I truly believe, the will of Congress have been nullified by a subtly conceived strategy of filibuster and obstruction by the reactionaries on the committee."

And Rep. Rowan (D. Ill.) commented that the "great mass of veterans, those who can pay no more than $5,000 or $6,000, those who are not prepared to buy at all and those in the lowest-income group who need public low-rent housing—for all these veterans, the W-E-T bill will remain as 'must' legislation."

GRAVEYARD CONGRESS

THE last session of Congress has been chiefly noteworthy for smothering, strangling, cutting up and burying major legislation urgently needed for the welfare and security of the American people.

The murder of price control was one of its worst crimes. But it has also been responsible for burying housing, health, anti-polltax, FEPC and 65c minimum wage legislation, and for many other offenses against the public interest.

As they pass, on their way home, through the graveyard they have filled with the people's frustrated hopes, the reactionary majority of Congressmen may well try to whistle to keep up their courage. For, between now and November, they must make an accounting to the people they have wronged.

On the other hand, the minority of progressive Congressmen who fought a good fight on all these issues can point to their records and say, "We fought for you, now fight for us—and send more like us to Congress."

The CIO NEWS has published the voting records of both Senate and House on each major issue, as action was taken. It is now preparing, in cooperation with the CIO Legislative Department and Political Action Committee, to publish a special supplement in which these records will be assembled together.

If the voters are to get the action they want from the next Congress, they must study the records of their Congressmen and Senators on all matters which vitally affect our interests. They must also ask new candidates how they stand on these issues.

Only so can we vote intelligently and not be tricked into voting for our enemies by campaign oratory and the raising of false and inconsequential issues.

ANOTHER SURRENDER

THE failure of the Senate to act on the anti-polltax bill is another disgraceful surrender to reactionary minority rule.

Everybody knows that this bill, repeatedly passed by the House, would be enacted if it actually came to a Senate vote.

But a small polltax minority has been able to defeat the will of the majority by filibusters and other maneuvers to prevent a vote.

It has only succeeded, however, through the collusion and appeasement policies of proclaimed opponents of the polltax, who could easily squelch a filibuster and pass the bill if they all voted for a cloture motion to limit debate.

There is some encouragement, however, in the fact that for the first time a majority of the Senate voted for cloture on this issue, though the vote of 39 to 33 still fell short of the necesary two-thirds majority.

So long as 10 million Americans are effectively denied the right to vote by the polltax, this issue will and must be kept alive.

The polltax is one of the chief reasons why Congress so repeatedly fails to reflect the progressive wishes of most Americans.

A Gallup survey shows that only 55% of adult American citizens voted in the last elections, as compared with 80% of the citizens in the recent French and Italian elections, 76% in Britain and 74% in Canada.

The polltax is one of the reasons for this sad commentary on American democracy. But it is not the only reason.

If we are to abolish the polltax and make our democarcy really effective, many more voters will have to do their democratic duty and turn out to the polls. To get out the vote is one of PAC's main aims. Let's get behind it.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

JUVENILE question of the week: "O Pa, is OPA better than No-PA—or should it be pronounced Oh Pay?"

Ask your Congressman, Junior. After all the price raises he ordered OPA to make, all I know is that I'm left with No Pay.

•

HAVING RAPED price control and fathered an illegitimate inflation, Congress decided on a somewhat belated marriage to legitimize its offspring.

Then it left OPA, without alimony, trying to make it responsible for inflation hereafter.

•

AFTER A DEPARTING Congress has left behind it footprints on the prostrate body of labor, now comes Mr. Robert Wason, president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, proclaiming that labor unions have become a "super-government."

The NAM must be a "super-duper-government" then.

•

SUCH HUMILITY, Mr. Wason!

The NAM says to Congress, "Destroy price control," and Congress meekly obeys.

The NAM demands more profits, and pronto. Congress nearly trips in its haste to abolish the excess profits tax.

The NAM frowns on full employment, health, housing, minimum wage legislation. Congress says, "Perish the thought!"

The NAM loves the anti-labor Case and Hobbs bills, and Congress says, "Me too."

Each time the NAM takes snuff, Congress sneezes.

It has been to your NAM, Mr. Wason, like a mid-Victorian wife, "who trembles with joy when you give her a smile, and bursts into tears at your frown."

•

AND YET, with what unctuous humility, Uriah Wason, do you disclaim all earthly power and say labor is the "super-government!"

We dub you Uriah, since you must be modeling your NAM career on the famous success story of the so "humble" Uriah Heap. Just so humble did he proclaim himself each time he extended his grasping dominion over his superiors."

•

OR PERHAPS you and your big-business associates have been reading about another Dickens' character, the widow lady who always got her way, and had the rest of the household waiting on her hand and foot, by constantly bewailing that she was "a poor lone body that nobody loves."

•

WHILE BIG BUSINESS bewails that nobody loves it, and that labor is getting all the governmental affection, it is very comfortably improving its star-boarder status in our national household.

A Commerce Dept. report on profits for the first quarter of this year reveals that, in some industries, "production and sales broke all previous records and, with the elimination of the excess profits tax and some reduction in other corporate levies, it was almost inevitable that net earnings would reach new highs."

Despite the big strikes during the first quarter, Poor's Investment Advisory Service reports that "almost half the manufacturing companies included in the tabulation showed higher first-quarter profits after taxes than a year ago, and more than a fourth of those with increases had gains exceeding 100%"

Standard & Poor's Outlook predicts both "high corporate profits and more liberal dividend payments." It also declares that "profits in prospect for industrial corporations generally over the next few years are likely to make 1929 and 1937 look small by comparison."

•

AS FOR "super-government" labor, to use another Dickens' analogy, it has been getting the kind of treatment accorded to Oliver Twist in Dotheboys Hall.

How horrified was the schoolmaster who was "doing the boys," when Oliver Twist asked for a second helping of the weak gruel, which was all the boys got!

And how shocked were the profiteers at labor's "exorbitant demands," when the CIO asked higher wages to maintain the workers' take-home pay!

Yet the June issue of "The Labor Market," published by the U. S. Employment Service, reports that the settlement of most major labor disputes "left the average factory worker, who had three dependents, with about 11% less 'real' wages—purchasing power—in March, 1946, than he had the year before."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

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LABOR'S WORLD

EXPERIENCES in the Soviet Union during the recent meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions have been the subject of recent articles by two of the CIO delegates—Sec. Treas. James B. Carey, writing in the New Republic, and UAW-CIO Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas, writing in the union's monthly, Ammunition.

Thomas, acknowledging that he doesn't pretend to be an expert after 10 days' visit, found much to interest him in the Soviet auto workers union.

"No closed shops exist in Soviet industry," he wrote. "This does not create much of an organizational problem for the unions. Since the union administers the health, safety, social security, educational, cultural and vacation benefits for Soviet workers, the incentive for union membership is very strong indeed.

"The union in the Stalin auto plant also has charge of the very large and well-equipped summer camp run for the benefit of the workers' children. All of the kids are given at least one month at the camp during this summer.

"THERE are few strikes in Soviet factories, although the existence of the right to strike is very strongly emphasized. While I was in Moscow, the trade union papers were full of criticism for the leadership of the local union in one plant for failure to take strike action.

"It appeared that this local leadership has been fighting for some months to improve ventilation for workers in one of the plant's departments. They had run up against a stone wall of resistance from plant management. Their decision to avoid strike action and to carry the grievance up through channels to top union and industry officials was blasted as disloyalty to their workers.

"Plant management came in for some hot criticism, too, and was, I understand, demoted to a less important assignment."

The average Russian, Thomas commented, doesn't know "a great deal" about what is going on in the U. S.; "he knows as little about us as we know about him, although we probably have a big edge when it comes to misinformation."

SEC.-TREAS CAREY commented that he had noticed no visible evidence of the so-called "Iron Curtain" on his trip to Moscow, and talked of the willingness to join in compromise resolutions exhibited by the Soviet union leaders at the WFTU meeting.

He spoke of the different viewpoints of persons living under the Communist regime, and cited the case of a professional woman who had heard of the recent maritime labor dispute in the U. S.

She couldn't understand why—since the unions and the public were strong in support of the U. S. maritime workers' wage demands—the employers wouldn't grant the requested wage increases.

Carey contrasted the success of the WFTU meeting, with its atmosphere of cooperation and compromise, with less successful international conferences of government agencies.

★ ★ ★

LOMBARDO Toledano, head of the Latin American Federation of Labor, took time out recently to nail lies in the Mexican press that he had returned from the Moscow meeting of the WFTU with instructions from the Soviet government to "begin a great popular crusade against the U. S., thus breaking the cordial friendship existing among all the peoples of the western hemisphere."

The Mexican labor leader pointed out that the future of the Good Neighbor Policy "will not depend upon us or upon other Latin Americans, but upon the government of the U. S. The strongest government in this hemisphere is the one that will have to decide whether it does or does not want our friendship."

The prime aim of Latin American labor—and one with which CIO delegates to the ILO's hemisphere conference several months ago expressed full sympathy—is to industrialize their countries.

FLASH: AUG. 8—PRICE DAY!

CIO Pres. Philip Murray late this week called on all CIO affiliates to designate Thursday, Aug. 8, as a special day for maximum mobilization throughout the nation by all the friends of price control for the purpose of telling the Price Control Board that it must keep controls on vitally important food commodites.

In his statement, Murray urged all workers to stay on their jobs on August 8, causing no work stoppages or otherwise failing to fulfill contract obligations. He said "a new stage in the fight against inflation has been reached," for the new OPA does not curb inflation, making rises in the cost of living inevitable.

On August 8 labor must join with consumers' groups, veterans' organizations and other groups interested in price control to express by demonstrations "the overwhelming demand of the American people for vigorous application of the price control law," Murray said.

At the same time he called an "enlarged conference" of leading officials from each CIO international union, all regional directors, and representatives of state and city CIO groups, to meet at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, Aug. 15.

A CIO vice presidents' meeting was scheduled for the morning of Aug. 14. A CIO-PAC parley with all state CIO leaders will be held the afternoon of Aug. 14 to discuss political action problems with particular reference to the November elections.

Courtesy Of New Republic

10 YEARS OF FRANCO

★ ★ ★

HIS FASCIST RECORD

FRANCISCO Franco, 10 years dictator of Spain, is a man who has put his views squarely on the record. Some of them:—

● "I stand ready at your side, entirely and decidedly at your disposal, united in a common historical destiny."—Letter to Hitler, Feb. 26, 1941.

● "The German, Italian and Spanish revolutions are phases of the same general movement of rebellion,"—Speech to Spanish Falange, Oct. 7, 1942.

● "Spain will have the structure of totalitarian regimes such as Italy and Germany. It will break with the liberal institutions which have poisoned the people. The patterns of Italy and Germany will, of course, be our inspiration."—Statement to United Press, July 1937.

● "The Axis is now a triangle comprising Germany, Italy and Spain."—Speech, July 17, 1941.

RALLY AGAINST FRANCO—CIO

TEN years ago this month General Francisco Franco inaugurated his revolt against the democratic government of Spain—a revolt that succeeded only after three years of bitter fighting, material help from Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, and the employment of thousands of savage Moors against the Spanish people.

This week CIO lent its full support to the demand of world labor and progressive groups to force the ouster of the shoddy Franco regime, which is relying on indecisive action and short memories on the part of the democratic countries to keep it in power.

In a letter to all CIO affiliates, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey forwarded copies of the recent resolution of the World Federation of Trade Unions against the Franco regime—a resolution which was approved by the CIO executive board at its meeting in July.

The CIO Board statement declared:

"The CIO reaffirms its position with regard to urging our government to break relations with Franco Spain, and that CIO organize meetings for the purpose of gaining support to this program."

Carey's letter to the affiliated unions noted that the resolution "does not call for any work stoppages, but does recommend the holding of public meetings to gain support of our efforts to prevail upon our government that it should break off relations with Franco Spain, and recognize the democratic Republican government as the legitimate one."

Instructions are being forwarded to all CIO regional directors by Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood to "call anti-Franco meetings or undertake other suitable activities consistent with the local situation" in cooperation with representatives of the international unions.

THE FRANCO regime is "unconstituational and illegal" in the eyes of world labor. A strong resolution passed by the World Federation of Trade Unions at its executive committee meeting two months ago in Moscow "reaffirmed" labor's opposition and declared the regime came into being through a "coup d'etat."

The WFTU expressed its belief that "it is essential to put a speedy end to this survival of fascist dictatorship after the military defeat of nazism and fascism."

The resolution recommended that each national trade union affiliate of the WFTU call upon their governments to break relations with Spain. It invited the national affiliates to mark the month between July 18 and August 14 — "the anniversary of Franco's aggression against the Spanish Republican"—by demonstrations, resolutions or other forms of union activity.

The WFTU urged the United Nations to declare Franco and his regime outlawed and to call upon member nations to recognize the democratic Republican government as the legal and constitutional government of Spain.

It added a plea to the UN to invite that government-in-exile to the fortchoming meetings of the UN's General Assembly in New York this September.

ALABAMA VICTORY

REP. John Sparkman of Alabama, who had demonstrated a strong progressive voting record in the House of Representatives, probably will be sitting on the Senate side of Capitol Hill when Congress reconvenes in 1947.

Sparkman galloped well ahead of four opponents to secure a plurality in the special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sen. John Bankhead a few months ago. However, under Alabama laws, a run-off will be necessary.

The Congressman, who had vigorous PAC support, polled more than 81,000 votes—close to the combined total of his opponents, on the basis of nearly complete returns.

Opposing candidates were Rep. Frank Boykin, State Senator James H. Simpson, Ted Allen and Thomas H. Maxwell.

In Tennessee Sen. Kenneth McKellar, strongly supported by the high-powered Memphis city machine of "Boss" Crump, won the Democratic primary over Edward Carmack, who had CIO-PAC's backing.

State PAC Chairman W. A. Copeland said that labor accepted its defeat at the Tennessee polls "without rancor or bitterness." He added, in obvious reference to the Crump machine's stranglehold control of Memphis and the state capital, that "it should be apparent to all that something should be done in Shelby County (Memphis) to return the elections to the people."

Six runoffs in Texas August 24 will decide Democratic nominees for the governorship and five Congressional races. The July 27 primaries renominated all incumbents seeking reelection except Rep. John Mansfield, oldest member of Congress at 85, who will be in the runoff.

A foursome, composed of Reps. Fritz Lanham, Sam Russell, Hatton Sumners and Luther A. Johnson, did not seek reelection, and progressives are vying for the nomination in each of those districts.

The battle for the governorship will involve Beauford Jester, attorney and farmer, and Homer P. Rainey, a liberal and former president of the University of Texas.

An estimated 90,000 Negroes voted for the first time in the primary which polled a record total of over a million ballots.

Oklahoma deposed three of its bitterest Congressional OPA opponents in a runoff primary: Representatives Lyle Boren, Jed Johnson and Victor Wickersham. A fourth, Paul Stewart, did not enter the race.

The rest of the country will regard with interest, too, the August 3 primaries in Kentucky where popular reaction to the current Senate investigation of Rep. Andrew May's efforts in behalf of a munitions combine will be mirrored in the ballots.

Also that day CIO-PAC candidate Enos A. Axtell will enter a three-cornered race, in Kansas City, Missouri, in an attempt to dismount Rep. Roger C. Slaughter, who as a member of the House Rules Committee, has used his position bottle up progressive legislation.

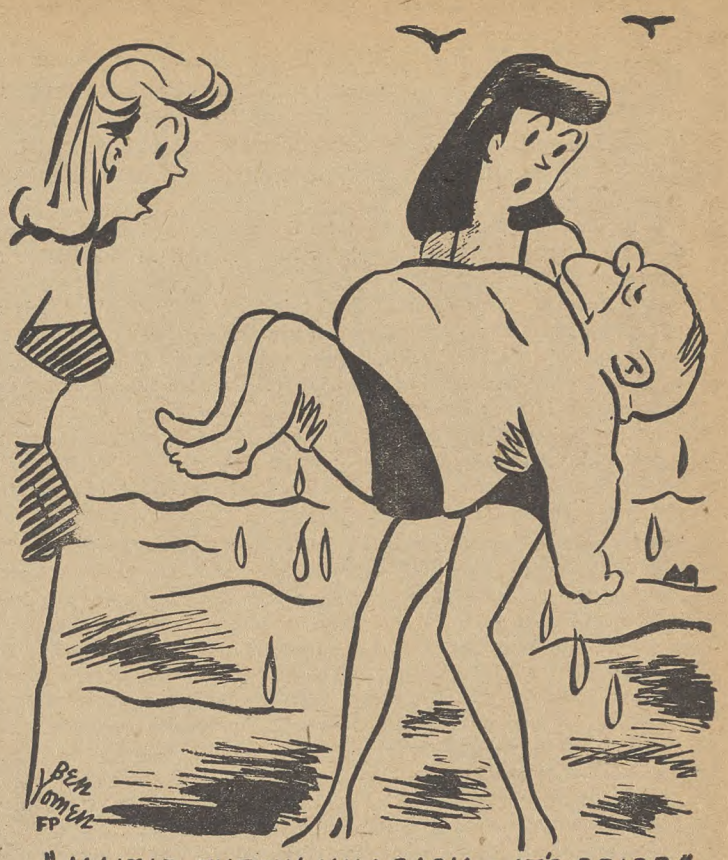
Voters in Kansas, New Hampshire and West Virginia will be beating paths to the polls on August 3 also, with emphasis on the last-named state where Sen. Harley Kilgore, a fighting progressive, is up for re-nomination.

THEY'LL 'REMEMBER' IN NOVEMBER!

Registration last week in New Castle County, Del., added over 3,000 voters to the county lists, after an active campaign to get-out-and-register by New Castle County CIO Council.

Rural registration increased by 1,774, and urban registration by 1,908 with four districts unreported.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP by Yomen



"MAIZIE, THROW HIM BACK — IT'S DRIPP."

PAC TO CALL 45 KEY CITY PARLEYS

REFUSAL of Congress to heed the people's demand for a strong OPA has brought the question of politics to the dinner table of every American home.

Thus spoke CIO's Political Action Committee this week in N. Y. City, in announcing a plan for meetings in 45 key cities to take the issues to the people before the November election.

A meeting of the PAC executive board, attended by Director Jack Kroll and board members George Addes, Julius Emspak, David J. McDonald and William Pollock, declared:

"The American people know today responsibility for the tremendous rise in living costs, and the unbridled inflation now threatening the nation despite the patch quilt OPA law finally enacted, rests directly upon those members of the Congress who were deaf to the needs of the people and gave heed only to the profit-mad representatives of big business.

"They know that the only answer to the failure of Congress to enact an effective OPA law and to approve other basic legislation designed to advance the security of all Americans lies in an aroused and understanding electorate in November.

"The American people do not wish to see repeated the experience of the 1920's when runaway inflation ruined the standards of workers and farmers, resulted in mass unemployment, and finally, the world's worst depression and war.

"They have it in their power in the year 1946 to determine whether we shall have a Congress responsive to the best interests of the masses of Americans, or whether it shall continue to represent monopoly and the vested interests of the few.

"The CIO Political Action Committee is determined to intensify its efforts to bring the vital issues of the 1946 campaign to the people and to assist in organizing them for effective action designed to elect progressive candidates who will serve the people's interests.

"Its immediate task is the mobilization of the six million members of the CIO for increased political activity.

"Registration of every eligible voter in remaining primary elections and the November 5 general election, the guaranteeing of a large vote on Election Day and acceleration of the dollar voluntary contribution drive are activities earmarked for concentration.

"To effect this mobilization and organization of CIO strength, the Executive Board is planning to hold a meeting of regional and state CIO leaders in Washington on August 12.

"This will be followed by meetings in approximately 45 key cities throughout the country in which members of the PAC executive Board will participate.

"Out of such functions will come the planning and action, which combined with the efforts of other forward-looking organizations and individuals, will result in a cooperative effort to unseat reaction from the Halls of Congress."

EX-CIO EDITOR NOMINATED

Graham Dolan, formerly publicity director and editor for the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter workers, this week was nominated unopposed as Democratic candidate for the Colorado house of representatives by the Jefferson county, Colo., Democratic assembly. A veteran of World War II, Dolan is editor of the progressive Denver weekly, Challenge. He has pledged to rid the legislature of "big cattle and big mining interests" if elected.

President Truman last week nominated Ewan Clague, veteran government economist, to head the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. CIO and AFL research experts praised the appointment of Clague, who formerly served as director of the bureau of employment security of the Social Security Board.

'46 ELECTIONS: 28 DOWN AND MORE TO GO

LABOR'S political observers are beginning to see the much-hoped-for "new face on Congress" taking shape. A glance over the political campaigns throughout the country revealed that of labor's bitterest Congressional enemies 28 have already relinquished their seats—voluntarily or involuntarily.

With 30 primaries over, it is already possible to count eight anti-labor Senators out of the 80th Congress, six ousted in primaries and two declining to seek renomination. In view of the fact that only 31 members of the Senate face reelection this year, progressive voters may well look to 1947 with optimism.

Members of the Upper House ousted in primaries or nominating conventions include Senators Charles Andrews (D. Fla.), George Radcliffe (D. Md.), Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.) Henrik Shipstead (R. Minn.) Raymond Willis (R. Ind.), and Charles Gossett (D. Idaho). Senators Peter Gerry (D. R. I.) and Thomas C. Hart (R. Conn.) did not seek reelection.

Majority of the displacements occurred south of the Mason-Dixon line, where unprecedented numbers of voters—both Negro and white—are showing a political awakening. It points up a growing dissatisfaction with the old regime and must ring ominously in the ears of old-line politicians, accustomed to returning to their seats virtually unchallenged term after term.

Labor opposition, combined with that of progressive civic groups, is acknowledged to have been the determining factor in the decision of Sen. Gerry and Reps. Fritz Lanham, Sam Russell, Hatton Sumners and L. A. Johnson (D. Texas) not to seek renomination.

The list of reactionaries in both houses who will not return includes 11 Republicans and 17 Democrats as follows:

Senators Charles Andrews (D. Fla.), George Radcliffe (D. Md.), Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.), Peter Gerry (D. R. I.), Henrik Shipstead (R. Minn.), Raymond Willis (R. Ind.), Thomas C. Hart (R. Conn.), and Charles Gossett (D. Idaho).

Representatives H. Street Baldwin (D. Md.), Zebulon Weaver (D. N. C.), Jed Johnson, Lyle Boren, Victor Wickersham, and Paul Stewart (D. Okla.), Malcolm Tarver, John Gibson (D. Ga.), Pat Cannon (D. Fla.), Jessie Sumner (R. Ill.), Brazilla C. Reece (R. Tenn), James Wolfendon, J. Roland Kinzer, Robert Rodgers and Howard E. Campbell (R. Pa.), Clare B. Luce (R. Conn.), Henry Dworshak (D. Idaho), Frank Carlson (R. Kans.), James Curley (D. Mass.) and Thomas Burch (D. Va.).

Of equal concern to local PAC groups as the task of cleaning out reactionaries is the problem of retaining their forward-looking Congressmen.

Only one progressive incumbent has failed of renomination to date—Rep. Luther Patrick in Alabama.

Georgia progressives are battling the outdated county unit vote system, which has "frisked" liberal Rep. Helen Douglas Mankin out of her victory, as she puts it. After securing the necessary 8,000 names on a petition, her name will appear on the ballot as an independent, and the choice between her and James Davis will rest with the voters on November 5.

Washington Post Photo

Amputee veterans want cars. Patients from Forest Glen Hospital storm the Old House Office Building, in Washington, D. C., protesting the House Veteran's Committee hold-up of a bill which would grant cars to all veterans suffering leg amputations or paralysis of the legs. The House committee reported out a bill which limited the free automobiles to above-the-knee amputees and vets who have lost the power of locomotion from above the knee. See story below.

LEAVE PAY VICTORY

SPURRED on by veterans organizations and the CIO, Congress has passed the GI terminal leave bill aimed at removing one of the major "caste system inequalities" of the war.

Five-year bonds, whose total value runs over two and a quarter billion dollars, will be distributed to enlisted vets for the furlough time which they earned in service but never used. Army statisticians figure that the average vet will receive about $165.

The bonds are negotiable only in payment for life insurance premiums. If not used for this purpose, they will pay 2½% until they mature in 1951.

Payment will be made on the basis of unused furlough time at the rate of 2½ days a month at the rate of pay upon discharge from the services, plus 70c a day subsistance and $1.25 a day living allowance for married vets.

CARS—NOT CRUTCHES—NEEDED!

"MY fiance lost a leg at Iwo Jima. He has been wonderful in readjusting himself, but a means of getting around is now his greatest problem."

A Washington, D. C., girl wrote those lines in a letter to a local paper. The problem isn't that of only one couple. It affects an estimated 19,000 vets who have lost the use of their legs while in the country's service.

Last week, while a bill for the relief of the amputees was in process of being strangled by the hidebound House Rules Committee, vets had about given up hope of relief from the current session of Congress.

The log-jam was broken by liberal Sen. Magnuson (D., Wash.) in a surprise tactic which forced quick action on the measure. Magnuson offered the substance of the bill—first proposed by Rep. Edith Rogers (R., Mass)—as a rider to an appropriation bill. It was quickly adopted by the Senate, without debate, and approved by a House Conference Committee, thereby practically assuring its passage in the final hours of the Congressional session.

Magnuson's move left the House Rules Committee caught with its bill down. The Rules group had been dallying over a watered-down version of the Rogers bill for several days.

The rider sets up a $30,000,000 fund to give specially equipped auto purchase certificates worth $1,500 to each amputated veteran, as originally proposed by Mrs. Rogers.

Mrs. Rogers (R. Mass.) hadn't reckoned with Rep. Rankin (D. Miss.), chairman of the House Veterans Committee.

Rankin's committee, after sitting on the bill, brought it out in amended form. Vets whose legs were amputated below the knee wouldn't get any car, under the Rankin bill; cars are reserved for men whose legs are amputated above the knee. But the House Conference Committee changed this to provide cars for all vet leg amputees and for others suffering loss of locomotion of their legs.

The bill has caused widespread interest among the wounded veterans, who have expressed a strong appreciation of CIO's efforts to push the measure through Congress at this session.

Helping push the cars-for-vets program were 100 members of the American Veterans Committee in N. Y. City who traveled to Washington for button-hole lobbying of Congressmen. They were joined by amputees from Walter Reed Hospital in the nation's capital.

PROBLEMS, AND BIG!

NOT enough jobs, not enough homes and not enough schools are the three big problems plaguing veterans, a survey by the Brooklyn Veterans Service center in N. Y. City revealed this week.

The center went to vets to get their own idea of the major problems which have sent more than 60,000 of them to the agency since it opened nine months ago. The survey was based on returns from a thousand veterans.

Almost three out of every four veterans who answered the questionnaire were unemployed. Of those unemployed, 28% gave low salary as their reason for not working. Others stated that they did not possess sufficient training and that jobs offered lacked security.

The survey also showed that unemployment was widespread among veterans with pre-service work experience, although those who had not held jobs before the war were hit the hardest.

Nearly one-third said they had a housing problem.

AMPUTEE WAR VETS GET 3 GIFT AUTOS FROM UAW

THREE gleaming new Oldsmobile four-door sedans with special driving equipment for amputee war veterans have been awarded by the CIO Auto Workers to maimed soldiers convalescing at the Percy Jones Hospital in Battle Creek, Mich.

Two of the lucky three were members of AFL unions. The third was not a unionist. They had been chosen by vote of their fellow soldier patients at the veterans hospital in Atlantic City at the time of the UAW convention there last spring as the most deserving recipients of UAW generosity.

Two of the vets had lost one leg and the third was paralyzed from the hips down. The special equipment enables them to drive with the other leg or with the hands in the case of the paralytic.

Presenting the cars were Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the UAW, Chairman Richard E. Reisinger of the UAW veterans committee and Director Emil Mazey of its veterans department. Reuther announced that the union was pushing its plan to have Congress vote special cars for all veteran amputees and disabled.

"The first thing we'll do with the cars," said Cpl. Walter Bernstein, "is to give the other vets at Battle Creek a ride." He is a member on military leave of the AFL Garment Workers.

"The UAW is the most wonderful organization we have come in contact with," beamed Pfc. Donald Murray, a member since 1940 of the AFL Teamsters.

His enthusiasm for the UAW was echoed by 1st Lt. Austin Kelly who in civilian life worked for N. Y. City in the department of docks.

All three men relearned how to drive at Atlantic City and have had additional lessons at Battle Creek. They expect to drive their cars home when discharged from army medical care.

HALF OF U. S. FAMILIES GET LESS THAN $2,000 A YEAR

NEXT time somebody tries to tell you that "labor got rich during the war," you can throw the book of government statistics at them.

ITEM: Half of all the families in America have an income of less than $2,000 a year. More than two-thirds of the families have less than $3,000 a year.

ITEM: The top 10% of our nation's families held 62% of the value of all U. S. bonds, 71% of the value of all savings accounts, 79% of the value of all checking accounts. That top 10% held 60% of all the total liquid assets.

ITEM: The lowest 60% of American families held 7% of the total liquid assets.

ITEM: The top 10% of American families—those with incomes of $4,450 and up—received 29% of the 1945 income.

ITEM: The 30% of families making over $3,000 received almost 58% of the total income.

The figures were prepared in a special study of the Federal Reserve Board and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economies.

Most of the savings are accumulated among the small group of most prosperous families, the study said, while one-half of all the families have neither bonds nor savings accounts.

"Although in 1945 the concentration of income was somewhat less pronounced than before the war, about 30% of the spending units of the nation saved nothing out of 1945 income," the report said. "Most of the money saved in 1945 was saved by a small proportion of the people."

Looking into the future, the report predicted that people will save "considerably less in 1946 than they did in 1945, even if incomes are good." Reasons—hope of buying goods that weren't on the market last year, and the feeling that "higher prices will compel them to spend more for living expenses."

Total savings in 1945 amounted to 22.8 billion dollars. The top 10%of prosperous families saved 53% of the total. In other words, that small 10% group was able to soak away more than 12 billion dollars in one year.

During that same year, 13% were unable to save anything, and another 17% had to dip into savings to the tune of 2.9 billion dollars.

It was a great war year—for the wealthy!

WAGE 'GAINS' ARE WIPED OUT

"CONGRATULATIONS," Mister! You've taken a 10% wage cut—as of last March. As of today, you've taken at least another 5% or so.

Not in money wages—although your take-home pay has come down from its wartime level; but in "real" wages, which is the statisticians' term for your pay measured in terms of what it will buy.

Source of the statistics in the U. S. Dept. of Labor, whose monthly magazine, "The Labor Market," said:

"Settlement of most labor-management disputes in manufacturing left the average factory worker who had three dependents with about 11% less 'real' wages—purchasing power—in March, 1946 than he had a year before."

Meanwhile, as anyone can see by walking into the neighborhood store, the cost of living has been rising steadily since March. Last month William Wirtz, chairman of the Natl. Wage Stabilization Board, quoted a 4.1% rise in the cost of living; later Bureau of Labor Statistics show the cost rising higher and faster.

Those 18½ cent-an-hour wage increases were a mighty lucky thing for American labor, the statistics show very clearly. Even with them, take-home pay has dropped 8.9% in one years.

In April, 1945, average weekly take-home pay was $47.12.

In April, 1946, average weekly take-home pay was $42.92.

The drop, in spite of wage increases throughout industry, was caused by the end of the war and consequent cutting down of overtime work. During the same period straight time hourly earnings in manufacturing industries increased from an average of 97c to $1.02.

But compared to 1945, you're still behind the eight-ball.

SLICING THE BALONEY THINNER

PROOF of how unsuspecting consumers are being socked with hidden price increases was uncovered in N. Y. City this week in a confidential memo from a nationally known firm giving slice-the-boloney-thinner instructions to managers of its fountain and restaurant concessions in three big chain stores throughout the U. S.

The six-page memo, sent out after OPA was killed July 1, was exposed by Union Voice, N. Y. labor newspaper.

Selling prices are not to be increased on any item where you can achieve the same result by changing the makeup or size, the managers were told. Detailed illustrations were given with the added advice that they survey every item sold and exercise "a little ingenuity" in figuring out how to dupe the customer into thinking he was still getting his money's worth.

Here are a few of the instructions passed on to the managers:

● "Ice cream sandwich—You may have been cutting SEVEN to a quart. By cutting NINE to the quart, you can still sell at your established price and maintain normal markup.

● "Ice cream sundaes—The common practice is to use one No. 30 and one No. 20 scoop of ice cream in making up a 15c sundae. Instead, use one Mel-o-rol or an item similar to Mel-o-rol and you can still prepare a nice sundae, with more ease and less shrinkage. The use of Mel-o-rol will save .035 on the cost.

● Fruit juices—Some stores sell 4 oz. for 5c. It would be better to increase the size to six ounces and sell for 10c.

● "Ice cream sodas—The 10c soda is about out of the picture. If your cost prices indicate a 15c selling price then we suggest that you use a Mel-o-rol instead of bulk ice cream. On your signs advertise that 15c sodas are made with Mel-o-rol. This makes a better soda and will be good value.

● "Malted milk—Most stores serve a 12 oz. glass for 15c. It is suggested that you cut the size to 10 ounces and maintain the 15c price.

● "Hot roast beef sandwich, mashed potatoes, gravy, 25c—By adding cole slaw or sliced tomatoes and serving on a compartment plate, you can make it look like super-value and get 30c."

On items where prices must be increased, the memo orders: "Do not scratch out selling prices on your menus or streamers. Instead make up new menus and new streamers. Most people cannot remember selling prices, except on a few everyday items. Therefore, if you scratch out prices on your menus or streamers, you are then advertising your price increases."

UP, UP, UP, UP, UP, UP

● It was July 19. OPA was 19 days in "limbo." The Bon Marche department store, Seattle, advertised men's suits for $108.50. Commented the New World: "This will undoubtedly tickle the returning serviceman to death. He can take his $100 discharge bonus, borrow $8.50 and have a suit of civies."

● In Detroit, the UAW-CIO and the AFL reported that the cost of meat, fruit, vegetables and dairy products had jumped 32.1% in the 15 days after June 30. Typical increases: butter, 79 to 95c from former ceiling of 68c; porterhouse steak, 73c from ceiling of 55c; pork chops 69c from ceiling of 31c; ground steak 48c from ceiling of 29c.

● In N. Y. City, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported wholesale food prices resumed their advance to reach the highest general level since Jan. 8, 1920. The agency's index for 31 food commodities for the week ended July 30 rose to $5.24—just 6c under the all-time high of $5.30 reached on July 31, 1919.

● In Washington, OPA authorized an 11% retail price hike for men's shirts, shorts and pajamas. A $2.50 shirt will now cost $2.80. Other price boosts are rumored—including a 10% rise in the cost of new cars.

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Comptroller General Says:

INDUSTRY STOLE BILLIONS IN THE 'LUSH WAR YEARS'

YOU can blame your high income tax on certain Congressmen, the War Dept. and war profiteers in industry who cooperated to cheat the U. S. Treasury out of billions of dollars during the war.

That was revealed by Comptroller General Linsay G. Warren this week before the Senate Mead Investigating Committee.

"From my seat," said Warren, "it has looked as if everybody and his brother were out to get the government during the lush war years."

Warren declared that under the War Dept's. procedure for settling war contracts, $65 billion in cancelled contracts already had been settled "and the door closed forever on any recovery of over payments by the government."

• "With some high officials of the government the acceptance of entertainment, including cocktail parties, hotel bills and even travel from the contractor, while at the same time drawing travel expense and per diem from the government, was the rule rather than the exception," he said.

• When Congress changed the laws governing placing and auditing of war contracts, it gave military officers power to settle their own contracts. "It has been officially reported to me," Warren said, "that a great many of them constantly fraternize with the contractor after working hours—golfing, dining and wining with them. These reports say that this intimate relationship has a tendency to make them more liberal in their dealings with the contractor."

• Officers have conducted contract settlements and then have left the Army to take high paying jobs with companies affected.

The scope of the graft involved in the $65 billion in closed contracts (and others yet to be settled) was indicated by the fact that Warren's office has recovered in the past fiscal year more than $100 million in "illegal payments."

MUD IN YOUR EYE!

Ex-GIs who had to be satisfied with a little warm beer on some lonely Pacific outpost will be interested to know that back home at least one war contractor was doing all right by the "brass."

Involved was the Erie Basin Metal Products Co., subject of the Senate Mead Committee investigation of the Garsson brothers munitions maze.

The firm spent more than $19,000 in 1943 alone for rum, bourbon and other gifts for high military and other public officials, according to Sen. Mitchell (D., Wash.). The firm, without success, attempted to charge the $19,000 off to the government as "legitimate expenses." Here are the items:

25 gold pen sets	$437
6 pen and pencil sets	720
2 cigarette lighters	376
Liquor and liquor baskets	255
17 cases of bourbon and 14 liquor baskets	823
9 cases of rum	1,399
10 gold pen and pencil sets	918
" "	918
100 cases of liquor	5,363
Gifts and liquor	2,812
" " "	3,080
" " "	2,112
Total	$19,213

$3 MILLION CONTRACT—NO PLANT

A $3 million contract awarded to a company "not then in existence" was only one of the sensational facts regarding war graft which was caustically criticized this week by a member of the Senate Mead investigating committee.

Corruption of high officials and "traitorous conduct" were assailed by Sen. Mitchell (D. Wash.) in a speech that covered three pages in the Congressional Record.

Involved was the munitions maze of the Garsson brothers—Henry and Murray W.—who operated the Erie Basin Metal Products Co. and the Batavia Metal Products Co.

Firms controlled by the Garssons manufactured most of the Army's 4.2 mortar shells. This ammunition reportedly was defective, and was said to have caused the death of at least 29 GIs and the injury of 83. (See adjoining story).

Discussing the committee hearings, Sen. Mitchell said:

"A $3 million contract was awarded to a company not then in existence, headed by a man without demonstrated experience as a manufacturer and a producer, and whose moral and financial responsibility, if investigated, would have been disclosed to be questionable.

"A million dollars of public funds were overpaid on the termination of a contract with Batavia Metal Products Co." (The Garsson firms obtained $78 million in war contracts).

"Huge sums of money were expended for administrative salaries, travelling expenses and other expenses such as propaganda and entertainment . . .

"The question in my mind is how such fantastic operations could have been possible unless sanctioned by Government officials who failed in their high duty of protecting the public interest and safeguarding the public funds . . .

'The conclusion is inescapable that those favors (extended by officials) were not merely in the nature of courtesies, or more matters which were handled for the contractors, but that they involved outright corruption."

One of the favors done for the Garssons involved Brig. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, who made a special trip to Europe during the war to intercede with General Eisenhower for Capt. Joseph H. Garsson, Murray Garsson's son, who was threatened with court martial proceedings, and subsequently was cleared.

Gen. Waitt carried a letter to Gen. Eisenhower from Congressman May, who exhibited a deep personal interest in the affairs of the Garsson paper empire. The Garssons paid the Cumberland Lumber Co., for which May acted as agent, more than $18,000 during the war. Gen. Waitt described his role as that of "a messenger boy."

'There were," continued Sen. Mitchell, "12 chemical mortar battalions stationed in Europe, but Gen. Waitt had time to visit only two or three, including the one that held Capt. Garsson in custody.

"Garsson, who had been court martialed for flat refusal to carry out a battle order of the regimental commander, was restored to duty and received a Bronze Star for previous meritorious action, which, incidentally, Gen. Waitt pinned on his breast."

KILLED BY OWN SHELLS!

"TO BE killed in combat was bad enough, but when American soldiers were literally murdered as a result of someone's carelessness and greed, then myself and millions of others hope your investigating committee really follows through and brings to justice the war criminals responsible."

That quotation was from one of 50 letters that the Senate Mead Investigating Committee has received from ex-GIs protesting the quality of 4.2 mortar shells, most of which were manufactured by firms connected with the Garsson munitions combine.

The shells, according to the letters, frequently exploded in the muzzles of mortars, in some cases wiping out entire gun crews.

One letter from the former commander of a Chemical Warfare Service Depot in Normandy in 1944 said that so many deaths resulted from defective 4.2 shells that 50 defective lot numbers were "impounded" so that they would not be distributed to gun crews.

"On numerous occasions," he wrote, "we were unable to make any shipments to the front, because all of stock, upwards of 100,000 shells, were all impounded."

The veterans said that the manufacturers of the defective shells could be traced by lot numbers. The Mead committee is investigating.

CIO VS. AFL IN ATOM BALLOT AUG. 20-22

MORE than twenty-thousand men and women who helped build the atomic bomb at Oak Ridge, Tenn., will go to the polls August 20-22 to vote in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election on whether they want to be represented in collective bargaining by a labor union.

The vote will mark the first major clash between CIO and AFL in their drives to organize the unorganized in the South. Both CIO and AFL have been conducting intensive organizing drives at Oak Ridge under conditions unlike those ever encountered before by union organizers.

Organizers have to obtain special "labor" passes from the army. They are not allowed to engage in house-to-house solicitation. They are permitted to hold meetings only under conditions specified by the army.

Until a short time ago, the army would not permit distribution of printed material inside Oak Ridge without first approving it. Then a ban was placed on distribution by organizers of printed material at the gates of production areas. This ban was later removed.

The CIO, using a weekly newspaper, "The Atomic Worker" and a weekly radio program has been waging an aggressive campaign to convince Oak Ridge workers to vote for "one big efficient union of the industrial type" as represented by CIO.

The CIO has also attacked the employment practices of the atomic energy operating companies—Monsanto, Tennessee Eastman and Union Carbide—and the conditions under which Oak Ridge workers are forced to live.

AFL organizers, stationed primarily in Knoxville, issue volumes of handbills and utilize a Knoxville "labor" paper to make bitter attacks upon the CIO, while at the same time they complain bitterly that the army and the CIO are in "cahoots."

'WE WANT ANNUAL WAGE' CIO PACKING HOUSE WORKERS

By NORMAN DOLNICK

"WE are out to get that full paycheck coming in every week of the year," say the CIO Packinghouse Workers as they start negotiating this week for new contracts with the "Big Four" packers.

At preliminary negotiating sessions, the CIO union formally presented its demand for year-round pay "at a minimum of 40 hours per week at the employes' regular rate of pay."

No strangers with the guaranteed annual wage, the CIO packinghouse workers have some 4,000 Hormel workers at Austin, Minnesota, receiving full pay throughout the year.

The Hormel workers are not the only ones to crow about the benefits of a guaranteed wage plan. Local merchants, bankers in Austin and neighboring farmers have all benefited by the packinghouse workers steady income and they are quick to tell you about it.

Since the annual wage was extended to all Hormel workers in 1935, Austin has doubled its population, rid itself of packingtown slums and is a thriving business center.

In addition to the annual wage, CIO packinghouse workers are demanding $1 an hour minimum wage and a cost-of-living bonus.

The minimum wage is intended for packinghouse workers in all sections of the country.

A NEW FEATURE of the union's demand is a cost-of-living bonus designed to compensate the packinghouse workers for any rise in living costs. The bonus is not to be part of the wage structure but is to be paid in addition to the regular wages.

UNION WINS AIR BATTLE

Key plant in Canada's key strike—that of 15,000 CIO Steelworkers—was the scene of an aerial dogfight this week as a union plane successfully made ten runs over the Hamilton works of the Steel Company of Canada, dropping leaflets to 1,500 strikebreaking workers inside despite efforts by a management plane to drive the union craft out of the air.

During the half-hour dogfight which was watched by thousands of Hamilton residents, union pilot Ernie Taylor managed to drop the leaflets even though his plane was considerably out-engined by the company craft.

The leaflets contained "safety passout slips" to give workers inside the plant safe passage through the picket lines.

Meanwhile, as the strike continued in the "Big Three" of the Canadian steel industry—Algoma Steel Co., Dominion Steel & Coal Co. and the Steel Co.—a committee of Canada's House of Commons was expected to make a decision setting the pattern for settlement.

It is expected that the committee will order Canada's three basic steel producers to grant wage increases in the neighborhood of 15c an hour, in line with the union's compromise offer for strike settlement.

Gladys Dickason, vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who was designated last week as an assistant chairman of the CIO's Southern Organizing Committee, succeeding Jack Kroll, also an ACW vice-president, who has become director of the CIO's Political Action Committee.

CIO UNION BLASTS JOHNSTON ARITHMETIC

Hitting at Motion Picture Association President Eric Johnston's recent assertion that "this motion picture industry of ours pays the highest wages in all industry" the CIO Office & Professional Workers made public a letter this week containing the results of a recent budget study conducted among 3,000 motion picture employes in its jurisdiction. The union survey found that:

•44.5% are paid less than $30 a week.

•81.8% are paid less than $40 a week.

•91.9% are paid less than $50 a week.

•99.0% are paid less than $73 a week.

"At present," continued the study, "we find that a weekly budget for a family of four in N. Y. City should be at least $73.05 after deductions. This figure is conservative because it does not take into account any of the recent price increases."

The letter pointed out that the "exhorbitant salaries of the industry executives and some of its production talent" do not give a true picture of industry wage rates.

Guildsmen Win Harvard Awards

Five newspapermen who won annual Nieman fellowship awards for a year's study at Harvard University are active members of the CIO Newspaper Guild. The awards include a grant of money equal to the recipient's normal income to insure full opportunity for study and research.

Stephen Fischer and Jack Foisie of the San Francisco Chronicle are World War II veterans planning to study government and economics at Harvard. Clark Porteous of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, a veteran and former vice-president of the Memphis Guild, will study social and economic problems of the south.

Remaining two members of the Guild chosen for the Harvard awards are ex-serviceman Jay Odell, Jr., of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and Richard Lauterbach, foreign correspondent for Time Magazine.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. Kansas City, reports: Electrion Millbank Mfg. Co., Kansas City, USA-CIO 15, no union 14. Intl. Rep. Hubert Dalton was in charge. Frauhouf Southwest Garment Co., Wichita, Kansas, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 56, AFL 30. Intl. Rep. Nile Hagy was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, Connecticut, reports: McGuire Industries, Stamford, Conn., CIO 133, Intl. Assn. Machinists 73.

Harry R. Doll, CIO Field Rep. Akron, Ohio, advises: Alsco, Inc., Akron, Ohio, USA-CIO 90, no union 24.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., advises: Remington Rand Plant, Ilion, N. Y., UERMWA-CIO 1054, no union 349. UE Reps. Jimenez, Zeppetello and Fitzgerald were in charge.

Joseph M. Walsh, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: General Electric Co., Scranton, Pa. (appliance plant), UERMWA-CIO 123, against 7; General Electric Co., Scranton, Pa. (plastics factory of the chemical division), UERMWA-CIO 95, against 6. Guards at both plants also voted to be represented by the UERMWA-CIO.

UOPWA-CIO advises that by a vote of 24 to 6 the office employes of PRC Pictures, Inc., New York City, designated the CIO as their collective bargaining agent. The PRC New York Exchange front office workers chose CIO by a vote of 5 to 0. The campaign was handled by Leo Perance, OUPWA Natl. Rep.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Rib Lake Lumber Co., Rib Lake, Wisc., CIO 56, no union 19. Rep. Cliff Baker was in charge. Bradley Lumber Co., Bradwood, Oreg., CIO 47, AFL 34. CIO Rep. Chet Dusten was in charge.

THE SOUTH

Thomas E. Andert, Chairman and Dir. Org. Optical & Instrument Workers Org. Comm., reports: Colonial Optical Co., Lynn, Mass., CIO 6, no union 2. Org. Duggan and O'Reilly were in charge. Buffalo Optical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., CIO 8, no union 4. Rep. Widman was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Wm. Mayo, South Bend, Ind., reports: Royal Metal Co., Michigan City, Ind., USA-CIO 156, AFL 58. Joe Goin, sub-district director, and Freeman Bellar, Intl. Rep., were responsible for the success of this campaign.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: L. A. Young Spring, USA-CIO 55, no union 0. USA Rep. Earl A. Crowder was in charge. Salant and Salant, Union City, Tenn., ACWA-CIO 174, AFL 134.

Thomas J. Starling, UAW Reg. Dir., Atlanta, Ga., reports: Monroeville Bus Co., Monroeville, Ala., card check involving 35 employes resulted in CIO certification. Blanton Plow Co., Rome, Ga., CIO 46, no union 0; Battey Machine Co., Rome, Ga., CIO 10, no union 0, and Intl. Harvester Co., Atlanta, Ga., CIO 52, no union 20.

Walter Harris, Director, Arkansas, advises: Salee Brothers Handle Co., Pocahontas, Ark., CIO 58, AFL 2; Owosso Furniture Co., CIO Furniture Workers 161, against 1.

Paul Christopher, Director, Tennessee, reports: Magnet Mills, Clinton, Tenn., CIO Federation of Hosiery Workers 402, Anderson County Employes Assn. 383. AFHW Natl. Rep. Floyd C. Buckner was in charge.

Splendid teamwork was displayed by Brother A. F. Whitney's organization (BRT) in Canada when the membership refused to haul scabs to try to beat the CIO's Steel strike at Hamilton, Ontario. This union has given us invaluable support in several instances of this kind. I urge our people to work closely with them. They have worked with the CIO on legislative and PAC matters pretty closely also.

The writer attended the District Conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, on July 27-28 of USA District No. 28 of which Brother Wm. F. Donovan is the District Director. The meeting was enthusiastic and the workers are proud of their union and the membership is determined to build the United Steelworkers more solidly and take an active part in PAC and other affairs in the CIO. While in the City of Cleveland, I briefly addressed the Truck and Trailer Conference of the UAW-CIO who are attempting to unify wages, etc., in the truck and trailer plants throughout the Nation.

IT'S CIO 8 TO 1 IN THE SOUTH

CIO unions have won 10 more collective bargaining elections in the South, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee reported last week.

"This makes 49 Natl. Labor Relations Board elections we have won since our campaign started," Bittner said.

"During the past week our field men reported that we had lost only one election, which brings our total number of losses to six."

Largest election of the 10 saw the employes of the Magnet Knitting Mills in Clinton, Tenn., vote nearly 2-1 for the CIO Hosiery Workers as their collective bargaining agent.

Other elections won by the CIO were at Swift & Co. in Dallas, Tex.; Cabot Carbon Co., Pampa, Tex.; Lion Chemical Co., El Dorado, Tex.; Texas Pipeline Co., Houston, Tex.; Cherokee Mfg. Co., Palestine, Tex.; Roger Wade Furniture Co., Paris, Tex.; Gaylord Paper Container Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Sallee Brothers, Pocahontas, Ark.; Owosso Mfg. Co., Benton, Ark.; Reliance Mfg. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.

The CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union was certified as collective bargaining agent for employes of Donavan Coffee Co., Birmingham, Ala.

THE NAM CALLS THEM 'DARLING'

STORY AND PHOTOS BY ESTHER HANDLER

TODAY the NAM's union busting drive is being led by two Wisconsin firms, the Allis-Chalmers and the J. I. Case Companies. By arrogantly refusing to bargain with unions at their plants, they are vying with each other for the chance to provide the test case on the constitutionality of the Wagner Act.

Last week the Case Co. had the edge on Allis-Chalmers when a 42-page report was issued by an NLRB trial examiner finding this company guilty of violating the Wagner Act on a number of counts and recommending that it recognize Local 180 of the CIO Auto Workers as bargaining agent of the workers.

MORE than 30,000 workers are affected by these strikes. Case workers have been out for seven months, Allis-Chalmers workers at seven plants have been out for as long as four and one-half months.

Wages, arbitration of all disputes, strengthened grievance procedures and maintenance of membership are the key issues in both Allis-Chalmers and Case strikes. The unions are basing their demands on War Labor Board recommendations.

L. R. Clausen, defiant Case Co. president, who refuses to acknowledge the existence of a union at his plant—although the UAW has been the certified agency of workers there for many years—declared if the NLRB orders him to recognize the union, he will appeal the order. If his appeal is denied, he claims that he will carry his fight "to the Supreme Court if necessary."

It is obvious that the NAM and Wall Street are using the J. I. Case Co. as a guinea pig in their drive to wipe the NLRB off the books. Clausen has been criticized by a number of industrialists for his "short-sighted" labor policy, however, it is no secret that Wall Street is providing the wherewithal to finance this "shortsightedness."

While Allis-Chalmers, often referred to as "America's Krupp," with its enormous reserves and fat war profits, is in a better position to stand on its own feet in this costly campaign to smash the union through a prolonged strike, there is no question that Wall Street is ready to give this company more than mere moral assistance.

The Mellon family has a substantial interest in Allis-Chalmers. Walter Geist, Allis-Chalmers president, is a vice-president of the Nam and one of its most prominent mid-west figures.

From the standpoint of public relations, Geist is smarter than Clausen who flatly refuses to talk to the union. Harold Story, Allis-Chalmers vice-president and labor strategist, put on a great show at the bargaining table. But despite the fanfare and continuous sessions before federal conciliators and special labor department investigators, the net result was the same as if no bargaining had been conducted at all.

Picketing is a serious matter for workers at the Allis-Chalmers Brass Foundries. Here is a typical morning scene at the foundry gate, one of the 15 gates of the huge plant which are picketed around the clock.

●

Listening intently to the report of the union's bargaining committee following the break-off of negotiations with the company last week is this group of Allis-Chalmers workers, members of the CIO Auto Workers.

The position of the Allis-Chalmers Co. has not changed one iota since negotiations for the current contract began on March 15, 1944. While putting on a good front, the company stopped at nothing to put on smear campaigns against the union and incite picket-line violence. Few labor leaders have been as maligned and misrepresented as the courageous founder and long-time leader of UAW Local 284, at West Allis, Harold Christoffel, now with the armed forces in Japan.

PEOPLE will never forget the bloody battle on 70th St. during the 1941 West Allis strike instigated through terror tactics of the company. Today the company is exercising its "goon" squads on the Norwood, Ohio workers. Having secured an injunction against the CIO Electrical Workers at that plant, the company has attempted a back-to-work movement there. Pickets are beaten frequently by company "goons" and hired thugs.

However, despite intimidation and terrorism, union officials at Norwood report that not more than 200 of the 1800 production workers have become scabs.

Represented by the CIO Automobile, Electrical and Farm Equipment Unions, Allis-Chalmers workers at seven striking plants are planning their strategy jointly through a workers' council and are determined to stick it out until settlement is reached at all of the plants.

FE CONCLAVE HITS CASE, A-C

Sharply worded condemnation of union-busting tactics by reactionary employers in the Allis-Chalmers, Case strikes, marked the first two days of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers convention in Milwaukee, Wis., last week.

FE president Grant Oakes and CIO Director of Organization, Allan Haywood, joined in denouncing the activities of the two companies. A resolution was passed empowering the incoming executive board to plan any action necessary to force settlement of the two strikes in which two other CIO unions, the Electrical Workers and the Autoworkers, are involved.

'SEIZE CASE, A-C PLANTS,' INDIANA CIO URGES

CALLING on President Truman and the Dept. of Labor to seize the Allis-Chalmers and J. I. Case Cos., the Indiana CIO Council Convention pledged to do "all in its power to actively support, morally and financially, the striking workers" in their seven-month struggle against the farm equipment manufacturers. This resolution was supported at the convention with a cash collection of $254.94.

Meeting in Indianapolis, last week, the 521 delegates representing CIO membership in Indiana swept James McEwan and Walter Frisbie back into the presidency and secretaryship of the union council. Pat Reilly, a Gary Steelworker, was chosen as vice-president.

John Brophy, director of CIO Councils, reported on the present status of anti-labor and labor legislation now awaiting Congressional action. Citing the CIO Southern Organizing Drive, Brophy declared that the CIO which had previously organized more than 300,000 Southern workers, was making progress swiftly towards its over-all goal of 1,000,000.

Attacking the government for failure to act in the recent Negro lynchings in Monroe, Ga., the convention demanded immediate action by the Dept. of Justice. Sen. Theodore Bilbo (D. Miss.) was singled out for condemnation in the resolution because of his threats of violence to all Negroes attempting to visit in Mississippi.

Other resolutions passed by the Indiana delegates demanded the removal of all troops from China and a thorough investigation of Ku Klux Klan activities in connection with the outbreaks of anti-Negro violence in the South.

As a means of protecting the workers' standard of living, the Indiana CIO Council delegates proposed a national convention of CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood leaders to plan a common program designed to give the workers this badly needed protection.

Convention delegates voiced strong criticism of Governor Ralph F. Gates for refusing to call a special session of the state legislature to enact a veterans' bonus and decided to battle for the bonus at the next regular session of the legislature, as well as for the extension of benefits under the Employer's Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts.

—Australian Labor Digest

ROBOT STOOLIE

It used to be that there was one stool pigeon in the Ford Rouge plant for every ten honest workers but the 10 to 1 ratio proved too expensive to maintain so now they've got a mechanical "stool-pigeon."

Called a "Chronolog" by the Ford Motor Co. and "Dick Tracy" and "Mr. Hitler" by the workers in Department 498 of the plant where the "stool-pigeon" has been installed, the machine is a robot measuring device which records every split second of a worker's time in an eight-hour production period.

It operates on a code dial system. A code letter is used for each element in an operation. It records the actual time used to grind a crankshaft and totals the time used for machine setting and dressing of wheels.

It even records time for personal use such as going to the water fountain, the toilet, etc.

Time—marches on!

PHELPS-DODGE 'GOONS' MUST GO—N. J. CIO

FIVE thousand CIO workers from all parts of New Jersey gathered in a giant protest rally last week before the gates of the Phelps-Dodge plant in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where 2,000 CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have been on strike since Jan. 4.

The rally, which also received the statewide support of AFL, Railroad and independent unions, sharply attacked the importation of "goons" by the company in an effort to break the strike.

Earlier in the week armed company "strikebreakers" had fired against peaceful pickets and wounded one in the leg. The shooting occurred when a boatload of strikers maintaining a 24-hour water borne picketline, were fired at from the plant by Phelps-Dodge thugs.

The UE applied immediately for John Doe warrants on charges of assault with intent to kill, and is seeking a search warrant to permit entry into the plant to find those responsible for the shooting.

The 2,000 workers of UE Local 441 went off the job in January when Phelps-Dodge consistently refused to negotiate demands for an 18½c hourly wage increase and six paid holidays which the union had already won in other copper-wire plants. The company has rejected negotiations completely and refused to sign a contract since May, 1944.

At a union meeting of 800 members on the night of the shooting, it was voted unanimously to continue until the company is forced to settle. The union points out that in the face of company intimidation, strikebreaking and phoney back to work calls not one member of the local has returned to the plant.

'BIG 3' SPURN CIO AUTO UNION 'FULL PRODUCTION' CONFAB

The auto industry's "big three," Ford, GM and Chrysler, joined last week in rejecting an offer from the CIO Auto Workers to attend a joint labor-management conference to analyze obstacles to full auto production and take steps to eliminate them.

In his letter of invitation to the auto company heads, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, said: "The UAW-CIO has just completed a survey of the current strikes in our industry, and we are at a loss to explain how the existing strikes could seriously retard the achievement of higher production schedules."

Following rejection of the offer union spokesmen, Sec.-Treas. George F. Addes and Vice-Presidents R. J. Thomas and Richard T. Leonard charged that "low production has been chosen as a deliberate policy by important sections of American industry.

"The fact is that the need of the American people for cars over the last six months has been casually sacrificed to management's desire for a postwar show-down with labor and to management's desire for a showdown with government price controllers."

IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

"LET not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

Headline, N. Y. Times, July 23, over article by W. H. Lawrence:

"WRITER FINDS NO 'IRON CURTAIN' . . . IN POLAND."

Headline, N. Y. Times, July 28, over article by W. H. Lawrence:

"BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN: REPORT ON POLAND".

★ ★ ★

SAYS Georgia's race-hateler, Gov.-elect Gene Talmadge, commenting on the recent lynching of four Negroes in his state: "During my three terms as governor of Georgia there was not a single lynching in the state."

IT'S A LIE! Documented reports from the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People show that there were FOURTEEN LYNCHINGS DURING TALMADGE'S THREE TERMS

★ ★ ★

ROBERT WASON, NAM president, harping on an old strain, declared last week that labor unions have become a "super-government."

IT'S A LIE! N. Y. Times, which represents big business point of view wrote on July 14 that recent developments had "brought the Administration materially closer to the position of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce . . . and other organizations representing American business and industry. Except for their differences on price controls, Government and business now seem to be thinking along more or less the same lines on broad economic policy." Who's a "super-government" now, Mr. Wason?

★ ★ ★

WASON also said that "wages . . . make up from two-thirds to four-fifths of the . . . price paid by the consumer . . ."

IT'S ANOTHER LIE! Business Week (Oct. 27, 1945, p. 106) estimates that in all manufacturing the wage bill constitutes approximately 16% (that's SIXTEEN, Mr. Wason) of the sales dollar. Various government studies by the Federal Trade Commission substantiate this finding.

★ ★ ★

WASON said still further that the OPA prevents production of goods in "peace time."

IT'S STILL ANOTHER LIE! John D. Small, Civilian Production Administrator, reported last week that the country's industrial output rose to a new post-war high for June and showed promise for July of reaching the all-time prewar record achieved in December, 1941.

★ ★ ★

THE Baltimore Sun in an editorial last week claimed that a Dept. of Commerce report showing a 25% price increase in the prices of 28 basic commodities was due largely to a freak spurt "in the price of silk."

IT'S A LIE! While there was a sudden, sharp rise in silk prices 142%—it represented less than 4% of the overall average.

★ ★ ★

REP. E. E. Cox, demagogic Georgia Democrat, recently attacked CIO for planning to use a "$6 million campaign fund, for which it makes no accounting either to its members or to the government . . ."

IT'S A LIE! In fact, it's two lies. CIO-PAC does not have, never had a $6 million fund. In 1944 it spent a total of $492,000 on elections and if Rep. Cox will call at CIO offices (718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington, D. C.) we will be happy to conduct him personally to the appropriate House and Senate groups which have written accounts on file of PAC election expenditures.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

STRIKING back sharply at employer inspired charges from the War Shipping Administration about an alleged slowdown on the west coast waterfront, the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union this week warned the WSA that it might concern itself with the possibility of no work at all if $8,000,000 in back wages due waterfront workers are not paid.

"July 15 was agreed upon as a final deadline for the payment of back wages," the ILWU said, and "the employers have failed to live up to the agreement."

★ ★ ★

CANNED music and static comprises the diet listeners of radio station WIP in Philadelphia, are receiving these days. The situation came about when the station's 45 employes, including announcers, radio engineers, program directors and production workers, walked out when the station refused to bring wage rates up to current industry standards. They are members of the CIO American Communications Assn.

★ ★ ★

BY A VOTE of 399-1, workers at Frieder & Sons Cigar Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa., voted to strike last week when the company dismissed 10 employes, all World War II vets, for union activities. The workers, members of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers, are demanding reinstatement of the veterans, plus a 25c hourly raise and recognition of the union.

★ ★ ★

FOUR big suspender manufacturers in N. Y. were caught with their braces down when 400 members of the CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Workers (Local 65) struck last week after employers had rejected new contract proposals. The union is seeking wage increases of $2 daily, closed shop, $1 hourly minimum wage and coverage of employes under a union insurance plan.

★ ★ ★

TWELVE-HUNDRED employes of the huge Thomasville (N. C.), Chair Co., members of the CIO Furniture Workers, struck last week when the company president refused to advance beyond an offer of a 5c hourly wage increase.

The workers are asking for substantial wage boosts, increased minimum rates, paid vacations and union security.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS **By Rose H. Alschuler**

TELLING SECRETS

Most people—young and old—enjoy secrets. Some people like to have secrets so they can tell them. Others really want to keep their secrets to themselves. If your child enjoys being secretive, it's his privilege. Wise parents show no curiosity. They respect the children's rights in this, as in other matters. They know too that confidences should never be forced, demanded—or even expected. Where mutual confidence exists, secrets can easily remain untold.

Photo By Monkmeyer Photo Service

A FUTURE, UP IN THE AIR

GIRLS! What a job in aviation? The Women's bureau of the Dept. of Labor reports that due to the tremendous expansion taking place in commerical airlines, opportunities for career girls in aviation are greater than ever before.

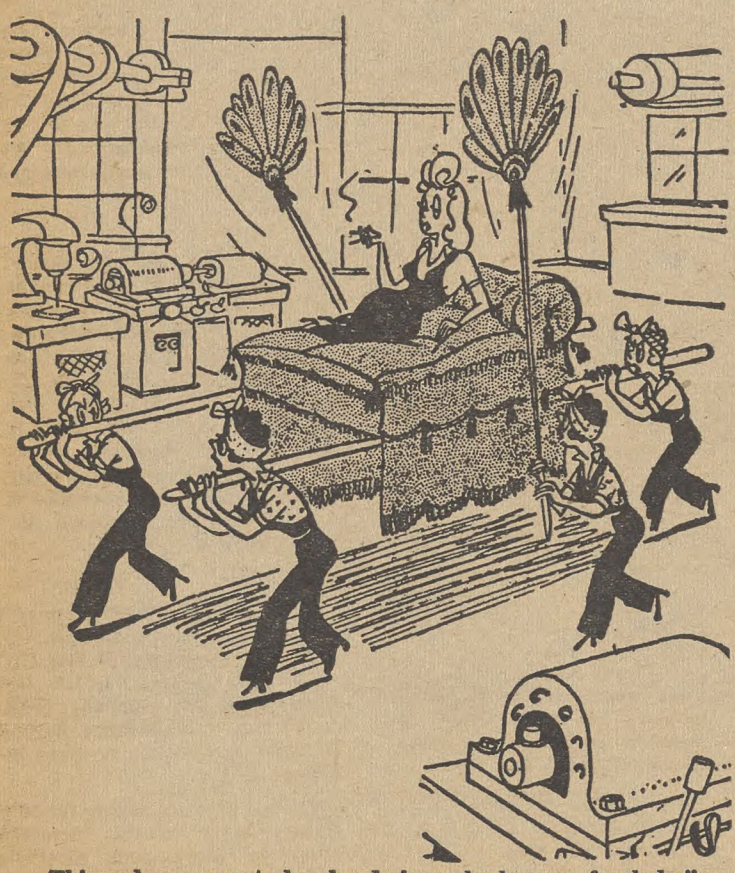
Most glamorous is the hostess or flight stewardess who cares for the needs of the airlines passengers from baby care to meal preparation.

Marriage breaks up the careers of many stewardesses with a turnover rate as high as 50% a year.

Though stewardesses get the publicity, there are still plenty of jobs open for the air minded career girl. Secretarial and receptionist positions are the keys to better jobs in the industry.

The present situation bars women as pilots, for there are 200,000 former Army, Navy and Marine pilots waiting for flying assignments with ccmmerical airlines.

Many women who held jobs as pilots, meteorologists and mechanics during the war have been pushed out by veterans returning from the air forces. However leading women flyers predict that there will be jobs for women pilots in the future, for "individual flying ability is not a question of sex."



Thinge have gone to her head since she became forelady."

Australian Labor Digest

WOMEN LOOK AT THE 79th CONGRESS

By EDITH PRATT

Legislative Assistant, United Steelworkers of America, CIO

ON a recent trip home to Connecticut, a friend and neighbor asked, "Why don't you do something about the price of meat?" I, in turn, asked, "Did you write your Congressman?" The reply was, "Who is he?"

This struck me as a good example of how closely the actions of Congress touch the lives of every woman in America, and how little a great many of them do about it. In this particular case, the Congressman had been one of the leaders in the fight for a strong price control act, but was getting no credit from this constituent, to whom her Congressman was an unknown person down in Washington doing unknown things.

What Congress did to wreck price control is perhaps the clearest case of how your Congressman's actions and votes affect you as a woman. Every woman in America is feeling the results of higher prices—the housewife when she buys the family groceries, the mother when she buys clothing for her kids, the working girl when she buys her lunches and clothes, the widow, when she tries to make her meager pension stretch to cover the cost of living. And union members and wives of union members are watching the pay increases, which they won after weeks of strike and hardship, melt away in the added cost of milk, meat, and clothing.

But the wrecking of price control is only one of the many things that Congress did which affect the daily lives of the women of America. As the 79th Congress packs its bags and scurries home to campaign for re-election, it's important for women to look over the record and see what Congress did or didn't do for them, find out where their own Congressman stood, and then tell the other women in their neighborhood (and there are many like my friend who didn't know who her Congressman was) who he is, what he did, and what they can do about him.

Here are some of the other things to tell your friends and neighbors about:

Is there a mother in the U. S. who doesn't want a decent home for her family, with enough room, light and air to make for good health, and a safe, pleasant place for her children to play?

The Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill would have made this possible for a lot of women who are now forced to struggle along in overcrowded, unsanitary quarters because there's no place for them to go even if they could afford it. But Congress put the housing bill on the shelf in its hurry to get home, because so many members of the House committee handling the bill were opposed to having the government do something about decent houses.

Have you ever had a sick child, or husband, or been sick yourself and not been able to afford a doctor? That happens all too frequently, and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill would have done something about it, by providing a national health insurance fund so that you could call in a doctor as part of your rights as an American citizen. The opponents of this bill kept it bottled up in a Senate committee by producing a long list of witnesses to testify against it, and Congress didn't even get a chance to vote on it.

Were you a war worker, laid off after V-J Day? Congress kept you from getting a better break in your unemployment compensation. Are you struggling along on a wage that's not enough to give you a decent living? Congress killed the minimum wage bill which would have raised your wages to at least 65c an hour.

Are you paid a lower wage than a man doing the same work? Congress refused to take action on the equal pay bill and instead tried to take away all the protective legislation you've won by bringing up the phony "equal-rights" amendment.

Are you a union member, or the wife of one? Well, Congress almost took away your right or the right of your husband to strike for a decent wage.

Yes, what Congress does and doesn't do means a lot to you as a woman, and it's up to you to tell other women about it—not just price control, but all the other things as well—and do something about it with them next November. The women of America can do a lot to make the 80th Congress different from the sad 79th.

MUSIC PACIFIES IRATE BUSMEN

Music hath charms to soothe even irate, overworked Fifth Ave. bus drivers and conductors, who have voted to make buses carrying music lovers to Lewisohn Stadium concerts an exception to their decision not to work overtime and on their days off.

The men, members of Local 100, CIO Transport Workers said:

"Our drivers and conductors, over-burdened though they have been because of extra hours of labor, are deeply conscious that these low-cost and very excellent concerts are a source of great pleasure."

The unionists added that they hoped the public would understand their decision not to work overtime and on their days off on all other Fifth Ave. double-deck buses because of "the company's refusal to hire additional men, preferably veterans, to provide adequate service for the public."

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

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New York Representative:
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L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

How to stand properly. Anne Lemmons, kneeling, gives Virginia Czyszczon a few pointers on the correct way to improve posture. Good posture means good health.

Glamour in a pasteboard cylinder—applied charm for Patricia Crozier and Edith Van Horn.

GLAMOUR FOR THE UNION

By PAT BRONTE

Detroit labor's first Charm School got under way, experimentally, this year. Without benefit of ballyhoo, it soon reached an enrollment of 65, and has been so successful that it may be resumed this Fall in individual locals.

Formally known as the Industrial Health and Physical Education course, it was jointly sponsored by the CIO Auto Workers Union and Wayne University. Classes met in the beautiful UAW Health Institute—former riverfront mansion of Edsel Ford—in Detroit.

The Charm School is a typical rank-and-file project. The eight-week course featured instruction in cosmetics and make-up, posture and corrective exercises, health and nutrition, and hair-styling.

During the Summer, Charm School graduates have kept a hand in with weekends at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Institute, State CIO camp at Port Huron, Mich. Swimming, riding, tennis, ping pong, dancing, shuffleboard, and the acquisition of mahogany tans put the finishing touches on their Charm School foundation.

All this was the idea of 26-year-old Ann Lemmons, hard-working UAW International Representative, and, at present, their only woman organizer.

Ann, a tall and willowy blonde who could easily be mistaken for a model or show-girl, originated and directed the Charm School project while working in health education on George Addes' staff. She was also one of Addes' most effective organizers on his Bendix staff.

Calisthenics for (l. to r.) Anne Lemmons, Frances Szeliga, Edith Van Horn, Molly Mazurek and Virginia Czyszczon in Detroit Labor's Charm School.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

By MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

TRAVELING TO WARRENTOWN, KIT SUDDENLY NOTICES ROBERT CARRUTHERS — OWNER OF THE MILLS — AS A FELLOW PASSENGER.

SO THAT'S HIM... THE ONE WITH THE CIGAR.

YES, AND IT SNAGS OUR PLANS. WE'LL HAVE TO GO TO WARRENTOWN SOME OTHER WAY.

WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE? HE DOESN'T KNOW US!

HE'LL RECOGNIZE YOU IN WARRENTOWN — AND THAT WILL WARN HIM... HE'LL START AN ATTACK TO DRIVE YOU OUTTA TOWN RIGHT AWAY... CALL YOU A FOREIGNER... OR AGITATOR OR RED OR SOMETHING...

HMMM... THE OLD GAG OF CALLING UNION ORGANIZERS TROUBLE-MAKERS. I SEE WHAT YOU MEAN...

YOU WON'T EVEN GET A CHANCE TO DO ANYTHING...

WE'LL HAVE TO GET OFF THE TRAIN AND HITCH-HIKE INTO WARRENTOWN... ONLY THE TRAIN DOESN'T MAKE ITS NEXT STOP FOR ANOTHER HOUR...

WE'VE GOT TO GET OFF — AND THERE'S JUST ONE WAY!

THAT'S IT, JIM, OUT THE DOOR! WE'VE GOT TO TAKE THE CHANCE, I RECKON. I CAN DO IT...

OKAY. I'LL GET WOODY AND WE'LL WAIT UNTIL THE TRAIN SLOWS DOWN FOR A CURVE...

MOMENTS LATER...

IT'S SLOWING DOWN. I'M A-JUMPING! GET WOODY AND JUMP OUT THE OTHER END...

DID YA FIND OUT WHAT'S EATING KIT? WHY SHE JUST WALKED BY ME AND —

DID YA — HUH? WHAT'S GETTING INTO EVERYBODY? JIM —

THROUGH HERE, WOODY. I'LL EXPLAIN LATER... JUMP!

GEE, OKAY, JIM! I THOUGHT YOU WAS MAD AT ME —

SURE — ULP!

ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Better Luck Next Time

The anti-poll tax bill is dead for another two years.

The bloc of southern polltax Senators, elected by a thin percentage of the voters in the seven polltax-ridden states, succeeded in heading off action to end the feudal-like levy on a person's right to vote.

The 39-33 vote for cloture, which would have eliminated a painful filibuster against the tax, was far short of the two-thirds necesary to limit debate in the Senate.

Thus H.R. 7, introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.) and passed by the House, never came up for vote in the Senate.

The failure to act on this most pressing of voting reform bills was characterized by the Natl. Committee to Abolish the Polltax as a "tragic defeat for the cause of free and democratic elections throughout the world."

But the committee sees a minor victory in the fact that it "rose to the surface" in the Senate, if "even for a moment," because of popular demand.

"The most powerful bloc in the Senate, the polltax bloc, wanted it killed by inaction. Their reactionary Republican supporters were only too glad to go along," the committee declared.

And Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare—which has taken a leading role in the fight to kill the tax—thought it "particularly discouraging" that a number of western Senators from states "which have a reputation for full democracy" sided with the polltaxers.

Among the obstructors, he named Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), Hayden and McFarland (D. Ariz), Gurney (R. S. D.), Williken R. Col.), Young (R. N. D.) and Wheeler (D. Mont.).

"It is hard to see how we can obtain a victory for democracy at the Paris peace table when the Senate which must approve the peace treaties, also by two-thirds vote, has voted so flagrantly against democarcy at home."

One lesson must be learned for the next effort to repeal the polltax.

During the past session, liberal Senators had a tendency to agree to pushing the polltax bill back on the calendar. By the time it came up for possible consideration, there were few pieces of "must" legislation left for action.

Consequently, the situation was set for an easy filibuster.

Next time the polltax bill must come up promptly. Even the most leather-lunged reactionaries can't talk for ever—particularly when it holds up important, necessary legislation on which the people demand action.

A "Streamlined Congress"?

Regardless of how you vote in November, the next session of Congress is going to look different.

Whether it acts better is largely up to you when you go to the polls on election day.

The Legislative Reorganization Bill has made some major changes in the way Congress goes about its business. But good Congressmen can get along with old mechanisms, and reactionaries can always find a way to snarl up a bill in the people's interest.

It may be a little harder for them to do so in the future.

Under the provisions of the bill, the 48 standing committees of the House will be reduced to 19. The Senate's 33 committees get trimmed to 16.

Joint meetings of House and Senate committees are authorized—a move that can speed up tremendously the passage of a vital bill through Congress.

Still another section provides for a Congressional summer recess—from the end of June to the second Tuesday in October—with exceptions for time of war or national emergency.

An important phase of the bill is that calling for registration of professional lobbyists. It has been the custom, in sections of the anti-labor press, to rant occasionally about the CIO's "streamlined" lobby.

Compulsory registration will bring the situation into a true light.

It will show a small group of legislative representatives of CIO unions; and a tremendous number of highly paid corporation lobbyists with large expense accounts and slush funds. Compared to the mass of special pleaders for the wealthy special interests, the CIO's lobby is small indeed.

The effect of cutting down committee work, of raising Congressmen's salaries, and of providing retirement pensions for all who serve six years, may make Congress more efficient.

But efficiency isn't necessarily democracy. There's nothing in the new bill that compels Congressmen—be they from the south or north—to listen to the will of the people.

That's your job between now and election day in November.

Ford Dealer Makes Good

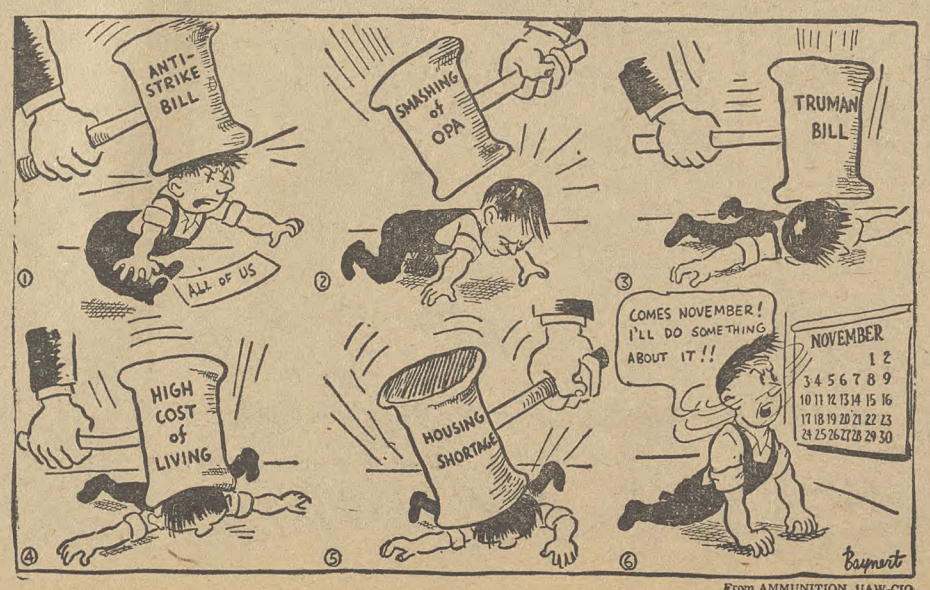
Pres. Walter Reuther of the UAW-CIO has some pertinent questions to ask about the motives behind the crippling amendments to the price control act.

Pointing out that retail car prices will be going up immediately as a result of a clause restoring dealers' prewar profit margins, Reuther declared:

"Consumers are entitled to know that Sen. Wherry of Nebraska, who is responsible for this provision, is described in his officiai biography in the Congressional Directory as a partner in Wherry Bros., a firm operating Ford agencies in Pawnee City, Wyoming, and Humboldt, Nebr.

"This price increase promoted by Ford Dealer Wherry will be the fourth suffered by auto buyers since V-J Day, all of which have been challenged by the UAW-CIO and which, we are ready to prove, cannot be justified.

"The UAW-CIO believes that American citizens have a right to question whether government officials who promote legislation that directly benefits themselves are acting purely in the interest of the people who elected them to office."



From AMMUNITION, UAW-CIO

Where Do We Go From Here?

Four thousand miles east from Washington, American military and civilian officials are trying to teach the war-shocked Germans the principles of democracy and of government in the interest of the people.

Nine thousand miles west of the capital, other Americans are trying to get the same lesson across to the postwar remnants of feudal Japan.

The 79th Congress, which will probably have adjourned before this appears in print, hasn't set a very good example for our vanquished pupils.

With a few outstanding exceptions, bills in the people's interest have been given a brusque turn-down by the majority of Congressmen.

THANKS to some adroit political maneuvering, the bill to end the polltax in seven southern states was held up until it could be easily killed by a potential filibuster.

THE 65c minimum wage bill was loaded down with irrelevant inflationary amendments and then permitted to die.

THE HOUSING bill, aimed at delivering the country from its present acute shortage of homes, never reached the House floor for vote.

The full-employment bill was weakened to the point where it means almost nothing. The public health insurance bill was stalled in committee. Long-overdue amendments to the social security program were whittled down to a bare minimum.

FORTUNATELY, the record wasn't 100% bad. The Case bill, to rob labor of its rights, was vetoed and the reactionaries weren't able to muster sufficient votes to make it law. Luckily, Congress regained its senses in time ot bury the Truman anti-strike bill—the gravest threat to civil rights in two decades.

FORTUNATELY, TOO, the efforts of brasshat-minded Congressmen—led by the publicized Rep. May of Kentucky—to hand over our atomic energy program to the military, were defeated. A GI terminal leave bill and a program of cars for amputees managed to squeeze through. Congress voted some overdue changes designed to modernize its own machinery.

But all in all, it's a pretty sad record. To the 25 or 30 Senators who fought for the people's rights and needs, and to the 100 or more liberal Congressmen who did likewise, CIO offers its thanks and appreciation.

Meanwhile, between now and November, our job is clear: to elect more progressives to Congress and pave the way for fulfillment of the people's program.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

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PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
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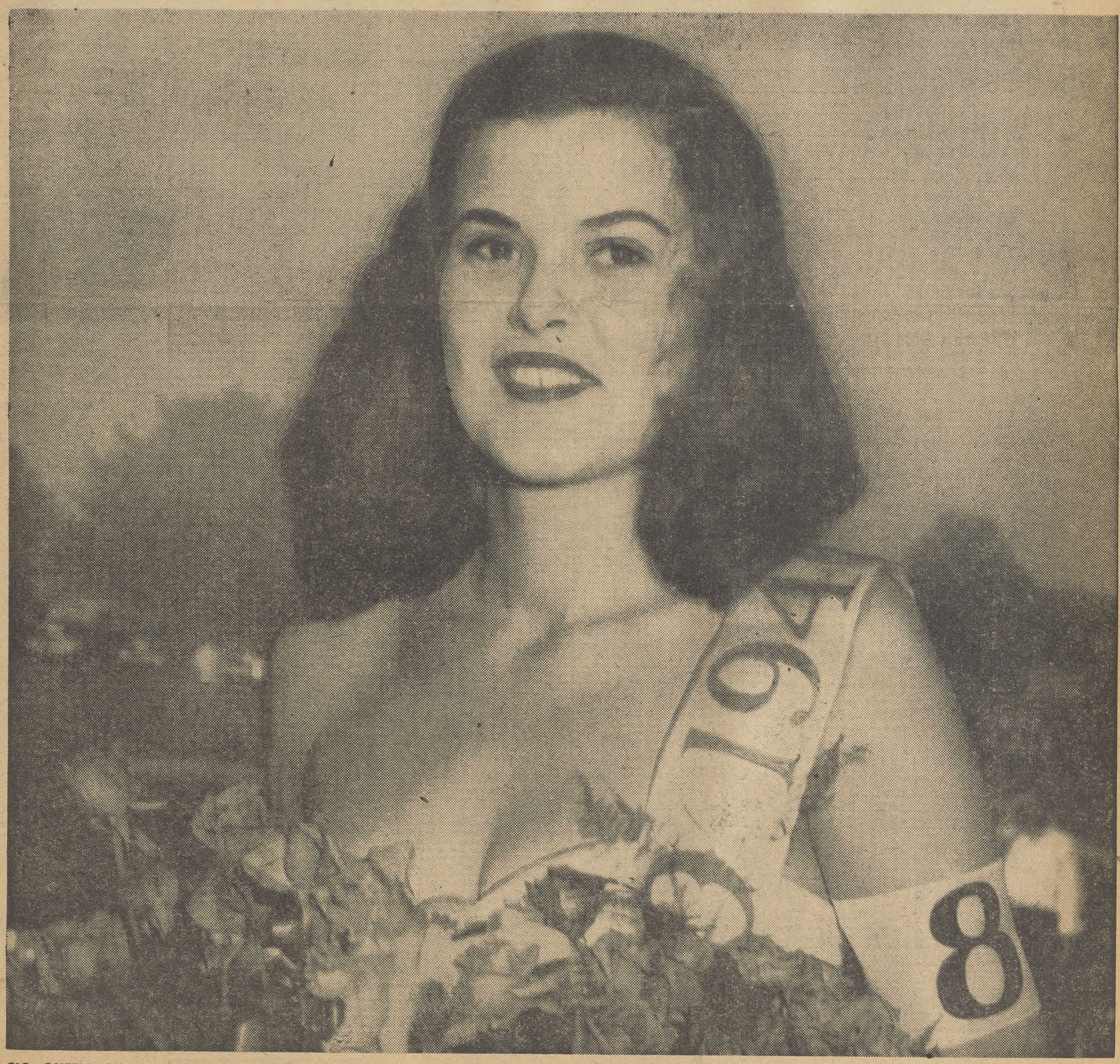
August 12, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS



CIO QUEEN. Miss Rose Doman, Elyria, O., this week won the beauty contest held by the Lorain County CIO at its annual picnic. Vital statistics: 20 years old, five feet five, 116 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes. Miss Doman says that she intends to study to be a model.

what would you do for a drowning man?

CHECK YOUR ANSWER:

- ☐ Write Congress asking for a Federal law requiring more life-guards.
- ☐ Arrange to give him swimming lessons next year.
- ☐ Pull him out of the water.

Having more life-guards and giving the man swimming lessons are good things. *But the most important thing is to pull him out of the water.*

This is the same reasoning used by your National CIO Community Services Committee when asked the question, "What shall we do for those people of the world who have been left to starve in the wake of war?"

There are many possible answers to this question. We can ask the people of this country to conserve food. We can ask Congress to reinstate rationing and to double relief shipments abroad. We can ask our Government to give full support to UNRRA. These things are good, and they should be done.

But the most important thing is to feed the hungry now!

That is why CIO-CSC joined other national organizations to form CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe). CARE is a non-profit co-operative set up to get good food to the needy quickly.

CARE PACKAGE

Abundance Well-Chosen

CARE's ten-in-one package, so called because it was designed to feed ten American combat soldiers for one day, contains enough food for 30 meals on the basis of the high food values provided for soldiers in time of war.

The standard specifications provide for an average of over 40,000 calories and for the following average food content:

Solid meat, stews and hashes	9.8 lbs.	net
Cereal and biscuits	6.5 lbs.	"
Sugar and candy	3.9 lbs.	"
Fruit jam and pudding	3.6 lbs.	"
Vegetables	2.3 lbs.	"
Cocoa, coffee and beverage powders	1.1 lbs.	"
Evaporated Milk	0.8 lbs.	"
Preserved butter	0.5 lbs.	"
Cheese (included in one menu)	0.4 lbs.	"

The package, in addition to food, contains chewing gum, matches, toilet tissue, paper towels, soap, water purification tablets, can openers, etc. The net content of foodstuffs is about 30 pounds.

EVERYTHING including delivery $15

HOW YOU CAN HELP

(1) You can purchase a remittance for $15. CARE will send a ten-in-one food package to the person or group you designate to receive it. All resources of the 11 European governments where CARE now operates will hasten and safeguard your packages. For this type of purchase make checks payable to CARE, 50 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

(2) If you do not have a particular family in mind, you can designate your package for general relief in any country you choose, in which CARE operates. Local unions can make a contribution toward the purchase of CARE packages to be distributed by CIO-CSC trustees. You can send less than $15—or more—with the assurance that CIO-CSC will efficiently utilize every penny of your contribution. Make your checks payable to CIO-CSC Food Fund.

The people of Europe are starving. And like the drowning man, they must be saved!

CARE packages can be sent to Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, American and British zones of Germany and American and British sectors of Berlin, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway and Poland.

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American Christian Committee for Refugees, Inc.
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.
American Relief for Czechoslovakia, Inc.
American Relief for France, Inc.
American Relief for Norway, Inc.
American Relief for Poland, Inc.
Church World Service
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
Committee on Christian Science Wartime Activities of The Mother Church
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Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
International Rescue and Relief Committee, Inc.
Labor League for Human Rights, AFL
Mennonite Central Committee
National CIO Community Services Committee
Paderewski Testimonial Fund, Inc.
Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee
Unitarian Service Committee
United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc.
United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America
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YWCA-World Emergency and War Victims Fund

CARE, 300
50 Broad Street, New York 4, N .Y.

Enclosed is ..... check or ..... money order for $..... for which please deliver ..... CARE FOOD PACKAGE(S) at $15 per package.

FOOD TO BE DELIVERED TO (print)

Name .....
Street & Number.....
Town & Country.....

SENDER'S NAME & ADDRESS (print)

Name .....
Street & Number.....
City & State.....
Signature of Sender..... Date.....

National CIO Community Services Committee
1776 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

To the CIO-CSC Food Fund:

Enclosed is my ..... check or ..... money order for $..... for General Relief in....., per the CIO-CSC PLAN.
(name of country)

Name .....
Street & Number.....
City & State.....
Union Affiliation.....

You are a member of CARE through your

NATIONAL CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE

1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

PAC SPARKS 2 BIG VICTORIES

PAC-endorsed candidates in two vitally important primary races galloped to victory last week as voters indicated their demand for progressive government.

In West Virginia, Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, one of the most liberal members of the Upper House, had little difficulty in winning renomination for another term.

In the hotly contested race in the ninth district of Missouri, PAC-endorsed Enos A. Axtell ran well ahead of reactionary Rep. Roger C. Slaughter to capture the nomination. Jerome Walsh, endorsed by a few AFL unions, came in a poor third.

The Missouri vote was particularly important because of Slaughter's bad voting record during the past session of Congress and because he had resorted to violent smear propaganda throughout his entire campaign in the hope of scaring citizens away from the PAC. Axtell had been endorsed by President Truman, who took a personal interest in the campaign.

Even as he lost the nomination by a margin of more than 2,000 votes, Slaughter returned to his campaign of sharp criticism of PAC, which he had attempted to picture as Moscow-dominated—a line which the voters failed to swallow in great numbers.

Slaughter had fought against progressive bills during his Congressional tenure and had made a special point of attacking the proposed Fair Employment Practices Bill.

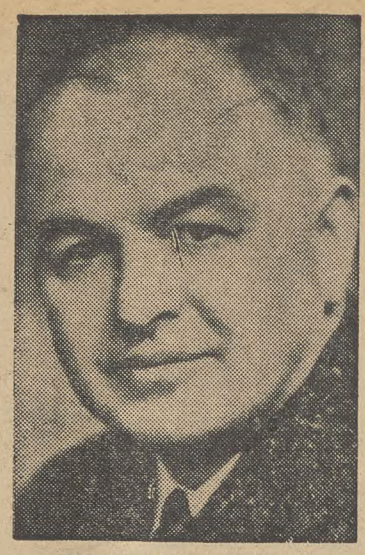
Kilgore's renomination was accomplished with strong CIO support in West Virginia, and with the votes of thousands of mine workers who resisted the efforts of their union's district officers to boycott him. The West Virginia Senator has developed a splendid record in Congress, where he has been in the front ranks of the fight for workers' rights, for international cooperation and peace, and against the rule-or-ruin tactics of the monopolies and international cartels.

The Virginia primaries were notable by the size of the opposition vote to the smooth-running, anti-labor political machine of Sen. Harry Byrd. Byrd had pitched the weight of his campaign against the CIO-PAC to divert attention from vital state and federal issues—although PAC had made no endorsement in the Senatorial primary.

Martin Hutchison, who was outspoken in his criticism of the Byrd machine and its reactionary tactics, polled a high vote for the opposition in the Old Dominion, running up 81,000 votes to the 139,500 received by Byrd in gaining another term.

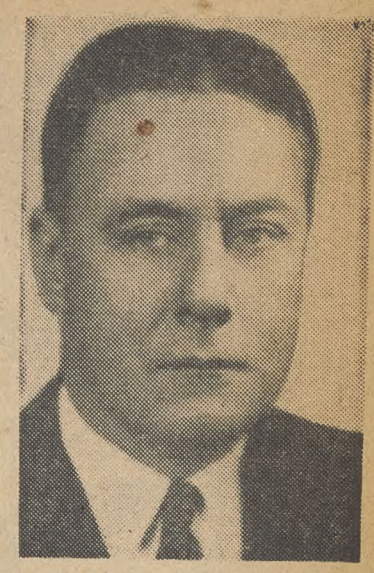
PAC figured importantly in one of the Virginia Congressional races when its endorsed candidate—Porter Hardy, Jr., a farmer—defeated incumbent Rep. Ralph Daughton. Other Virginia incumbents were renominated, which is tantamount to election in the state.

TWO UP, ONE DOWN



HARLEY M. KILGORE
(D., W. VA.)
Pro-labor Senator renominated with CIO-PAC support.

JOHN SPARKMAN
(D., ALA.)
To U. S. Senate. Final returns showed no runoff necessary.



ROGER C. SLAUGHTER
(D., MO.)
Opposed by President Truman and CIO-PAC. Defeated.

CONGRESS VOTES JOBLESS AID FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN

CIO Maritime Workers, who have conducted a decades-long fight for equality with shoreside colleagues, are hailing a major victory—Congressional action to give them unemployment compensation. More than 250,000 seamen will reap the benefits of the victory.

Working closely with Rep. Henry Jackson (D. Wash.) and Rep. Walter Lynch (D. N. Y.), the unions and the CIO Maritime Committee won inclusion of merchant seamen in the existing state systems for unemployment compensation, as well as a temporary setup to provide similar insurance for seamen on government-owned vessels.

The maritime committee pointed out that it has constantly fought for a uniform federal compensation system, which would bring higher benefits with a minimum of interstate confusion. Since the bill was not passed early in the war, when employment was rising and big reserves could easily have been accumulated, the committee noted that establishment of a financially solvent federal system is not possible at this time.

"At the present time, seamen will have decidedly better protection under state coverage than under a federal system," the CIO committee stated. It established that average benefits under the Jackson bill currently would be about $14.16 a week, while benefits in New York and California—the two largest maritime states—will average over $20 weekly.

The maritime union legislative spokesmen voiced high praise for the manner in which the bill was studied and acted upon by the House Ways and Means Committee.

In drafting the provisions of the bill which finally passed Congress, the committee took account of every recommendation and safeguard proposed in the testimony of the CIO Maritime Committee.

RULES FOR VETS IN GM STRIKE

THOUSANDS of war veterans who were unable to get unemployment compensation during the strike periods last winter may be entitled to those benefits if the Veterans Administration approves a veteran's appeal for compensation readjustment. Approval might set a precedent.

In the appeal, pending final Veterans Administration action, Michigan Readjustment Agent Harry Slavin decided that a General Motors worker, August J. Golas, ex-GI and a member of the CIO Auto Workers, should be granted unemployment compensation for the period of the General Motors strike last winter.

Golas was unable to draw unemployment compensation under the state law, because during his period in the army he had lost consecutive work credits which would have entitled him to state benefits.

The CIO veterans committee has fought unsuccessfully to get Congress to repeal this part of the law which prevents vets involved in labor disputes from getting federal unemployment compensation under the GI Bill of Rights. Resorting to test cases, the CIO veterans committee, headed by Meyer Bernstein, is endeavoring to get a reversal in the interpretation of the law.

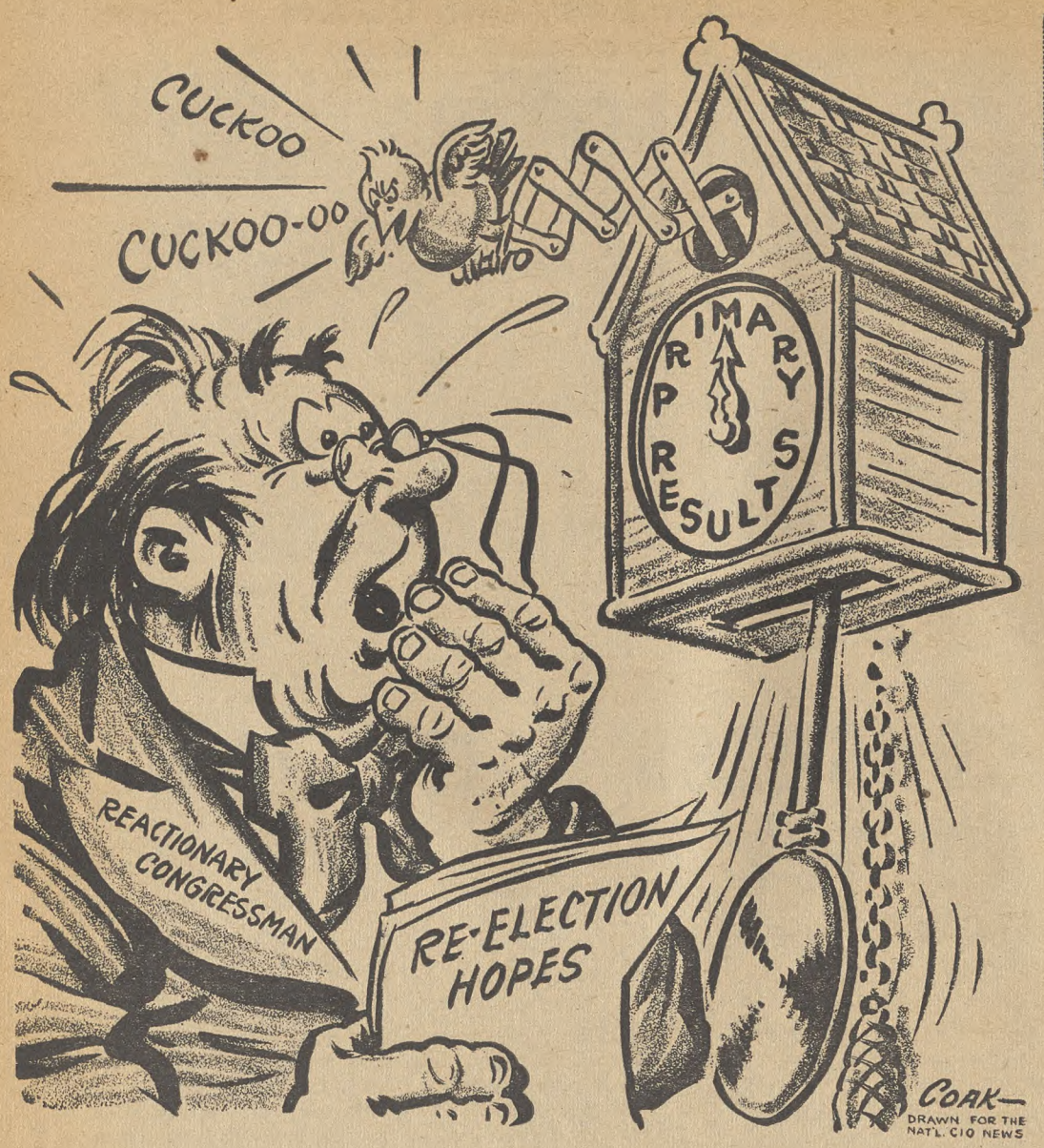
Prior to passage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, the GI Bill of Rights, more than 20 states had frozen benefit laws permitting veterans to use work credits accumulated before military service for state unemployment compensation benefits. But with the GI Bill of Rights in effect, the states repealed frozen benefit laws, leaving veteran unemployment compensation entirely in the hands of the federal government.

During the GM strike period the non-veteran workers drew unemployment compensation from the state due to the work credits they had amassed throughout the war period, while ex-GI's like Golas, who served with the armed forces, drew no benefits for unemployment.

The decision handed down by the Michigan readjustment agent reversed the law, declaring veteran Golas is entitled to compensation for the unemployment incurred during the General Motors strike.

The decision, now awaiting approval by the Veterans Administration, held that the stoppage of work in General Motors from November, 1945, until March, 1946, was due to the shortage of material, the corporation's dissatisfaction with prices fixed by the OPA, and the corporation's eligibility for tax refunds if its profits were below its 1936-39 average.

Nominated as Under-Secretary of Labor this week was Keen Johnson former Governor of Kentucky. Johnson, 50 years old, is president of the Daily Register Publishing Co., Richmond, Ky.



PRIMARY RESULTS

THE RESULTS of most of this year's primary elections to date have been encouraging to labor and all progressives.

Some eight reactionary and anti-labor Senators and more than a score of like-minded Representatives have been denied party nomination for re-election by voters who looked at their record in Congress and didn't like it, or else have decided not to run.

On the other hand, progressive members of Congress have found their constituents appreciative of their records and have all won re-nomination, with only one or two exceptions.

★ ★ ★

OF COURSE, there have been disappointments in the failure to defeat some of the worst reactionaries in a number of states, where labor and progressive political action is not yet sufficiently advanced.

But, even in these cases, there is encouragement to be drawn from the fact that these reactionaries were sharply challenged, sometimes for the first time, and vigorous campaigns were conducted for their opponents, with substantial results.

There is significance too in the fact that many of the displacements of reactionaries occurred south of the Mason-Dixon line, where new voters—both Negro and white—went to the polls in much larger numbers than ever before.

★ ★ ★

THE CIO membership, through the Political Action Committee, has played an active part in most of these primaries and deserves much of the credit for the results.

But the PAC is not always entitled to all the credit it has been given, by its enemies. In a number of election districts where the PAC is relatively weak, reactionary candidates have tried to make it an election bogey and have proclaimed themselves slayers of a mythical dragon.

In many cases, however, this tactic has recoiled on those who used it. The voters have been sufficiently intelligent to see through this fraud, and the "dragon" slayers have themselves been slain, or at least discomfited by substantial opposition votes.

In any case, the PAC is never disposed to hog the credit. For its basic policy is to join with all other kinds of progressive groups in supporting candidates who will be best for all the people. The victories it helps to win are people's victories, not just victories for PAC.

★ ★ ★

IT IS TOO EARLY to predict the character of the next Congress. Primary indications point to it being better, and certainly it could hardly be worse, than the last. But the main job is still to be done between now and November, if the partial improvements already effected are to be followed by a real job of renovation on Congress.

Most of the primaries so far have shown that the tide of American opinion is running in favor of progress and against the type of reaction represented by the present Congressional majority of tory Republicans and polltax Democrats.

Let's take full advantage of this tide by backing the PAC in its campaign to enlighten the public on the real issues, to publicize the records of all candidates and to bring all possible voters to the polls. The more people vote, the better will Congress be.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

HERE's a little inflation fable: A man was robbed and pushed into a deep lake. As he struggled and called for help, his assailant sat down on the bank and said:

"Come, come, my good man! A little more effort, if you want to save yourself. I could use your shirt as well as your money, and I can't wait all day."

•

THE VICTIM, in this story, is labor—and most of the American people.

Robbed of his real wages and savings by higher prices, he has been pushed into inflation to sink or swim, if he can.

The fellow who did the dirty work is big business. It created inflation by holding up production, by extorting outrageous price increases and by wrecking price control—and is now counting its loot.

•

AS THE DROWNING man struggles, his attacker makes no move to rescue him, by lowering prices, by adjusting wages to living costs or by putting all possible goods on the market.

He has only advice to offer—advice prompted by a desire to squeeze more profit from his victim.

With one voice—their master's voice—business publications, daily editorial writers, columnists nad commentators are offering this exhortation to labor:

"You must work harder, speed up, produce more for the same wages. That is the only solution for inflation."

•

ONE MORE curious touch must be added to this fable:

Up comes a portly gentleman, claiming to represent the drowning man. He sits down by the assailant, nods his head and says:

"You heard what the man said. As your representative, I advise you to obey. You did wrong to resist being robbed. If you hadn't been so rambunctious, the man might have let you keep a little of your pay and not have shoved you so far into the water of inflation."

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THIS IS no more fantistic than the speeches now being made by AFL Pres. Wm. Green, parroting Wall Street's advice to labor.

The AFL "Monthly Survey" actually blames labor's postwar effort to maintain its take-home pay for creating inflation.

It says the CIO Steelworkers should have accepted the companies' 15c wage offer and not have struck for the 18½c increase recommended by President Truman.

According to these AFL yes-men of big business, it was not the employers' production hold-ups, their exorbitant price increases and the wrecking of price control that caused inflation—no, it was CIO demands for wage increases to maintain take-home pay and adjust purchasing power to living costs!

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THIS NONSENSE comes with peculiarily ill grace from the "free riders" of the AFL, who let the CIO do all the fighting for adequate wages and then cashed in, to the best of their limited ability, on CIO's victories.

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OF COURSE, more production is desirable to alleviate inflation. But consider these facts:

(1) Total production of goods and services now stands at the highest point in peacetime history, according to the Office of War Mobilization & Reconversion.

(2) When the UAW-CIO called a conference to plan more production, the Big Three auto companies refused to attend. The union points to these prime causes of the auto lag: monopoly control by the Big Three; shortages of basic materials; high prices allowing big profits on low-volume production; and carry-back tax provisions that enable companies to get refunds for **not** producing.

(3) The productivity of American workers increased 25% between 1939 and 1944, according to the WPB. It has shot up still further since then. So further increases in workers' productivity, without corresponding wage increases, simply mean a higher rate of exploitation and more gravy for the profiteers.

•

MEANWHILE, the CIO points out, an immediate rescue job is necesary, if we are not to be sunk by inflation.

It calls for resistance to higher prices; strict enforcement of remaining price controls; a government-labor-industry conference to adjust wages to living costs and stabilize our economy; and political action to elect a new Congress that will act effectively to halt inflation.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Reid Robinson, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

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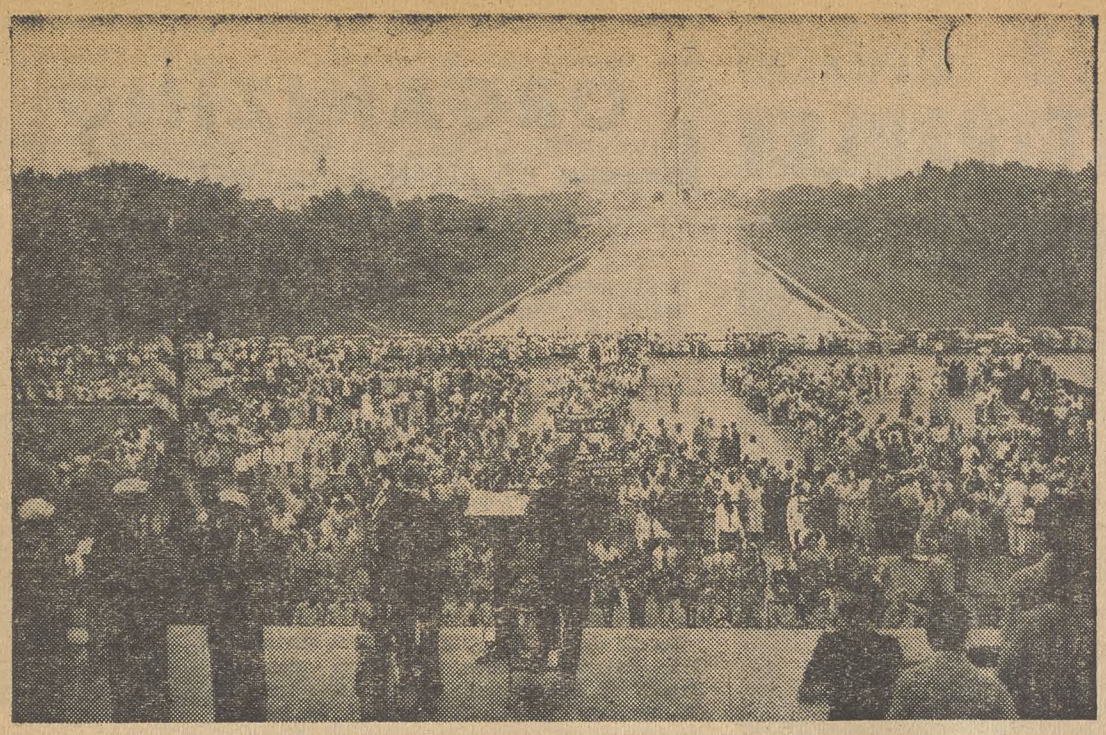


Part of a crowd of 12,000 white and Negro people who marched on Washington, D. C. streets this week to the Lincoln Memorial to participate in a meeting which protested the lynching of four Negroes at Monroe, Ga. Washington Monument in background.

REPORT FBI KNOWS LYNCHERS

THE FBI has identified several members of the gang that lynched George Dorsey and Roger Malcolm and their wives in Georgia, it was reported this wek.

Meanwhile, as rewards for apprehension of the killers mounted to $30,000, more than 12,000 white and Negro residents in the nation's capital marched in protest of the murders.

Led by three Negro amputee veterans, the crowd halted at the Lincoln memorial, to hear speakers call for passage of a federal anti-lynching law.

At the rally, sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the American Veterans Committee, Pres. Henry Beitcher of the Washington CIO Council called for strong labor pressure to compel Congress to pass legislation against mob terror.

In Georgia, two Negroes who said they witnessed the wanton killing of the two Negro couples, declared that the crime did not occur near Monroe, as previously reported, but south of Augusta.

The two, Willie Johnson, 56, and Leroy Greene, 44, said they were fleeing murder threats as a result of voting in the recent Democratic primaries, and witnessed the lynching from a hiding place near Highway No. 1.

Okay boys...Knock off while moneybags here explains how he built the joint by the sweat of your brow...

NEW WAR PROBES

With the hunting season on war profiteers in full swing the Senate War Profits Investigating Committee has been swamped with inside stories of the men who got rich from the nation's war effort.

Heading items awaiting investigation are alleged exressive rates charged by the railroads for government traffic. Sen. Glen Taylor (D. Ida.) raises the question in letters to the Committee, stating that the "rate committee" of the Army Transportation Corps was composed largely of "officials of the carriers who wore the uniform of the Army and Navy to negotiate rates with their former and future employers."

With bigger and better investigations to come, Rep. Andrew J. May (D., Ky.) has been unable to appear before the War Profits Committee because of a heart attack and has been forced "to retire for an indefinite period of rest."

Sen. James Mead (D., N. Y.), chairman of the Committee, recently dispatched a sub-committee to Hawaii to open an investigation of the pre-Pearl Harbor construction work under direction of Col. Theodore Wyman.

Industrialist Henry J. Kaiser is also in line for Mead Committee probings. Kaiser said that he is ready to testify. He asked for an investigation of the steel industry with particular reference to U. S. Steel Corp.'s expenditure of $200 million in government money to build its Geneva, Utah plant, and then its purchase of the plant for 20c on the dollar.

The Dept. of Justice has started an investigation of the Andrew J. Higgins' shipbuilding interests in New Orleans. Higgins denied that his firm had ever made false or fraudulent claims against the government.

Also included in the investigation program is the Canol oil project in Canada, originally estimated to cost the government $24 million. The final cost was $45 million.

Mead Committee Counsel George Meader disclosed that the General Accounting Office has many more cases for investigation.

Debunking 'Production'

FOR INFLATION, NO CURE-ALL

INCREASED production is not "the sovereign cure for inflation which many voices today proclaim it to be," the CIO Economic Outlook said this week.

"Release of hoarded goods, to be sure, puts a brake on rising prices," the Outlook stated. "But increased factory output increases both the supply and the money available for buying it, and its net deflationary effect, while difficult to estimate, certainly is not overpowering.

"We would be ill-advised to rest easy in the simple faith that production will rise like a cool tide to quench the fires of inflation. Long before the slow creep of those waters reaches the bonfire, consumers either will have exhausted the funds which they have to spend, or will have quit feeding their dollars to the flames because they have discovered that they are stoking the fire that is giving them a roasting."

In seeking to measure the length of the inflationary period, the Outlook offered the possibility of three situations of varying degrees of seriousness arising.

One, in which "consumers take fright and begin to liquidate their savings" would lead to catastrophe, the CIO publication said.

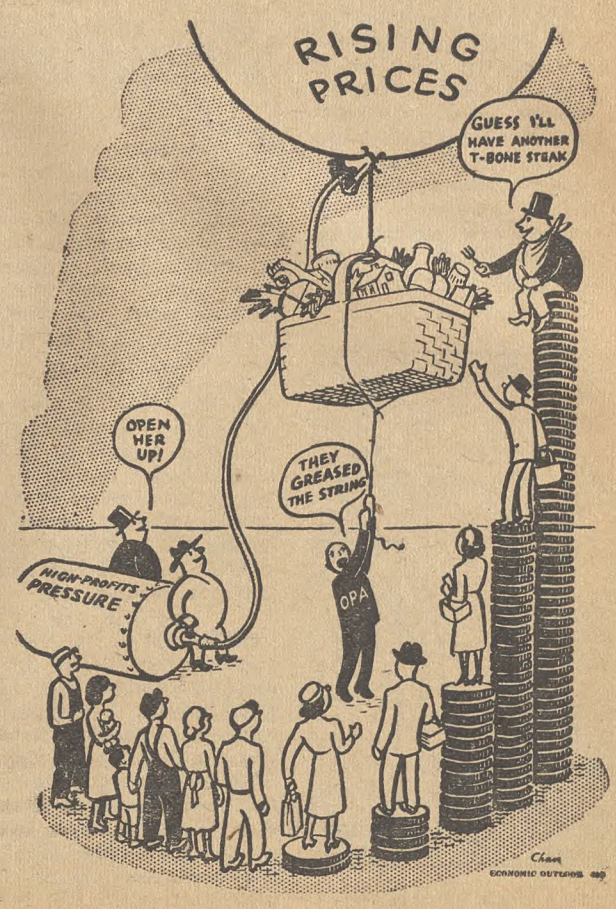
If consumers hold on to their savings but devote all their current income to spending, it predicted a 20% rise in the cost of living during the next 12 months.

"Third," the Outlook continued, "consumers may strike against rising rents and prices. That is to say, they may become unwilling to pay high prices before the time arrives when, on the whole, they are unable to pay them. This is the one prospect now in sight that may check inflation soon and allow the nation to escape a first-class boom-and-bust with all its political and economic hazards."

Prospects for checking inflation by mass consumer action are "not so hopeless" as they may appear, the Outlook declared. It based its analysis on the fact that today's rising prices "are in fact speculative values reared upon a flimsy structure of long chances taken by market operators, manufacturers, middlemen and other assorted gamblers.

"Not costs, but hoped-for turnover profits, account for the greater part of the rise. The whole structure is as shaky as it is rotten."

If consumers, by withholding purchases, implant fear "that the gamble will not pay out", the speculators will then unload their inventories and get out from under, the Outlook predicted.



FARMER-LABOR UNITY URGED AT FARM EQUIPMENT PARLEY

PAYING tribute to the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Union for its role in bringing an understanding of the labor movement to farmers, James Patton, Natl. Farmers Union president, told 400 delegates at the union's third biennial convention in Milwaukee last week that labor must continue to strive for closer cooperation with farmers.

Convention speakers, including Allan Haywood, CIO Director of Organization, and Leo Krzycki, Vice President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, joined in unanimous condemnation of the union-busting tactics employed by the J. I. Case and Allis-Chalmers companies in the months-old strike against them by three CIO unions, FE, the Auto Workers and the Electrical Workers.

The union's strong anti-discrimination policy was emphasized clearly in the election of Azay Martin, Negro candidate for vice president, by convention acclamation. The national editor of the Chicago Defender, on hand for the last two days of the convention, called it the greatest display of Negro-white unity he had ever beheld.

A veterans program, calling for special support of the American Veterans' Committee and general support of the other vet organizations, was adopted by the convention following a speech by Ken Pettus, AVC national committeeman.

Strongly worded resolutions attacked the anti-American activities of the Wood-Rankin committee, called for intensive political action work in the coming elections, and urged anti-lynch laws.

The delegates also unanimously voted to support any and all unions engaged in strikes, lockouts or protracted negotiations, and authorized special assessments to carry on the union's widespread expansion drive now under way in the farm equipment industry.

Final business of the convention was the election of officers. Re-elected were Grant W. Oakes, president; John Shaffer, vice-president; Gerald Fielde, secretary-treasurer, and Pope Huff, board member-at-large.

Additional officers elected were Ajay Martin, vice-president; Milt Burns, director of organization, and Katherine Hall as board member-at-large.

Photo by Mickey Pallas

Vice-Pres. Leo Krzycki (center) of CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who received standing ovation from delegates at CIO Farm Equipment Workers' convention, gets congratulations of FE President Grant W. Oakes (left). Looking on with approval is Krzycki's son, a captain in the Army.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

CALLING out of hundreds of state troopers and guardsmen to be used against pickets at the Rex Mfg. Co. in Connersville, Ind., last week, was strongly condemned by Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in a wire to Ind. Gov. Ralph R. Gates.

Emspak declared that the appearance of troopers when the picketing was completely peaceful "can only be construed as a deliberate attempt to weaken the fight of the strikers for a living wage and the right to belong to a democratic union of their own choosing."

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NEW YORK Herald Tribune commercial employes voted 3 to 1 to be represented by the CIO Newspaper Guild in a recent NLRB election. The Guild has represented news and editorial workers there since 1942.

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THREE hundred members of the CIO American Communications Assn. walked out last week at the offices of Press Wireless, Inc., in N. Y., Washington and San Francisco.

Union Pres. Joseph P. Selly accused the company of refusing to arbitrate honestly the dispute which arose out of the lay-off of 46 employes and proposed reclassifications which the union contends would have resulted in pay cuts for 50% of the employes.

★ ★ ★

A DECISION handed down last week by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia awarded $500,000 in back pay to 525 members of the CIO Hosiery Workers as the result of a strike which took place in 1936 at the Berkshire Knitting Mills in Reading, Pa.

★ ★ ★

LOCAL 100 of the CIO Transport Workers Union in N. Y. began distribution last week of 75,000 leaflets to the public describing the issues in its dispute with the Fifth Avenue Coach Co.

The leaflets urged the company to give war veterans jobs which they so justly merit and thus remove the headaches of overtime work from the drivers and conductors which will result in improved service to the public.

CONFRONTED by a hostile audience of CIO and AFL leaders who jammed its chamber last week, the San Diego, Calif., city council at a public hearing retreated from its original plan to adopt an ordinance regulating picketing. City Atty. Jean F. DuPaul publicly acknowledged that the ordinance, which was proposed by a firm of corporation lawyers, probably "has some flaws in it."

★ ★ ★

NERVOUS at the prospect of having nearly every 5-and-10 store in the country picketed, F. W. Woolworth Co. signed a zero-hour agreement with Local 65 of the CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Workers covering 325 workers in its N. Y. warehouses.

Management agreed that 50% of its employes will be hired through the union with a further provision that employes must join the union after 30 days. Demands for wage increases, higher minimum rates, a wage reopening clause and the union's group insurance plan will be arbitrated.

★ ★ ★

LONGSHOREMEN and checkers of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union voted overwhelmingly to strike on Sept. 30 if a new contract with the Waterfront Employes Assn. of the Pacific is not approved by that time. The longshoremen also voted approval for affiliation with the newly formed Committee for Maritime Unity and a $10 assessment to build a strike fund.

★ ★ ★

A NATIONAL strategy and strike committee to "guide, assist, coordinate and deal with any eventuality that may arise" was set up last week by the CIO Office & Professional Workers as negotiations involving 3,000 white collar and professional employes of N. Y. home offices of major movie producers began.

★ ★ ★

FIRST general work holiday ever held in Hartford, Conn., came last week when 13,000 CIO and AFL members left their jobs to demonstrate solidarity with striking CIO electrical workers and machinists, who are members of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists.

"Mary's gone to register, Alvin!"

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Vice President And Director Of Organization

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. Org. Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, reports: Boston Metals Co., Baltimore, Md., CIO 116, against 3.

John C. Lawson, Secy-Treas., Stone & Allied Products Workers, advises: American Agricultural Chemical Co., Fair Haven, Vermont, (card-check) CIO 34, against 25; Harvey Bush Slate Co. (card-check), all employes voted for CIO; Pedro Brothers Slate Co. (card-check) all employes voted for CIO; Hinchey Consolidated Slate Co. (card-check) CIO 13, against 3. Southern Mable & Sonte Co., Ballground, Ga., company has accepted our claim that we have a majority of their employes signed.

George Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, advises: Tyee, Roseburg, Oregon, CIO 37, no union 4. Rep. W. H. Baker was in charge. Ohio Match Co., Spokane, Wash., CIO 32, AFL 26. Reps. Engleking and Armstrong were in charge.

Acting CIO Reg. Dir. Victor Ulivitch, Philadelphia, reports: Electric Power Equipment Corp., Philadelphia, CIO 54, against 3; Luster Jordon Mfg. Co., Norristown, Pa., USA-CIO 37, against 7, Standard Hardware Co., Bristol, Pa., card-check resulted in the employes choosing CIO as bargaining agent. CIO Rep. Edmund Ryan was in charge of this victory.

The CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE reports the following elections recently won by the CIO in the South:

Montgomery Limestone Co., Montgomery, Ala., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 17, no union 0; Southwest Building Products Co. of Texas, CIO 17, no union 15; George Byers Sons, Louisville, Ky., CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes 10, no union 1; Glover Steel Co., Cordale, Ga., USA-CIO 24, no union 10; P. A. G. Brokerage Co., Atlanta, Ga. (cross-check) about 30 employes involved chose CIO as bargaining agent; North American Fertilizer Co., Louisville, Ky., granted recognition to CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers without an election; 28 are in the unit. Swift & Co., Dallas, Texas, CIO Packinghouse Workers 114, independent union 34, AFL 2; Cabot Carbon Co., Pampa, Texas, CIO Oil Workers 58, no union 8; Lion Chemical Co., El Dorado, Texas, CIO Oil Workers 11, no union 0.

Cherokee Mfg. Co., Palestine, Texas, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 36, no union 28; Roger Wade Furniture Co., Paris, Texas, CIO Furniture Workers 76, AFL 2; Gaylord Paper Container Co., Atlanta, Ga., CIO 84, no union 32; Donovan Coffee Co., Birmingham, Ala., cross-check, resulted in employes certifying Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes as collective bargaining agency (about 15 employes involved).

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Standard Brick, Memphis, recognized CIO as bargaining agency without going to the board; about 35 workers involved.

Harvey O'Connor, Pub. Dir. Oil Workers International Union, advises: General Atlas Carbon plants at Guymon, Okla., and Pampa, Texas, resulted in 15-to-1 and 50-to-1 victories for CIO.

T. D. duCuennois, CIO Field Rep., Virginia, reports: Dixie Container Corp., Richmond, Va., CIO 35, no union 2. Campaign conducted by Intl. Rep. Robert W. Turner of the CIO Paperworkers and Field Rep. Donald Eacho, CIO Org. Committee. Virginia Bridge Co., Roanoke, Va., CIO 44, no union 19. USA Rep. Robert Boyer was in charge of this campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, advises: Dover Mfg. Co., Canal Fulton, Ohio, CIO Steelworkers 30, against 4. USA Rep. Claude Cooley handled the situation under direction Dist. Dir. I. W. Abel.

UAW Reg. Dir. Martin Gerber, New York, reports: Motor Twins Co., Buffalo, N. Y., card-checking involving 100 employes resulted in workers choosing UAW-CIO. Johnson Warehouse Co., Trenton, N. J., card-checking involving 30 employes resulted in UAW-CIO victory. Oneida Products Co., Canastota, N. Y., involving 250 employes by NLRB election chose UAW-CIO. Chapman Transmission Co., Buffalo, N. Y., involving 80 employes; plant is currently on strike but recognition has been gained and the strike continues pending negotiations. Reyonlds Spring Co., Trenton, N. J., involving 350 employes; card-check under supervision of NLRB resulted in UAW-CIO victory.

President Murray has announced the selection of Brother Irwin L. DeShetler as the CIO Regional Director for the Southern half of California. Brother DeShetler will establish offices in the City of Los Angeles. Brother DeShetler has had many years of experience in the labor movement, having served as president of the Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers and for the past three years as regional director for the CIO in the Kansas City area. He has acquitted himself and the movement. The new region will have jurisdiction over San Luis Obispo, Kern and San Bernardino counties and all areas south in the State of California. Brother Harry R. Bridges will of course, continue to serve as the CIO regional director for the northern half of the state.

The writer attended the convention of the Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union, held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, last week. They had a splendid convention and their organization shows progress. They whole-heartedly adopted the policies of the CIO and are determined to intensify their activities to organize the unorganized in their industry.

IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

THE "Air Conditioning & Refrigeration News" asks "What's the matter with America?" Answering itself, it replies; "Labor unions are wrecking the country."

IT'S A LIE! Latest Civilian Production Administration report showed "Industrial production" hit "a post-war high in June." Some wreck!

★ ★ ★

THE NAM and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce claim "the problem is production." The N. Y. Times insists "the right method is production." David Lawrence, Arthur Krock, George Sokolsky, Mark Sullivan and Frank Kent, columnists who reflect big-business viewpoints, insist on the necessity for "production."

Newspaper editorials daily sing paens to the great God "production." Harvard economist Sumner Slichter lends an authoritative tone to the campaign by predicting dire events if we don't have "production" and laments now that "production has been lagging."

The implication, sometimes direct, sometimes indirect, in all of these cries is that labor doesn't want to produce; that workers are too eager to seek wage increases without a corresponding increase in production.

What's the score on this "production" cry? How does this steady chant for "production" which places the onus on labor stack up against reality?

The facts show that the problem is not production, that production has not been lagging and that labor has increased its efficiency.

The 6th Report from the Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (April 1, 1946) to the President on the state of production says:

"Total civilian production now stands at the highest level ever reached by the nation, in war or in peace: an annual rate of more than $150 billion."

The 7th Report from the same office, July 1, 1946, points out:

"Total production of goods and services stands at the highest point in peacetime history . . . The Federal Reserve Index of the physical volume of industrial production which had averaged 160 for the first three months of this year (1935-1939=100) rose to 165 in the second quarter."

A War Production Board analysis of "The Effect of War Upon Industrial Economy" demonstrated that labor productivity during five war years rose an average of 25%. Thus in terms of efficiency it now takes four hands to accomplish what five did previously.

We've got production and we've got efficiency. Now if business will cooperate by keeping prices down and by planning orderly acquisition of scarce and basic materials maybe we'll get still more production.

★ ★ ★

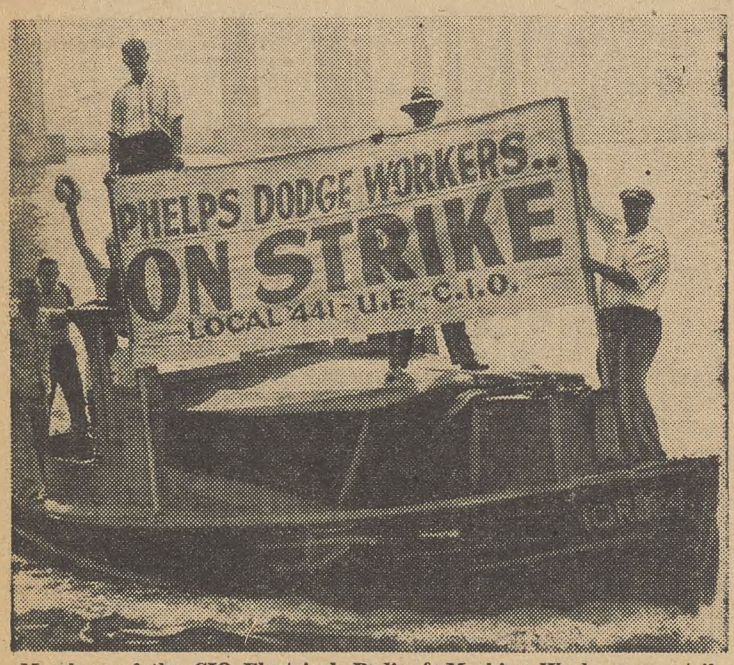
HOW a lie is born.

TIME mazine Luce-ly reported recently that "No Yugo-slav dared be seen at a British or American information center."

Richard Breese, director of the U. S. Information Service in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, called TIME's statement a lie. Reported Breese: "We have several hundred a day" at the U. S. center and "a few less" at the British.

TIME lamely alibied that its 'source of information substituted assumption for fact . . ."

How many other "assumptions for facts" do TIME and the rest of the commercial press make?



Members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, on strike at Phelps-Dodge, Elizabeth, N. J., do water-borne picketing. The seven-month strike, which has been marked by company-inspired violence, seemed on the way to solution this week as the company agreed to open negotiations with the union.

CIO UNION STAGES FIGHT AGAINST AFL-COMPANY DEAL

By C. W. FOWLER

THE biggest NLRB election in West Coast history drove nearer to a climax this week with the CIO's Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Union picked to win a majority of some 50,000 cannery workers in northern California.

Tentatively scheduled for the end of August, the vote will decide the issue between the AFL Teamsters, backed by the employers, and the FTA-CIO, backed by the national CIO and by the rank and file of the cannery workers.

Full CIO support for the FTA drive is being highlighted this week and next by a radio speech from CIO Pres. Philip Murray and personal appearances in the field by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

President Murray will start off a two-week daily radio program beamed at the entire northern California area where the cannery workers live and work, to be followed by Secretary Carey with radio interviews and appearances at a series of mass meetings in the valley towns.

Chief issues in the campaign are wages, which have been held down well below CIO levels by Teamster-employer collusion, and grievances, which are left totally unsettled in the same company-union deal.

The election is the second to be held in the canneries within a year. The first, won last October by FTA-CIO on a plurality of votes against the AFL and an "independent," was thrown out by the NLRB as a result of political pressure by the Teamsters. FTA won a large majority over the AFL at the time, but failed by 63 votes to win a majority over both AFL and "independent." This time the AFL is FTA's only opponent, and a clear majority is expected.

The California CIO, as well as the national, is going all-out on the drive. Formation of a "Committee of One Thousand" to support FTA-CIO was announced last week in the San Francisco Bay area. The committee is sending hundreds of volunteer organizers into the closing weeks of the drive.

Donald Henderson, president of FTA-CIO, is leading the drive from FTA offices in San Francisco.

Of course we want you to print the truth...but can't you print it from the ADVERTISER'S point of view?

TRADE JOURNAL TELLS BOSSES TO BREAK U. S. LABOR LAWS

WILFUL violation of the Wagner Act and elimination of collective bargaining, advocated by the "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," textile trade journal, in its July 11 issue were strongly condemned last week by Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee.

"The proposal . . . is one of the most outrageous things I have read in a long time," Bittner said.

The article urged textile manufacturers to come together and set wages and working conditions for the entire industry, "and then if there is any trouble let the employers go on strike.

"It might be illegal according to the Wagner Act—but what of it," the article said.

"I believe," said Bittner, "that few if any of the textile manufacturers will even give serious consideration to this ridiculous proposal" to violate a federal law and to "bring an end to real collective bargaining."

PACKERS WANT 'FEUDALISM'

A DEMAND for a "return to feudalism" is the reply of the Big Four meat packers to the CIO Packinghouse Workers' request for wage increases, a guaranteed annual wage and a health fund, union president Ralph Helstein said this week.

The packers have proposed to do away with union security, maintenance of membership and dues checkoff provisions which the union had previously won, Helstein declared, "In effect they want to revert to feudalism in labor relations, where the employer does as he pleases with the employes."

The management terms were incorporated in an exchange of contract proposals to replace those expiring throughout the country on August 11. The union seeks a guaranteed annual wage for 52 weeks of 40 hours employment, a $1 hourly minimum wage for men and women, and semi-monthly or monthly bonuses to adjust pay scales to the increased cost of living.

FIRMS GAIN--WORKERS LOSE

WORKERS in the oil industry have had their purchasing power cut by 25% since June 30 while oil companies have given themselves an extra billion dollars a year through price increases, charged the executive council of the CIO Oil Workers Union last week.

The council, meeting in Fort Worth before the OWIU convention on August 12, declared that oil workers have been caught in an economic scissors between soaring living costs and lowered purchasing power.

"The so-called price control bill, as finally enacted, exempted petroleum products from OPA," continued the council statement, "and despite their excellent profit position the companies have taken immediate advantage of the situation by boosting crude oil 25c a barrel and gasoline by one to two cents a gallon."

NINE-YEAR CAMPAIGN BENEFITS RED-CAPS

Spurred by the CIO Transport Service Employes for the past nine years, railroad retirement benefits for the nation's station ushers and Red Caps became a reality this week when Congress passed and President Truman signed the bill liberalizing the Railroad Retirement Act.

Under the new law, all years of service rendered by Red Caps are creditable for pension benefits.

Other improvements in the new amendments, for which the CIO union has been striving since 1937, include increased survivors' benefits, sweeping changes in eligibility pensions, sick and maternity benefits and wider coverage.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — **By Rose H. Alschuler**

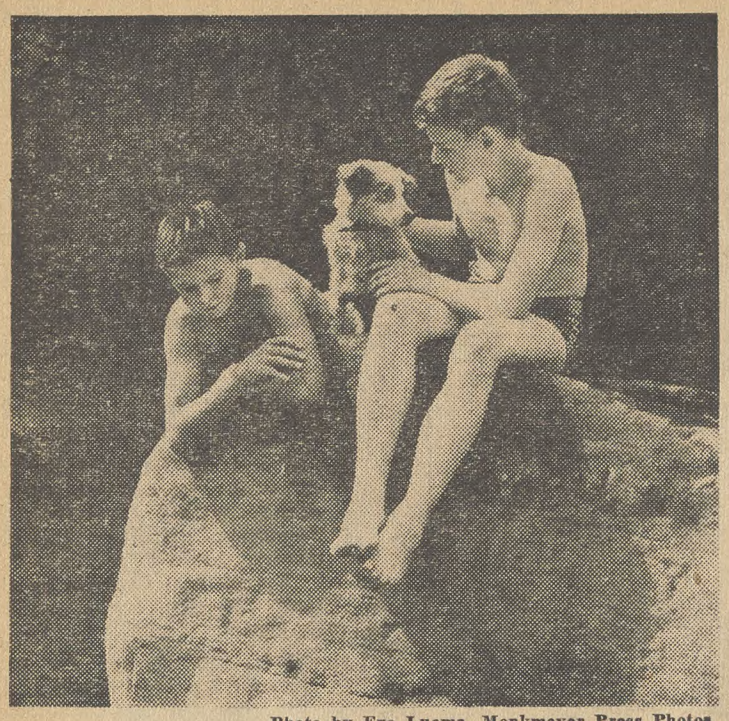


Photo by Eva Luoma, Monkmeyer Press Photos

WHAT CAN COME OF DOG DAYS?

In the good old days, parents were wont to say, "Tell me who you go with; I'll tell you what you are." It's still true. Be glad if your boy enjoys a good dog, a good friend. Make your home a place where both can come, where the boys will find a welcome, a jar of cookies, a cold drink. If your son's friends aren't desirable, help him to find lively, exciting new interests. New friendships will grow around new interests.

WILL OPA PROTECT CONSUMER?

By ELEANOR FOWLER

THE decision of the Price Decontrol Board on August 20 on whether there shall be price ceilings on meat, milk, grain, cotton-seed and soy beans will be a first test of whether the new OPA act will give the people of America any protection. That is the considered view of the national Consumer Advisory Committee which met in Washington the first three days of August to study the new bill.

The Committee pointed out that 60% of food is not now under price control. The Decontrol Board has the authority to re-establish price control over the most basic elements of our diet—milk, meat, bread and butter. It can also decide whether the $1,000,000,000 Congress voted for subsidies shall be used to roll prices back to the June 30 level on those basic foods.

Unless the Board brings food under price ceilings, OPA cannot possibly prevent inflationary increases in manufactured goods and rents.

Don't expect too much price control, though, the Committee warns, even if the Decontrol Board does right by the people.

The act gives Secretary of Agriculture Anderson final authority over prices of foods and food products. That department has always fought for higher food prices and for removal of ceilings, so we can expect the worst. The only hope is that the President may influence Anderson to hold food prices down. He certainly should be urged to do so.

Consumers—and that means all of us—should start the pressure at once to influence the August 20 decision of the Price Decontrol Board.

In order to re-establish price ceilings the Board is required by law to show:

1. That the price has risen unreasonably over June 20.

2. That the commodity is in short supply and that its regulation is practical and enforceable.

3. That the public interest will be served.

Each one of us can send the Board facts from our own experience to prove that need for re-establishing the ceilings. It will help if they know that hundreds of thousands of Americans are watching their procedings.

Hearings are scheduled for August 12-15. The major consumer organizations will ask for time to appear. Write to Roy L. Thompson, Chairman, Price Decontrol Board, Federal Reserve Bldg., Washington 25, D. C., and get your letter in before the hearings close.

YOU CAN HALT PRICE RISES

BY VERDA BARNES, DIRECTOR, WOMEN'S DIVISION, PAC

ALTHOUGH the Price Control Act was renewed only a couple of weeks ago on July 26, already consumers see that the dam against inflation has been broken. Let's not fool ourselves—we are in for higher and higher prices.

OPA has announced an increase in cotton textiles which will result in your paying 10% more for cotton clothing and 17% more for such household linens as sheets, towels and pillowcases. OPA was compelled to raise prices on cotton because of provisions in the emasculated Price Control Bill. Analysis shows that the increase can be expected not only in cottons, but straight across the board.

There will be increases in foods, most manufactured items and clothing. These increases are the result of the powerful pressures which were exerted by unscrupulous lobbyists, whose sole interest was high profits for the few and "the public be damned."

Their henchmen in Congress amended the Price Control Bill so that the OPA must raise prices.

In spite of the dark outlook, there are measures which consumers can take to prevent prices from going sky-high. Organized labor is particularly fitted to spearhead action, because it has leadership, know-how, and the strength which comes from organization.

Recently the Danville, Va., local of the CIO Textile Workers Union decided that action must be taken in Danville to prevent prices from getting completely out of hand.

The local discussed the matter with the Director of the Southern School for Workers who contacted a local minister. He took the lead in organizing a Citizens' Committee, consisting of representatives from civic, social, veterans, school, labor, church and business organizations.

On July 31 booths were put up in the city and citizens signed pledges promising not to buy or sell at runaway prices. Every one wore a button saying, "I WILL BUY WISELY!" That evening a rally was held and, for the first time in Danville's history, Negroes and whites sat together in the Armory participating in discussion of a problem of common interest.

All the people were aroused because of the scandalous price jumps. Fat back had gone up from 19c to 38c, 42c and 45c in some stores. Ham had jumped from 60c a pound to $1.25, butter to $1 a pound, and rents had zoomed as high as 328%.

The people demanded action and they got it. A permanent committee was organized to take complaints by telephone and check with merchants on overcharges. Illegal overcharges will be brought to the attention of the local OPA Price Control Board.

The committee was given orders to ask the City Council to cancel the permits of hucksters who were buying fruit and vegetables at low cost from nearby farmers and selling them at exorbitant prices to the townspeople. Not content with these measures, the Danville citizens have threatened to picket any unscrupulous merchant who profiteers.

Action by the Danville group should serve as an example of what you can do.

Here are some suggestions:

1. **SEND** letters asking that price controls be reinstated on meat, dairy products, grain and gasoline. List the high prices you are paying for these items. Address letters to Roy L. Thompson, Chairman of Price Decontrol Board, Federal Reserve Building, Washington, D. C.

2. **WRITE** President Truman requesting that subsidies be reinstated on meat and dairy products to help bring prices down.

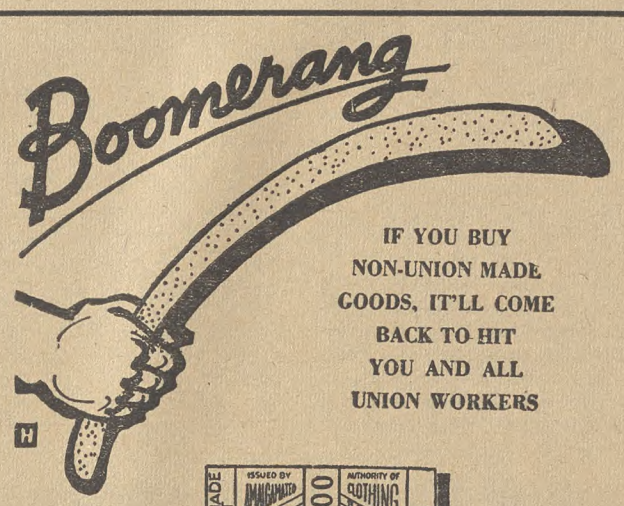
3. **BOMBARD** President Truman with letters urging him to call a special session of Congress to strengthen the Price Control Bill. Then OPA can keep prices in line.

4. **ORGANIZE** a buyers' strike, taking as your slogan "BUY ONLY WHAT YOU NEED!" A buyers' strike means refusing to buy anything except absolute necessities, but you can do without extras.

5. **PRACTICE** food conservation. Use leftovers. Buy foods that are in season — stretching expensive foods with inexpensive ones. Hamburger will go twice as far if it is served as meat sauce with spaghetti.

Intelligent, directed action is your weapon against unwarranted price rises.

Boomerang



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BOX SCORE

ON CONGRESS

- The record of the seventy-ninth Congress, vote by vote on all issues of major importance.
- Prepared by the CIO Legislative and Publicity Departments and by the CIO Political Action Committee.
- To be published complete as a special 12-page supplement of next week's National Edition of The CIO NEWS.
- Supplement prices: 5 cents a copy; 100 copies for $4; 500 for $15; 1,000 for $20.

ORDER TODAY!

CIO Publicity Department, 718 Jackson Pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Paulette Goddard displays her obvious charms as she sets out to capture a man to raise her station in life. A French femme, she winks at theft but balks at murder in her latest, "Diary of a Chambermaid." Burgess Meredith helps her keep the picture intriguing and charming, albeit a bit confusing at times.

PLAYING AROUND

THE SEARCHING WIND—Robert Young plays the role of a striped-pants diplomat who appeased Hitler and Mussolini when the world was crying for decisive action. When war comes, his wounded son blames the diplomat and heaps vituperation on his weak chin. A gripping drama with excellent performances by Sylvia Sidney and Dudley Digges.

TILL THE END OF TIME—Serves to introduce the new heart-throb, Guy Madison, in the latest of what-shall-we-do-with-the-returning-vets series. Dorothy McGuire is tops as the ex-marine's newly acquired feminine interest. Best scene—the three marines giving the Iwo Jima treatment to three friends of Bilbo in California.

ANNA AND KING OF SIAM—Irene Dunne does a superb enactment of an English widow, confidante and educator to a King who hasn't completely adopted the ways of the western world. Done with good taste and humor, the picture provides some solid entertainment for two hours.

OF HUMAN BONDAGE—Why Hollywood found it necessary to do a remake on the former excellent version of Somerset Maugham's famous novel is still a puzzle. This latest production, starring Eleanor Parker and Paul Henreid, lacks the lustre and dramatic conflict of the Bette Davis version.

FLICKER FRONT

FACTS vs HATE

By GEORGE WEISSMAN

THAT "it can happen here" is being demonstrated daily by the lynching reports from Georgia and Tennessee; by the Congressional murder of FEPC; by the flood of new questions as to "race," "religion," "nationality" and "color" on employment applications throughout the nation, and particularly by the Nazi-like election campaigns just put on by Talmadge and Bilbo.

Why it should not and must not happen here has been said often, but rarely more effectively than in two new War Dept. shorts just released for national showings. "Don't Be a Sucker" and "Teamwork" are two of the most effective weapons against bigotry and prejudice to join labor's arsenal in recent years.

Originally produced for the armed forces, the shorts play on the theme that the world is full of suckers. There are those who would fall for the old shell game, be taken in by pretty women and even those who are still fair game for the NAM's antiquated malarkey about unions. There always seems to be someone anxious to seize on the credulity of honest men to take away their valuables—or valuable rights. In this case, it is the native nightshirters who would make the Bilbonic plague a national way of life.

"Don't Be A Sucker" introduces a healthy young guy, with a job—and a country he is proud to live in, America. He listens to a park orator prate about an "American Mein Kampf," attacking first the Jews, then the Catholics and so on down the line. He also manages to work in "them foreigners" until the country is stripped bare of its people—except for "supermen."

Because he is a sucker for this stuff, the young worker finds himself in agreement with the nightshirter—that is, until the orator attacks the Freemasons to which he belongs. The bait is no longer tempting and he turns to Paul Lukas, a Hungarian-American professor who "saw it happen" in Berlin in 1932.

The camera shifts to Berlin as the professor describes what takes place—another park and another speaker. The uniforms are different, but the words the same—hate, hate and hate. Divide and rule.

The Nazi orator (Martin Kosleck) splits an average group of a Freemason, a small business man, a metal worker and a farmer. Standing together they had a chance to survive. Split by the brownshirter's tactics, they lost all to the powerful group of German industrialists who put Hitler into power.

Typical is the case of the metal worker, a "pure aryan" by Nazi standards. He works longer hours and for less pay under the Nazis than he did before he joined their ranks. And when war comes, he finds a snowy grave with millions of his brother "supermen" in the cold wastes of Russia.

Excellent shots compiled from "The Hitler Gang," army films and newsreels depict the crushing of labor unions, opposition political parties and religious persecution as the Nazis make their headlong rush to power and eventual catastrophe.

The Nazi tactics are carefully dissected by the professor and their startling similarity to the words of the park speaker lead the young American to see the light. What the professor did not fully understand in Berlin in 1932, he can explain to the American in 1946.

Paramount Pictures is releasing the film in 35 mm. throughout the country as a non-profit public service. If it isn't scheduled for your local theater, request that the manager book it. It can also be obtained for showings at union meetings.

★ ★ ★

SECOND in the series of fine films is "Teamwork", the army's story of the accomplishments of Negro soldiers in the war. This solid ten-minute short, one of the finest yet presented to the American public, performs a valuable service depicting the important role the Negro troops played in the defeat of the Axis. It is particularly pertinent at this time when the army has put a ban on Negro enlistments.

This Negro soldier was an expert communications specialist with the U. S. Signal Corps in France. Under the most hazardous battle conditions he kept important messages flowing between front line units. His story is told in "Teamwork".

As the battle scenes flashed across the screen, I remembered with some feeling a solid month spent on the Anzio beachhead, constantly under attack by the Luftwaffe and long range German railroad guns. Every morning the Messerschmidts came over the horizon with the sun. But a mighty cheer would go up from the sailors at their guns (even the Southerners) as the valiant Negro pilots of the 99th Fighter Squadron flew in from the Naples area to drive off Hitler's supermen.

Every ounce of material that reached the hard pressed front lines was put ashore by Negro port battalions working in the midst of increasing shell and bomb bursts.

One of the most effective scenes in "Teamwork" shows the Normandy beachhead defenses and our convoys moving in in irresistable fashion. As the D-Day attack opens, the narrator says:

"These are the sacred shores of the Fortress Europe.

"And approaching those shores is the mongrel American Army. Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, rich man and poor man, black man and white—they all hit the same beach under the same enemy fire.

"When they were hit, they felt the same pain. The same kinds of blood flowed from their wounds. They established their beachhead and they held it . . . the Americans had landed."

The picture pays tribute to the finest transportation job of the entire war—the Redball Express—and ends with a close-up of white and Negro troops marching in a victory parade.

Bilbo and Talmadge won't see "Don't Be A Sucker" or "Teamwork" but the majority of Americans will see the shorts, like them and take heed. In fact, both should be recommended showings for the Army and Navy "brass" as well as Attorney General Tom Clark, all of whom seem to have short memories when it comes to the lessons of the German fiasco. "Teamwork" is available in 35 mm for commercial or organizational bookings from Mayer-Burstyn, 1481 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Felix Bressart, one of the stars in the army's newly released short, "Don't Be A Sucker," points out the "true aryan characteristics" to his class in a German university in the early thirties. An Aryan is "slender" like bemedaled Goering.

Scene from "Don't Be A Sucker" shows a Catholic priest being carried off to a concentration camp by Nazi stormtroopers. He joined thousands of other ministers and rabbis who dared speak of the Brotherhood of Mankind.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

TO AVOID BEING NOTICED BY ROBERT CARRUTHERS—OWNER OF THE MILLS IN WARRENTOWN—WHO IS A PASSENGER ON THE SAME TRAIN, KIT, WOODY AND JIM JUMP OFF AS THE TRAIN SLOWS DOWN AROUND A CURVE....

JUMP THROUGH THIS DOOR? SURE—ULP!

HALP! .WOT HAPPENED...?

EASY, WOODY. I'LL EXPLAIN IN A MINUTE. ANY BONES BROKEN?

BONES BROKEN? FROM A LITTLE JUMP LIKE THAT? I'M RARIN' TO GO!

THAT'S FINE, WOODY. NOW LET'S FIND KIT...

YOU ALL RIGHT?

NICE AND EASY, KIT. NOW WHERE TO?

WE'LL CUT ACROSS THIS HERE MEADOW TO THE HIGHWAY OVER THERE. SHOULD BE PLENTY OF TRUCKS COMIN' THIS A-WAY...

WELL...CARRUTHERS WILL GET INTO WARRENTOWN BEFORE US, ANYWAY. AND WE WON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT OUR APPEARANCE BY THE TIME WE GET THERE!

LATER...AFTER A FEW LUCKY RIDES...

THANKS FOR THE RIDE, MISTER. THIS HERE'S AS FAR AS WE'RE A-GOIN'...

SO THIS IS FAIR WARRENTOWN!

YEP, THAT'S WARRENTOWN... AND THAT'S CARRUTHERS MILLS OVER T'OTHER SIDE OF THE TOWN... LET'S GO AND I'LL SHOW YOU ABOUT..

JUST A TYPICAL MILL TOWN. NOT MUCH DIFFERENT FROM A HUNDRED OTHERS LIKE IT...

THAT'S THE POST OFFICE. AND OVER CROSS THE STREET IS THE STORE WHERE WE-ALL DO OUR BUYING AND—

AND IT LOOKS LIKE THERE'S SOME EXCITEMENT AT THE STORE!

POST OFFICE

THAT'S WHAT YOU'RE A'DOING TO US—CHOKING THE LIFE OUTA OUR KIDS AND FAMILIES! HOW D'YA LIKE A TASTE OF IT FOR A CHANGE?

THET'S RIGHT, JEFF! GIVE IT TO HIM!

EVER SINCE OPA STOPPED—YOU'VE BEEN TEARING OUR GUTS OUT.... RAISING PRICES UNTIL WE CAIN'T DO NOTHING WITH THE PAY WE GET! I'M A-GOIN' TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

In One Month!

14 PCT. FOOD PRICE BOOSTS SET RECORD

RETAIL food prices shot up 13.8% in one month, June 15 to July 15, to break all U. S. records, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported this week. The BLS survey that revealed the jump was made after Congress failed to extend the old price control act, while subsidies were ended and price controls were suspended.

Forerunner of even worse to come was the report this week from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. that wholesale food prices for the week ending Aug. 6 set an all-time record. The D & B index stood at $5.32, 2c above the record set on July 31, 1919. A year ago the index was $4.07.

In Washington, the OPA and the people were already feeling the effects of Congressional weakening of the price control law.

OPA said it was forced, by the new Congressional pricing policy, to lift cotton apparel prices in retail stores an estimated 8% and raise the retail price of items such as sheets and towels by 17%.

The new increases will be in addition to the 11% rise announced a week ago on men's shirts, shorts and pajamas.

The 13.8% rise in food prices, along with other increases, caused a 5½% rise in general prices paid by consumers, the BLS reported. However, raises in rents were not included in the BLS survey.

The prices surveyed by the BLS are for living essentials for moderate income families.

The BLS said the June 15-July 15 rise brought the consumers' price index to about 140% of the 1935-39 average. The index rose about 9% from V-J Day and 8% from January 15 to July 15, 1946, the BLS declared.

The agency reported that the 13.8% rise in retail food prices was due mainly to increases of about 30% in meat prices and 20% in dairy product prices.

"There were increases between June 15 and July 15 in prices of bituminous coal and coke," said BLS—an afterthought for the winter!

BUYERS ON STRIKE. Members of the Wausau, Wis., local of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers this week urged customers not to pay inflationary prices for goods that they don't really need.

PROTEST PRICE RISES

MORE than 5,000 people packed Madison Square Park in N. Y. City this week to protest rising prices in a demonstration duplicated in many other cities.

The meeting, called by the N. Y. City CIO Council, heard a message from CIO Pres. Philip Murray that "we now have 'rationing in reverse'—a vicious method by which the well-to-do can buy all they need. Meanwhile," said Murray, "America's workers are fighting for their very existence."

Sen. James M. Mead (D., N.Y.) told the crowd that "the present OPA bill leaves us on top of an economic bomb but the fuse is not lighted as it would have been if the authors of the crippling amendments had their way in the Senate."

Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee, called the OPA bill inadequate.

"Taft (Sen. Taft, R., O.) wrote the bill. Truman signed it and the people will repudiate it," Kingdon said.

Other speakers included Rep. Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), Councilman Michael J. Quill and Martin Miller, national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Cooperation with all other groups interested in keeping down prices was urged by Murray, in his call for price control demonstrations.

"Together with citizens in every section of the land," he wired the meeting, "we will press forward our campaign for thorough-going price control, for barriers against profiteering, for consumers' action and consumers' strikes if necessary—and above all, for the election next November of a Congress prepared to act in the interests of the people."

LIVING COST NO. 1 ON CIO ACTION LIST

TOP space on the agenda was reserved for price control and what to do about it as leading officers from all CIO international unions flocked to Washington, D. C. to meet with CIO-Pres. Philip Murray Wednesday, Aug. 15 at the Mayflower Hotel.

CIO Legislative Representative Nathan Cowan said the meeting will be concerned primarily with the new price control law and the formulation of policy in connection with it. The CIO is demanding that controls be re-established for food products.

Meanwhile, three of CIO's big unions talked about wage increases as a means of offsetting the cut in pay caused by price inflation.

● The Packinghouse Workers, in wage negotiations with the Swift Co. are seeking a guaranteed annual wage and a $1 an hour minimum. The company has requested a wage freeze. Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Union said: "We will not stand for a wage freeze when the packers led the fight against OPA and started this inflationary period."

● The executive board of Ford Local 600 of the CIO Auto Workers Union unanimously adopted a sharply worded resolution calling for reopening of wage negotiations, an end to speedup, and an organized fight for price reductions. Fifteen presidents of Chrysler locals have asked the UAW-CIO executive board to allow reopening of wage negotiations.

● The executive board of the CIO Oil Workers, meeting in pre-convention session at Fort Worth, Tex., declared that "workers in the oil industry have had their purchasing power cut 25% since June 30."

The board said that oil companies will net about a billion dollars in the coming year by raising crude oil prices 25c a barrel and boosting gasoline prices 1c or 2c a gallon since petroleum products were exempt from the new price control bill.

"The nation's oil workers," the board said, "do not intend to stand idly by while their living standards are cut drastically and oil company profits soar to new heights."

AID POLIO VICTIMS

With the increasing number of polio cases throughout the nation, the American Red Cross has recruited almost 300 nurses from all sections of the country for special infantile paralysis service in a dozen states hardest hit by the disease.

MIXUP ON BACK PAY CLARIFIED

Opposition by the CIO, the Railway Brotherhoods and the Dept. of Labor has successfully defeated a Congressional measure designed to nullify all back pay grievances for reinstated older employes who had suffered demotion due to seniority preference for war veterans.

Though the Supreme Court invalidated super-seniority for veterans in the Fishgold case, many companies refused to pay back wages to employes reinstated as a result of the decision. The refusal was made on the grounds that bills were pending in Congress which would nullify all back pay adjustments.

Unions are advised to press for full settlement to compensate older employes for wages lost, according to Meyer Bernstein, of the CIO Veterans Committee.

HOGS LEAD WAY

Newspapers reported last week that hog prices, up an average of 75% over old OPA ceilings, hit new highs in at least two major markets and stayed at near record levels in all other markets. The old ceiling was $14.85, while the average price last week was over $23.

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August 19, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

HALT THE PROFITEERS!

(See Pages 3 and 4)

BOX SCORE ON CONGRESS

(See Special Supplement)

CIO POLICY ACTIONS

Wage Stabilization

LABOR cannot continue to participate in a stabilization program in which wages are rolled back while at the same time increases in cost of living become a daily occurrence. A stabilization program which means curbs on wage increases and soaring price increases is not a stabilization program but a fraud.

If the wage stabilization program is to continue, it must be revised to take account of the vast increase in prices and the increase in the cost of living which have occurred during the past six months. It must be made responsive to the runaway prices which now confront us.

The stabilization program as it is presently constituted is a noose around the neck of labor. It is unfair and inequitable.

LABOR'S acceptance of any form of wage stabilization is possible only if there is an immediate roll back of food prices and an administration of the present Price Control Act which will produce a maximum control of all prices.

The future of wage stabilization will be decided in the next 30 days. If prices continue to rise, the pressure of rising prices will sweep away the entire wage stabilization program. We cannot accept a situation in which wages are frozen while the cost of living soars.

On July 18, the CIO Executive Board urged the President of the U. S. to call before him in immediate conference, representatives of American labor and industry to the end that the demand and need for immediate wage increases may be given full and official recognition and to the end that the crisis created by the drive to cripple and destroy price control may be met quickly through adequate guarantees for a stabilized national economy.

Resolutions adopted unanimously at the special, enlarged conference of representatives of CIO international unions and state and city CIO councils, held in Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.

This was not an idle gesture. The necessity for such a conference at this time is even greater than it was a month ago. The necessity for a joint conference to curb rising prices and to protect the wage and living standards of the American people is imperative if the crisis which now threatens to engulf the nation is to be solved.

Background of Inflation—Threat to America

THE American people are being made increasingly aware of a wide-spread and sinister conspiracy on the part of organized employers in this country to depress real wages, to establish speed-ups, to pyramid profits, and to torpedo the living standards of all the people.

When American labor, led by the CIO, obtained during the early months of this year modest wage increases which only partially compensated for the loss in take-home pay resulting from reconversion, this sinister organized group in industry proceeded promptly and effectively to demolish the new wage levels.

This was done by seeking and obtaining from OPA fabulous price increases wholly out of proportion to the wage increases which had been granted. In industry after industry, automobile, grain, electrical, textile and others, huge increases were authorized. In addition decontrols were obtained from OPA on a wholesale basis.

The result of this greedy foray against wage and living standards became apparent long before the passage of the new Price Control Act.

AS part of this campaign to depress real wage levels, industry then proceeded to launch a ferocious attack against the retention of any form of price control.

Still dissatisfied with the fabulous profits made possible by lax enforcement of the OPA pricing standards, American industrial monopoly sought an entirely free hand in its movement against wage and living standards.

This attack was based upon the argument and the threat that only high prices would remedy existing shortages of goods and materials.

Profit-hungry lobbies sought to blackmail the housewife hunting desperately for meat, the veteran in search of a home, the starving peoples of the world looking to America for food upon the argument that only with rising prices can full production be obtained.

This attempt to glamorize excessive profits will not bear examination. Even Civilian Production Administrator Small, who has demonstrated himself to be no friend of price control, has publicly admitted that high prices will not bring goods into the market.

During the recent war we achieved the greatest production in our history, more than double 1929 and two and one-half times that of 1935-1939. We did it with and through price control. Nor did profits suffer. Gross profits rose from $5.3 billion annually in 1936-1939 to $22.7 billion in 1942-1945. Profit after taxes more thna doubled, keeping pace with production.

Price control assured an orderly flow of material into production and stability in labor relations. It is no less essential now to insure the orderly transition to the full production-full employment economy pledged by the Administration.

The facts in our present ominous situation demonstrate the selfish and greedy role which large scale American monopoly is playing. Today there is "full production." While prices skyrocket, shortages of goods and materials nevertheless persist. Warehouses and stockpiles are bulging with shirts, refrigerators, building materials and other vitally needed goods. Profits continue to soar.

Only the worker's real income and the living standards of the people as a whole have become increasingly undermined and depressed. The cry that high prices will bring an abundance of goods into the market has proved to be false.

★ ★ ★

IN the face of their effective assault upon real wages and their growing profits, American monopoly employers continue to remain unappeased. They continue their attack upon wage and living standards and their quest for further profits.

There is a concerted and sinister campaign to attribute continuing shortages to labor disputes and to continue to make American labor the scapegoat for a still unappeased hunger for profits. But the record shows that the present shortages are merely the impact of a long series of shortages artificially created by employers for the sake of profits.

In the Fall of 1945 a major section of American industry staged a mass sitdown strike in order to forestall wage movements and to obtain the benefits of the repeal of the excess profits tax.

During the early part of 1946 these same powerful employers persisted in their campaign against American wage standards by denying pleas for wage adjustments to restore cuts in take-home pay and resorted to the iniquitous carry-back provisions of the tax law which subsidized their conspiracy against the public welfare and which permitted them to blackmail labor and the public without financial loss.

During the past six months, powerful forces in the textile and machine tools and mining industries and, most recently, the leather industry, have dealt our economy a Pearl Harbor by refusing to produce until their greed for profits was fully satisfied.

Thousands of producers of vitally needed capital and consumer goods have trampled upon the needs of the public welfare in jockeying for foreign markets and for a post-war competitive position. There has been flagrant discrimination against goods and materials required by the mass of the people in favor of specialized and limited markets which offer an opportunity for increased profit margins.

The plain fact is that big industry in this country has deliberately created scarcities and hoarded goods for the purpose of generating consumer pressure against OPA and in pursuance of a conspiracy to depress the wage and living standards of the American people.

These repeated strikes on the part of industry have threatened and continue to threaten to engulf our economy in a ruinous inflation. No one will be deceived by the shameless efforts of big industry to ascribe its ominous course of conduct to American labor.

★ ★ ★

IN an effort further to multiply profits and to conceal the fact that existing shortages are a result of a single-minded quest for higher profits, large scale American industry now hypocritically raises the cry of "production."

Parroting the same phrases and acting concertedly these large scale industrialists now resort to demagogic and false accusations that the ills of our economy result from the fact that American workers are not producing adequately.

These employer groups now seek additional profits by an attack upon American wage and living standards through the

(Continued on Page 6A)

Price Control

1. **Consumer Resistance.** Because of the inadequate legislation which Congress has enacted for the extension of price control, and in view of the present trend to lenient administrative policies, organized labor in its fight against inflation must put chief reliance in the development of wide-spread resistance to rising prices in the form of buyers' strikes, organized protests against price increases, and against any surrender by government agencies to the inflationary demands of big business and organized industrial power.

Committees representing consumer organizations of all kinds are already active in many cities. They are developing mass pressure against the purchase of goods at inflated prices and are protesting unjustifiable price increases. All CIO International Unions should participate in the work of these committees, and every practicable assistance to their efforts will be rendered to them by CIO.

Aided by the reports on the administration of the new price control law which the CIO will provide, the International Unions should undertake to give full information to their numbers on the trend of price control and to encourage vigorous demands upon the price control agencies of government to exercise their administrative discretion for the possible price control.

2. **Administration of Price Control.** The intent of Congress to require relaxation of price controls and to institute progressive liquidation of these safeguards is made clear by the law which it has enacted.

Three administrative agencies—OPA, Department of Agriculture, and the Price Decontrol Board—have been given, however, considerable latitude of maximum participation by its Cost of Living Committee as an advisory body in the making of the administrative decisions and will demand the most rigorous policy permissible under the new law to retain controls upon prices and to hold prices down.

Throughout the war, labor placed major reliance upon government powers for the control of prices. While the terms of the new law remove much of the basis for reliance upon government action henceforth, the CIO will continue to press for the maximum protection possible against rising prices.

It will take pains to keep the record clear on the administrative policy of the government agencies charged with the enforcement of price controls, and it has directed its Cost of Living Committee to report regularly upon all significant decisions that are made to remove commodities from price control, to increase their prices, or to enhance the swollen profits of industry.

The full story must be related as it unfolds. At all times we must guard against the possibility that the membership of our unions be misled into believing that they have a protection in this price control law which they do not have.

3. **Subsidies.** Contrary to the impression which the public has received from press accounts, the use of subsidies to hold food prices down may be continued under the new law without significant impairment. Congress has directed that these subsidies be terminated April 1, 1947, but it has provided funds for continuing them substantially at the June 30 rates until that date.

While insisting that the food items temporarily decontrolled by Congress be restored to control on August 21, as the law permits, the CIO will also insist that food subsidies be restored at the maximum rates permitted.

Particularly it will demand that subsidies be paid to roll back the cost of milk to consumers two and three cents a quart, thus reversing the increase which occurred when subsidies were suspended on July 1.

It will demand that prices of the major items of fats and oils be held down through subsidy payments so that all families may have some opportunity to buy these foods of which a severe scarcity is now in sight.

4. **Monetary and Fiscal Policy.** The price control law directs the President to recommend monetary and fiscal policies to supplement price and wage controls, such recommendations to be sent to Congress as soon as practicable and not later than January 15, 1947.

The CIO is studying the possibilities of restraining inflation by these means with a view to making an early recommendation to the President on behalf of its affiliated organizations.

It is not open to doubt that if the Congress is prepared, by a firm policy of taxing speculative profits, to remove the incentives that exist for the hoarding of goods and the manipulation of prices, inflation can and will be substantially checked.

These and other measures of fiscal or monetary control will be fully explored with a view to shaping proposals which the President might recommend and the Congress enact for the protection of our membership and all other consumers from the intolerable and avoidable robbery by inflation to which they are now exposed.

HALT THE PROFITEERS

CIO Meet Hits Wage Freeze While Prices Run Wild

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

BITTER and angered by recent soaring price increases and tremendous rises in the cost of living, 300 union officials attending a special CIO emergency conference in Washington last week "went on the warpath" against profiteers and their stooges in government and in the press.

In an action-crammed, four-hour session, the delegates debated and voted resolutions to:

1. Fight the trend of rising prices by consumer action and demands for a strengthening of government enforcement.

2. Refuse to accept a situation where wages are stabilized and "frozen" while prices and profits run wild.

3. Attack the concept that speed-up working practices aimed at producing more work from fewer employes at less pay will bring real production and end the inflationary danger.

Called by Pres. Murray, the delegates came from every section of the country. They included national officers of almost every affiliated union, state and city council officials, and regional directors of the CIO.

They heard the CIO president sound a sober warning of a big business effort to rob the workers of their living standards while corporate nests are feathered with super-profits.

In the steel industry alone, Murray said, the real earnings of the average worker have dropped $11.04 a week about 20% —in the year since May 1945. About $5.62 of that amount is represented by a loss in actual cash, due to a shorter work week, and the balance comes from an estimated 12% increase in the cost of living during the 14-month period.

"That happened," Murray said, "despite the 18½ cent increase we won early this year."

In the automobile industry, according to a statement presented to the conference, gross weekly earnings have dropped by 15% since April 1945.

THE statement, approved at a meeting of the CIO vice-presidents a day before the emergency conference, recalled government's efforts to keep wage increases down on the promise that it would also keep the lid on prices and the cost of living. That promise, the CIO statement said, has not been kept.

"The cold and unsympathetic treatment which labor received at the Wage Stabilization Board contrasts sharply with the enthusiastic price rises which were initiated at the request of employers by OPA," the report pointed out. "It soon became apparent, when the ink of the wage-price regulations (of Feb. 15, 1946) was scarcely dry, that the policy was to be extraordinarily liberal with respect to prices."

OPA leaned over backwards to be nice to industry, the statement charged, and ordered price increases on the flimsiest excuses of big corporations—often on "fictitious" wage increases.

"In a frantic effort to appease Congress, OPA permitted a profit-hungry raid by thousands of American producers upon the income of millions of American workers," it added.

In this situation, "the worker remains a victim of the squeeze between shrinking earnings and rising prices . . . The wage stabilization program is presently being administered on the basis of a situation which is now non-existent."

Wage boosts, the statement pointed out, are being held in line with a cost-of-living rise fixed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at 33%, although recent changes have brought the index up to at least a 43% jump.

"IF the wage stabilization program is to continue, it must be revised to take account of the vast increase in prices and the increase in the cost of living which have occurred during the past six months. It must be made responsive to the runaway prices which now confront us," the CIO said.

"The stabilization program as it is presently constituted is a noose around the neck of labor. It is unfair and inequitable."

The conference renewed the demand of the CIO Executive Board for a government meeting of labor and industry to effect a "stabilized national economy." No indication of any action has been noted in the White House since the demand, in mid-July.

In calling again for the conference, the CIO delegates pointed out that this is "not an idle gesture . . . The necessity for a joint conference to curb rising prices and to protect the wages and living standards of the American people is imperative if the crisis which now threatens to engulf the nation is to be solved."

PLAIN TALK

From the CIO Resolution on a wage and price program:

"Labor cannot continue to participate in a stabilization program in which wages are rolled back while at the same time increases in the cost of living become a daily occurrence. A stabilization program which means curbs on wage increases and permits soaring price increases is not a stabilization program, but a fraud.

"If the wage stabilization program is to continue, it must be revised to take account of the vast increase in prices and the increase in the cost of living which have occurred during the past six months. . .

"The future of wage stabilization will be decided in the next 30 days. If prices continue to rise, the pressure of rising prices will sweep away the entire wage stabilization program. We cannot accept a situation in which wages are frozen while the cost of living soars."

PHILIP MURRAY

SPEEDUP, LOW PAY NO CURES FOR ECONOMIC ILLS, SAYS CIO

THE CIO struck out this week at the fantastic notion that all the world's economic ills will be cured by workers toiling harder for less pay.

It was an idea that gained growing support from the organs of big business, which had hopped on the word "productivity" as the key to the future.

In confidential news letters and private business messages, the story was spread that the CIO had passed out the word to all its members to work harder and harder, for the glory of the good old boss.

CIO's answer came in clear-cut phrases from the special emergency conference in Washington.

"The CIO repudiates any suggestion that the answer to our economic ills lies in the speedup or in the widespread deterioration of terms and conditions of employment for which many employers in American industry are increasingly responsible," the statement pointed out.

The statement continued:

"Twice in the past 25 years, America suffered a depression as a result of the false prophecies of those who offered the American workers a system of speedups and low wages as the cure for their economic ills. The acceptance of such a theory at this time offers only the promise of a new depression to the American people."

The speedup propaganda drive originates among employing groups who are not yet satisfied with the super-profits they have reaped from soaring prices and cuts in take-home pay.

AMERICAN monopoly is playing an unprecedentedly "selfish and greedy role," the CIO statement charged.

"While prices sky-rocket, shortages of goods and materials nevertheless persist," it said. "Warehouses and stockpiles are bulging with shirts, refrigerators, building materials, and other vitally needed goods . . . The cry that high prices will bring an abundance of goods into the market has proved to be false."

The effort of the profiteers to pass along price rises to consumers and the blame for price rises to workers constitutes a "sinister and concerted campaign," CIO declared. Pointing to the record, it charged that the shortages of goods were "artificially created by employers for the sake of profits."

In the last few months, the statement said, "powerful forces in the textile, machine tools and mining industries and, most recently, in the leather industry have dealt our economy a 'Pearl Harbor' by refusing to produce until their greed for profits was fully satisfied."

Industry's cry for greater "productivity" by labor is merely a false alarm to conceal the fact that current shortages of goods stem from the all-out quest for bigger and better profits.

"Parroting the same phrases and acting concertedly, these large-scale industrialists now resort to demagogic and false accusations that the ills of our economy result from the fact that American workers are not producing adequately.

"These employer groups now seek additional profits by an attack upon American wage and living standards through the speedup and other devices."

'Living Costs Must Drop'

A FOUR-POINT program, aimed at keeping prices from "breaking the top of the thermometer" was approved at the CIO's special Washington conference last week as delegates from every part of the nation emphasized the serious need for real price control.

The CIO program rests on four major points—consumer resistance, militant enforcement of OPA laws, continued payment of government food subsidies, and a progressive tax policy to siphon off the superprofits of the rich.

In the latter connection, Pres. Murray announced that CIO is retaining the services of outstanding tax experts to develop a program for submission to Pres. Truman and Congress.

"If Congress is prepared, by a firm policy of taxing speculative profits, to remove the incentives that exist for the hoarding of goods and the manipulation of prices, inflation can and will be substantially checked," the CIO statement predicted.

Of more immediate importance, however, was the strong ratification of the move to form consumer groups in every community. These consumer defense committees, the CIO resolution said, are "developing mass pressure" against the buying of goods at inflated prices.

All CIO international unions were called upon to assist in the work of the committees, and "every practicable assistance to their efforts" was promised by CIO itself.

The resolution made clear that CIO has no romantic illusions about the ability of OPA to woo prices back in line because of the haphazard structure of the new price control bill.

THE reliance which unions placed on the government to enforce price controls throughout the war is now impossible, but "CIO will continue to press for the maximum protection against rising prices," the statement said. "It will take pains to keep the record clear on the administrative policy of the government agencies charged with the enforcement of price controls," and will report regularly to the membership.

But it warned affiliated unions to "be on guard at all times" against the possibility that the membership may be misled into believing that OPA can give true protection against increases.

In its final action on the subject, CIO issued a demand for the immediate re-institution of subsidies "at the maximum rates permitted" to hold down food prices. Appropriations are sufficient to maintain these subsidies at full rates until April 1, 1947, and CIO will insist that the funds be expended without stint until that time.

FOUR-ALARM FIRE

OUR house is on fire. And because it's a big house—occupied by all the American people—it's a big blaze. The flames of sky-rocketing prices, the smoke of burning wages and savings, the heat of popular discontent can be seen or felt by all.

The living standards of our people have already been sharply cut by the lowered value of the dollar. Their purchasing power has been reduced. Suffering is increasing among all with low or fixed incomes.

Our hoped-for postwar prosperity is burning up in a blaze of inflation. Our house must be saved now, if we are not to be left with the slow and painful task of rebuilding it later from the smoldering embers of depression and unemployment.

★ ★ ★

THE CIO's emergency conference was called to sound the alarm, to arouse labor and all the people, to bring out the fire-engines, to turn on the hose.

Labor has been the first to suffer from the present inflation.

Conservative government estimates show that the take-home pay of all manufacturing workers is now 8½% below what it was in April 1945. In durable goods industries, it has declined more than 13%.

Even the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, which understates the rise in living costs, shows an increase of nearly 10½% in the same period. So, including this increase in cost of living, the real income of all factory workers has dropped more than 18% since April 1945, and that of durable goods workers by more than 22%.

★ ★ ★

TO hold in check the fire started by the wrecking of the Price Control Act, the CIO conference called for "widespread resistance to rising prices in the form of buyers' strikes, organized protests against price increases, and against any surrender by government agencies to the inflationary demands of big business."

It noted that considerable discretion has been left to the administrators of the new laws, called for labor participation in their decisions, and demanded that the law be so administered as to insure maximum protection against rising prices.

The conference further noted that subsidies may still be used to hold food prices down. It insisted they be restored to roll back the cost of food. It also demanded that all food items temporarily decontrolled by Congress be restored to control.

★ ★ ★

THE CIO denounced the present wage stabilization program, which curbs wage increases while prices are allowed to soar, as a fraud and a noose around the neck of labor.

It renewed its demand for a government-labor-industry conference, to adjust wages to increased living costs, to curb prices and to guarantee a stabilized national economy.

At the same time, the CIO served notice it was preparing a tax program through which Congress might check inflation "by a firm policy of taxing speculative profits, to remove the incentives that exist for the hoarding of goods and the manipulation of prices."

★ ★ ★

BUT while we rush out all our fire-fighting apparatus, we must not forget the firebugs who started the conflagration—the members of Congress who voted to wreck price control.

Through the PAC, the CIO is launching a great election campaign to prevent inflationary fire-bugs from returning to Congress, and to elect a new Congress that will take effective action to end inflation and prevent its recurrence in the future.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

A **FAST TALKER** can talk a lot of folks out of their money. But if they catch him red-handed picking their pockets, he'll need more than fast-talk.

The American people have been kidded plenty by fast talkers. The present composition of Congress is witness to that fact.

But opinion polls show that very few Americans have been kidded about price control and inflation, despite some of the most expert and extensive fast-talk on record.

People who have found their money vanishing and seen the hands that are taking it aren't inclined to believe the pickpocket when he says, "I didn't do it. It's that fellow over there."

★ ★ ★

OPINION POLLS repeatedly showed that Americans wanted price control continued.

When Congress, stooging for big business, virtually destroyed price control, a terrific propaganda campaign was launched to "alibi" this unpopular action and its inflationary results.

This propaganda claimed that prices wouldn't go up much, or if they did, would soon go down again as supply caught up with demand; and that the present inflation was caused by labor's wage increases.

In other words, the pickpocket caught red-handed tried to talk himself out of it by saying no money had been stolen and, "Anyhow I didn't take it; it was that fellow over there."

★ ★ ★

THE ANSWER of the American people to this line of fast-talk is "Nuts"—judging from subsequent opinion polls.

A recent Gallup poll shows that 92% of the people questioned expect prices will go up still further in the next six months.

For this inflation, 20% blamed Congress and 12% big business. Only 5% fell for the pickpockets' propaganda by blaming labor unions and strikes.

A Washington Post poll of District of Columbia residents—the folks closest to the scene of the crime—is even more emphatic.

It shows 65% of the people—and 76% of those with family incomes under $3,000 a year—saying OPA should have been kept unchanged.

For inflationary price raises, 41% blamed Congress, 13% business and only 9% labor.

★ ★ ★

BUT STILL the fast-talk goes on. It gets even faster and louder, as suffering increases from soaring prices.

A crime has been committed and, just as in detective fiction, the authors of the current propaganda are using every possible device to divert suspicion to the innocent and away from the real criminal.

But we don't have to wait till the end of the story—wading through pages of inflation, depression and human suffering—to find out "who done it."

★ ★ ★

THE WAGE increases won by the CIO only partially compensated for the loss in post-war take-home pay. Take-home pay is now lower than it was at the close of the war, quite apart from the much greater loss in real wages, due to higher prices.

But, with or without this wage excuse, big business at once set about extorting outrageous profits through price increases out of all proportion to the small increases in labor costs.

As a result, in the second quarter of 1946—after these wage increases, and even before the wrecking of price control—profits of 300 major corporations, according to the National City Bank, were "almost double those of the preceding quarter, and 12% higher than in the second quarter of 1945."

★ ★ ★

BIG BUSINESS monopolists caused the present inflation, not only by these price increases, not only by wrecking price control, but also by creating a long series of of shortages.

In the fall of 1945, industry held up production awaiting repeal of the excess profits tax. Early in 1946, it took advantage of carry-back tax subsidies for not producing, by forcing stoppages to hold up labor and the country for low wages and high prices.

Similar production hold-ups and hoarding of goods are still going on in many industries, for the purpose of extracting still higher prices and profits.

In a word, we're being robbed right and left by monopolists who want inflationary prices, ballooning profits and low real wages. But, at least, we don't have to be kidded by their fast-talk.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT PREPARED BY CIO & CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

BREAK REACTION'S GRIP

WHAT THE SENATE DID

"This last Congress did a bum job. I'm here to say that the next one had better be better!"

A Note of Explanation...

THIS is a record of the 79th Congress that failed to act on many of the most important issues affecting the welfare of the people. Congress mangled price control. It looked the other way on housing. It buried health and minimum wage legislation. It refused even to debate the question of an extended Fair Employment Practices Committee, to abolish racial discrimination. It failed to act on the anti-polltax bill. It watered down the full employment bill.

The 79th Congress was pleasing to the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers. Congress adopted 11 bills which NAM supported; Congress defeated 10 bills which the NAM opposed.

The American people fared less well at the hands of the law makers than did the powerful NAM. Between now and November the people must rally their forces. Labor, farmers, consumers, small businessmen, professional people—all must turn to political action to make sure that the next session of Congress will heed their plight and act in their behalf.

This special supplement was prepared by the CIO Legislative and Publicity Depts. and the CIO-Political Action Committee, as a weapon in the coming battle of ballots. On the following pages, you can find how your Congressman and Senators voted on 12 issues of major importance to the American people.

This voting guide does not constitute a "black list" or a list of endorsed candidates. Political action comes from the people at home, in the state or the Congressional district. PAC endorsement of a candidate is based on many factors. This voting record attempts to turn the spotlight on only one factor—the formal votes on the floor of House and Senate.

A voting record must be read with an understanding of its limitations. It does show the black-and-white record of votes. It does not show how a Congressman or Senator voted in committee or how he talked in debate. It does not show whether he fought aggressively for or against a particular issue, or whether he merely went along. Your Representatives and Senators know that. Frequently they play for the record in the same way that a ball player "plays for the grandstand."

Nevertheless, the voting record shows—in general—how your Congressmen acted during the past session. If you want further details, contact the PAC committee of your local or international union; or write to your union's legislative representative in Washington; or to Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, 718 Jackson Pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; or to CIO-PAC, 205 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

ISSUES IN THE SENATE*

Here's an explanation of the issues selected for the voting record on the next page. Read these summaries to understand the signficance of the major votes—then see how your Senators stand up.

1. CASE BILL—HOBBS "ANTI-RACKET" AMENDMENT. This was one of several amendments added to the Case Bill by anti-labor Senators. It wrote into the Case Bill all the provisions of the Hobbs Bill, which would hamstring labor in the courts. (After the Case Bill was vetoed, the Hobbs Bill was passed separately by Congress and signed by Pres. Truman). It gives anti-union employers a chance to shout "racketeer" when they fight labor. Opposed by CIO. Passed 59-22 on May 25, 1946.

2. CASE ANTI-UNION BILL. This was the measure which "threw the book" at labor with a spicey brew of restrictions. It would have watered down the Wagner Act, repealed the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act, permitted widespread suits against unions in Federal courts. Opposed by CIO. Passed, 49-29, on May 25, 1946, but President's veto was sustained in the House.

3. TRUMAN ANTI-LABOR BILL. This measure, outlawing strikes in plants seized by the government, was a blow at civil rights. It provided for drafting of strikers into army, sweeping penalties against strikers and union leaders. Opposed by CIO. Passed 61-20 on May 31, 1946; but House failed to act and the bill never became law.

4. PATMAN VETERANS' HOUSING BILL—REVERCOMB AMENDMENT. This removed price ceilings from existing homes; it was a blow at price control and at the federal home-building program. Opposed by CIO. Amendment passed by 41-33 on April 10, 1946. Patman bill, in weakened form, was eventually passed and became law; but Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, badly needed to spur homes program, failed to come up for vote in House. It had been approved by voice vote in the Senate.

5. FEPC—CLOTURE RULE. This was the Senate's key test on racial discrimination. Supporters of the Fair Employment Practices Commission sought a cloture rule, which would have limited debate and avoided a polltaxers' filibuster. Supported by CIO. With a two-thirds vote needed, results were 36-48 against, on February 9, 1946. As a result, the FEPC bill never came up for a vote.

6. 65c MINIMUM WAGE BILL—RUSSELL AMENDMENT. The 65c Wage Bill would have lifted base pay for workers from 40c-an-hour starvation level to 65c and more. Unable to defeat it, opponents of the bill tacked on the Russell amendment to give big price bonuses to farm commodity speculators. Amendment brought a warning from Pres. Truman that he would be forced to veto. Senators voting for the Russell amendment knew they were voting to kill the Minimum Wage Bill. Amendment opposed by CIO. Passed by Senate, 43-31, on March 29, 1946.

7. BRITISH LOAN—McFARLAND AMENDMENT. This would have given U. S. an option on British strategic bases; it would have made loan impossible for Great Britain to accept without humiliation. Loan was necessary to spur international trade and recovery from war. Amendment opposed by CIO. Amendment passed 43-31 March 29, 1946; subsequently Senate reconsidered and without a record vote defeated the crippling amendment and approved the loan.

8. PRICE CONTROL—TAFT AMENDMENT. This would have guaranteed price mark-ups to manufacturers and distributors of goods, without regard to their present profits, by basing ceilings on "average" increase of production costs since October, 1941. Would have destroyed effective OPA. Opposed by CIO. Amendment passed, 44-29 on June 12, 1946.

9. PRICE CONTROL—WHERRY AMENDMENT No. 1. This amendment would have lifted all price ceilings and controls from livestock, poultry, eggs and their by-products. Opposed by CIO. Passed by 49-26 vote on July 9, 1946.

10. PRICE CONTROL—WHERRY AMENDMENT No. 2. This would have lifted all controls and price ceilings from milk and such by-products as cream, butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. Opposed by CIO. Passed by 51-27 vote on July 10, 1946.

11. PRICE CONTROL—PEPPER "AS IS" AMENDMENT. This would have substituted a simple extension of the old price control act for the amendment-ridden bill then under consideration. Strongly supported by CIO. Defeated by 52-23 vote, on July 12, 1946.

12. ANTI-POLLTAX BILL—CLOTURE RULE. This was an effort to limit debate and forestall filibuster on the bill to remove the polltax in federal elections in seven southern states. Cloture rule was only method possible of avoiding filibuster and bringing the issue up for a vote before Congress adjourned. Cloture was strongly supported by CIO. With two-thirds vote necessary, cloture was defeated, though its supporters mustered a majority, 39-33, on July 31, 1946.

*READING THE SENATE RECORD

A plus symbol (+) means a favorable vote from the progressive point of view, supported by the CIO.

A minus symbol (—) means an unfavorable vote.

A zero (O) means that the Senator did not vote.

Party designations: D, Democrat; R, Republican; P, Progressive.

	Party	1. Case Bill—"Racket" Amdt.	2. Case Anti-Union Bill	3. Truman Anti-Union Bill	4. Patman Housing—Revercomb Amdt.	5. FEPC—Cloture Rule	6. 65c Wage—Russell Amdt.	7. British Loan—McFarland Amdt.	8. OPA—Taft Amdt.	9. OPA—Wherry "Meat" Amdt.	10. OPA—Wherry "Milk" Amdt.	11. OPA—Pepper "As Is"/Amdt.	12. Anti-Polltax Bill—Cloture Rule
ALABAMA													
John H. Bankhead	D	O	O	O	+	—	—	—	O	Deceased			
Lister Hill		—	+	—	O	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
G. Robin Swift	D									—	—	—	—
ARIZONA													
Carl Hayden	D	—	+	—	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	O	—
Ernest McFarland	D	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	O	O	O	—
ARKANSAS													
J. W. Fulbright	D	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	O	+	O	—	—
J. L. McClellan	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CALIFORNIA													
Sheridan Downey	D	+	O	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+
William L. Knowland	R	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+
COLORADO													
Edwin C. Johnson	D	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	O	—	+	—	+
Eugene Millikin	R	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNECTICUT													
Thomas C. Hart	R	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Brien McMahon	D	—	+	—	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+
DELAWARE													
Clayton D. Buck	R	O	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	—	—	—	O
James M. Tunnell	D	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FLORIDA													
Charles O. Andrews	D	—	O	O	+	—	O	O	—	—	—	O	—
Claude Pepper	D	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
GEORGIA													
Walter F. George	D	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Richard Russell	D	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
IDAHO													
Glen H. Taylor	D	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+
Charles C. Gossett	D	O	O	O	O	O	—	O	O	O	—	—	—
ILLINOIS													
C. Wayland Brooks	R	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	O
Scott W. Lucas	D	—	—	—	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O
INDIANA													
Homer E. Capehart	R	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	O	O	—	—	O
Raymond E. Willis	R	O	O	—	O	+	O	—	O	—	—	O	O
IOWA													
Bourke B. Hickenlooper	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	O	O	O	O
George A. Wilson	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	O
KANSAS													
Arthur Capper	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Clyde M. Reed	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	O	+
KENTUCKY													
Alben W. Barkley	D	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
William A. Stanfill	R	—	—	—	—	O	—	+	—	—	—	—	O
LOUISIANA													
Allen J. Ellender	D	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	+	O	O	O	O
John H. Overton	D	—	O	—	+	—	—	O	—	—	+	—	—
MAINE													
Ralph O. Brewster	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	O	O	O	—	O
Wallace H. White, Jr.	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
MARYLAND													
George L. Radcliffe	D	O	O	—	O	—	—	+	O	—	O	—	—
Millard E. Tydings	D	—	—	O	O	—	O	—	—	O	O	O	O
MASSACHUSETTS													
Leverett Saltonstall	R	—	—	—	—	+	O	+	—	O	O	O	O
David I. Walsh	D	—	O	—	O	+	+	—	+	+	O	+	+
MICHIGAN													
Homer Ferguson	R	—	—	—	O	+	+	+	O	—	—	—	+
Arthur H. Vandenberg	R	—	—	—	—	O	+	O	—	O	O	O	+
MINNESOTA													
Joseph H. Ball	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+
Henrik Shipstead	R	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	O	O	O	O
MISSISSIPPI													
Theodore G. Bilbo	D	O	O	O	—	—	—	O	—	O	O	O	—
James O. Eastland	D	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
MISSOURI													
Frank Briggs	D	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	—	O
Forest C. Donnell	R	—	—	—	+	O	+	+	—	—	—	—	+
MONTANA													
James E. Murray	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	+	+
Burton K. Wheeler	D	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	O	O	O	—

	Party	1. Case Bill—"Racket" Amdt.	2. Case Anti-Union Bill	3. Truman Anti-Union Bill	4. Patman Housing—Revercomb Amdt.	5. FEPC—Cloture Rule	6. 65c Wage—Russell Amdt.	7. British Loan—McFarland Amdt.	8. OPA—Taft Amdt.	9. OPA—Wherry "Meat" Amdt.	10. OPA—Wherry "Milk" Amdt.	11. OPA—Pepper "As Is" Amdt.	12. Anti-Polltax Bill—Cloture Rule
NEBRASKA													
Hugh Butler	R	O	O	—	O	+	O	—	O	O	O	O	O
Kenneth S. Wherry	R	—	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	—	—	—	+
NEVADA													
E. P. Carville	D	O	O	O	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	O
Patrick A. McCarran	D	+	+	+	—	—	O	—	+	—	—	—	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
Styles Bridges	R	—	—	C	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Charles W. Tobey	R	—	—	O	O	+	O	+	—	—	—	O	O
NEW JERSEY													
Albert W. Hawkes	R	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	O
H. Alexander Smith	R	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+
NEW MEXICO													
Dennis Chavez	D	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+
Carl A. Hatch	D	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	O	O	O	O
NEW YORK													
James M. Mead	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Robert F. Wagner	D	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	O	+	+	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA													
Josiah W. Bailey	D	O	O	O	O	—	—	O	O	O	O	O	O
Clyde R. Hoey	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—
NORTH DAKOTA													
William Langer	R	—	+	O	+	+	—	—	O	—	—	—	+
Milton R. Young	R	—	—	O	—	O	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
OHIO													
Harold H. Burton	R	Resigned											
James W. Huffman	R	—	—	—	O	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+
Robert A. Taft	R	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+
OKLAHOMA													
E. H. Moore	R	—	—	—	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elmer Thomas	D	O	+	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+
OREGON													
Guy Cordon	R	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Wayne L. Morse	R	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	—	+	+
PENNSYLVANIA													
Joseph Guffey	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Francis Myers	D	+	+	—	O	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+
RHODE ISLAND													
Peter G. Gerry	D	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—
Theodore Green	D	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	O	+	+	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA													
Olin D. Johnston	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burnet R. Maybank	D	O	O	—	O	—	—	+	—	—	—	O	—
SOUTH DAKOTA													
Harlan J. Bushfield	R	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	O
Chan Gurney	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
TENNESSEE													
Kenneth McKellar	D	O	O	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	—
Tom Stewart	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TEXAS													
Tom Connally	D	—	—	—	O	O	O	O	—	O	O	O	—
W. Lee O'Daniel	D	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UTAH													
Abe Murdock	D	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+
Elbert D. Thomas	D	+	—	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+
VERMONT													
George D. Aiken	R	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	O
Warren R. Austin	R	—	—	—	—	+	O	+	—	—	—	—	+
VIRGINIA													
Harry Flood Byrd	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	+	+	O	—
Carter Glass	D	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	Deceased				
Thomas G. Burch	D	A	A	—	A	A	A	A	—	+	O	—	—
WASHINGTON													
Warren G. Magnuson	D	+	+	+	O	+	O	—	+	+	+	+	+
Hugh D. Mitchell	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA													
Harley M. Kilgore	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+
Chapman Revercomb	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	O	
WISCONSIN													
Robert M. LaFollette	P	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	+
Alexander Wiley	R	—	—	—	—	O	—	+	O	—	—	—	+
WYOMING													
Joseph C. O'Mahoney	D	—	+	—	+	O	+	+	O	—	—	+	+
Edward V. Robertson	R	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	O

WHAT THE HOUSE DID

"Sure I've tried to find a decent house to live in. I like my mother-in-law, but not enough to live with her all the time. But housing is scarcer around here than a blonde in Tokyo.

"I wrote my Congressman about it. It didn't seem to do any good.

"Frankly, mister, I'm sore that Congress missed the boat on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill. They'd better do something about it next time — or I'll know the reason why."

ISSUES IN THE HOUSE*

Scores of bills were acted upon by the House of Representatives. On these pages are the record of how your Congressmen voted on 12 key issues involving the people's welfare. Here's a quick look at the highly significant issues chosen for this record. After reading them over, see how your Congressman stacks up.

1. HOBBS BILL—RULE. The House passed the Hobbs "anti-racket" bill without a record vote—but the votes were noted on the rule by which the measure was brought to the floor for debate. A vote for the rule was a vote for the bill; the bill is a vicious instrument to tie labor up in the courts and to interfere with bona fide picketing and strike activities. Opposed by CIO. Rule was approved by House 259-108, Dec. 11, 1945; bill became law after Senate vote and Presidential signature on July 3, 1946.

2. CASE ANTI-UNION BILL. This would have cut Wagner Act protection to the bone, practically repealed the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, severely restricted labor's rights to organize and strike. Opposed by CIO. Passed by House 257-155, Feb. 7, 1946.

3. CASE BILL—PRESIDENT'S VETO. The Case Bill, passed by House and Senate, was vetoed by Pres. Truman because of its loose language, sweeping attack on unions. Veto supported by CIO. House sustained the veto, 255-135—insufficient for the necessary two-thirds to over-ride the President's action, on June 11, 1946.

4. U.S.E.S.—DIRKSEN AMENDMENT. The Dirksen Amendment was intended to return the United States Employment Service to the states on June 30, 1946. This would have tied service up in knots of varying state rules and regulations, hindered the task of placing war workers and vets in new jobs. Opposed by CIO. Passed by House, Jan. 29, 1946.

5. PATMAN HOUSING BILL—PRICE CEILINGS ON EXISTING HOMES. The Patman Housing Bill was intended to help finance homes for vets—a program badly hampered by Congress' failure to pass the long-range Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill. A key section of the Patman Bill provided for price ceilings on existing homes, which would have helped keep down prices on new ones, too. Supported by CIO. This provision was defeated 246-134 on March 6, 1946. The Patman Bill, without this feature, became law May 22, 1946.

6. NLRB—ELLIOTT RIDER. The Elliott Rider was a back-door amendment to the Wagner Act, which took the form of limiting the Labor Board's appropriation. It barred the NLRB from acting in all cases involving hundreds of thousands of food processing workers. It was opposed in the Senate, finally adopted in the form of a limitation only on workers employed on farms. The Elliott Rider was opposed by CIO. Passed by the House 213-136 on July 16, 1946.

7. ATOMIC ENERGY BILL—MOVE TO RECOMMIT. The key issue on the atomic energy bill was whether our greatest potential "powerhouse" would be controlled by civilian government or by the armed forces. With popular and Congressional sentiment favoring civilian control, the Representatives favoring military supervision sought to recommit the bill rather than have any action at all. The move to recommit was opposed by CIO. It was defeated in the House 195-146 on July 20, 1946. The bill subsequently passed.

8. UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE—APPROPRIATION. Involved in this vote was the question of protecting civil liberties of majority and minority groups from the unprincipled and irresponsible staff of the Wood-Rankin Committee. CIO opposed granting the committee its request for an additional $75,000. House voted the appropriation, 240-81.

9. OPA-WOLCOTT AMDT. No. 1. This proposal would have guaranteed "cost plus" prices on all products controlled by OPA, and would have led to across-the-board increases. This was the strongest amendment offered by price control foes in Congress. Strongly opposed by CIO. Adopted by House, 259-137 on April 17, 1946. Subsequently eliminated from compromise OPA bill.

10. OPA—WOLCOTT AMDT. No. 2. This would have drastically reduced all government subsidies on food commodities and forced an immediate rise in prices. Opposed by CIO. Adopted by House, 245-150 on April 17, 1946.

11. OPA—FLANNAGAN AMDT. This called for ending immediately all government subsidies aimed at keeping down the retail price of meat. Opposed by CIO. Adopted by House, 214-182, on April 17, 1946.

12. OPA—GOSSETT AMDT. This called for removing price ceilings on all commodities when their 12-month production was greater than in 1940-41. It ignored growing population, increased demands, changes in buying habits—and would have "taken the lid off" many products. Opposed by CIO. Approved by House, 228-166, on April 17, 1946.

	District	Party	1. Hobbs Bill—Rule For Vote	2. Case Anti-Union Bill	3. Case Bill—President's Veto	4. U.S.E.S.—Dirksen Amdt.	5. Patman Housing Bill—Price Amdt.	6. NLRB—Elliott Rider	7. Atomic Energy Bill—Move to Recommit	8. Un-American Committee Appropriation	9. OPA—Wolcott Amdt. No. 1	10. OPA—Wolcott Amdt. No. 2	11. OPA—Flannagan Amdt.	12. OPA—Gossett Amdt.
ALABAMA														
Andrews, George W.	3	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Boykin, Frank W.	1	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Grant, George M.	2	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Hobbs, Sam	4	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—
Jarman, Pete	6	D	—	—	—	—	O	—	+	O	O	O	O	O
Manasco, Carter	7	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Patrick, Luther	9	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Rains, Albert	5	D	O	—	+	—	O	—	+	—	O	O	O	O
Sparkman, John J.	8	D	—	—	+	+	—	O	O	—	+	+	+	+
ARIZONA														
Harless, Richard F.	AL	D	—	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	—	+	+	+
Murdock, John R.	AL	D	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	O
ARKANSAS														
Cravens, Fadjo	4	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Gathings, E. C.	1	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris, Oren	7	D	O	+	O	—	—	O	+	O	—	+	—	—
Hays, Brooks	5	D	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
Mills, Wilbur D.	2	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Norrell, W. F.	6	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Trimble, James W.	3	D	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
CALIFORNIA														
Anderson, Jack Z.	8	R	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas, Helen Gahagan	14	D	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Doyle, Clyde	18	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Elliott, Alfred J.	10	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Engle, Clair	2	D	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	O	—	—	+	+

(Continued on next page)

*READING THE HOUSE RECORD

A plus symbol (+) means a favorable vote from the progressive point of view supported by the CIO.

A minus symbol (—) means an unfavorable vote.

A zero (O) means that the Senator or Congressman did not vote.

An "A" means the person was not holding Congressional office at time of vote.

Party designations: D, Democrat; R, Republican; P, Progressive; AL, American Labor.

WHAT THE HOUSE DID

(Continued From Page 4)

	District	Party	1. Hobbs Bill—Rule For Vote	2. Case Anti-Union Bill	3. Case Bill—President's Veto	4. U.S.E.S.—Dirksen Amdt.	5. Patman Housing Bill—Price Amdt.	6. NLRB—Elliott Rider	7. Atomic Energy Bill—Move to Recommit	8. Un-American Committee Appropriation	9. OPA—Wolcott Amdt. No. 1	10. OPA—Wolcott Amdt. No. 2	11. OPA—Flannagan Amdt.	12. OPA—Gossett Amdt.
CALIFORNIA														
Gearhart, Bertrand W.	9	R	O	—	O	O	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Havenner, Franck R.	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Healy, Ned R.	13	D	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hinshaw, Carl	20	R	O	—	—	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	+	+
Holifield, Chet	19	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	—	+
Izac, Ed. V.	23	D	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	+	O	O	O	O
Johnson, J. LeRoy	3	R	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	+
King, Cecil R.	17	D	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lea, Clarence F.	1	D	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	O	—	—	+	—
McDonough, Gordon L.	15	R	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	O	—	—	+	+
Miller, George P.	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O
Outland, George E.	11	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Patterson, Ellis E.	16	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Phillips, John	22	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheppard, Harry R.	21	D	+	+	O	+	+	—	+	O	O	O	O	O
Tolan, John H.	7	D	O	+	O	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+
Voorhis, Jerry	12	D	—	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+
Welch, Richard J.	5	R	+	O	O	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+
COLORADO														
Chenoweth, J. Edgar	3	R	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillespie, Dean M.	1	R	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Hill, William S.	2	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Rockwell, Robert F.	4	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNECTICUT														
Geelan, James P.	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kopplemann, Herman P.	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Luce, Clare Boothe	4	R	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	O	O	O	+	O
Ryter, Joseph F.	AL	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Talbot, Joseph E.	5	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	+	—
Woodhouse, Mrs. Chase Going	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DELAWARE														
Traynor, Philip	AL	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	—	+
FLORIDA														
Cannon, Pat	4	D	O	O	—	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	+
Hendricks, Joe	5	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Peterson, J. Hardin	1	D	—	—	O	—	—	—	+	—	O	O	O	O
Price, Emory H.	2	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Rogers, Dwight L.	6	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Sikes, Robert L. F.	3	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
GEORGIA														
Brown, Paul	10	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	—
Camp, A. Sidney	4	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	—
Cox, E. E.	2	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	O	O	—
Gibson, John S.	8	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	O	O	O	O
Mankin, Helen Douglas	5	D	A	A	+	A	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+
Pace, Stephen	3	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Peterson, Hugh	1	D	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	—	—	—	+	—
Ramspeck, Robert	5	D	—Resigned											
Tarver, Malcolm C.	7	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Wood, John S.	9	D	O	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	—	—	—	—
Vinson, Carl	6	D	O	—	—	Resigned			O	—	—	—	—	—
IDAHO														
Dworshak, Henry C.	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, Compton I.	1	D	O	+	O	O	+	—	—	O	O	+	+	+
ILLINOIS														
Allen, Leo E.	13	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arends, Leslie	17	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop, C. W. (Runt)	25	R	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chiperfield, Robert B.	15	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church, Ralph E.	10	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clippinger, Roy	24	R	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dawson, Wm. L.	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	+	+	+
Dirksen, Everett M.	16	R	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas, Emily Taft	AL	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gordon, Thomas S.	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gorski, Martin	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Howell, Evan	21	R	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ILLINOIS														
Johnson, Anton J.	14	R	—	—	O	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelly, Edward A.	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Link, Wm. W.	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mason, Noah M.	12	R	O	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	O	O
McMillen, Rolla C.	19	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	O	O	O	O
O'Brien, Thomas J.	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Price, Melvin	22	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reed, Chauncey W.	11	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resa, Alexander J.	9	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Rowan, Wm. A.	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+
Sabath, Adolph J.	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+
Simpson, Sid	20	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O
Sumner, Miss Jessie	18	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vursell, Charles W.	23	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDIANA														
Gillie, George W.	4	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant, Robert A.	3	R	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halleck, Charles A.	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harness, Forest A.	5	R	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson, Noble J.	6	R	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
LaFollette, Charles M.	8	R	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Landis, Gerald W.	7	R	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Ludlow, Louis	11	D	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+
Madden, Ray J.	1	D	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Springer, Raymond S.	10	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilson, Earl	9	R	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	O
IOWA														
Cunningham, Paul	5	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dolliver, James I.	6	R	O	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Gwynne, John W.	3	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoeven, Charles B.	8	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jensen, Ben F.	7	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LeCompte, Karl M.	4	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	—	—
Martin, Thomas E.	1	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Talle, Henry O.	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KANSAS														
Carlson, Frank	6	R	O	—	O	O	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Cole, Albert M.	1	R	—	—	—	O	O	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Hope, Clifford R.	5	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Rees, Edward H.	4	R	O	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrivner, Errett P.	2	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winter, Thomas D.	3	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KENTUCKY														
Bates, Joe B.	8	D	+	+	+	—	+	O	O	—	+	+	—	+
Chelf, Frank L.	4	D	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+
Chapman, Virgil	6	D	—	—	—	O	O	—	+	—	+	+	—	+
Clements, Earle C.	2	D	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	O	+
Gregory, Noble J.	1	D	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	+
May, Andrew J.	7	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
O'Neal, Emmet	3	D	O	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	O	O	O	O
Robsion, John M.	9	R	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spence, Brent	5	D	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LOUISIANA														
Allen, A. Leonard	8	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	O	O	—
Brooks, Overton	4	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—
Domengeaux, James	3	D	O	—	—	—	O	—	O	O	—	+	—	—
Hebert, F. Edward	1	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	—	—	—	—
Larcade, Henry D., Jr.	7	D	O	+	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—
McKenzie, Charles E.	5	D	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Maloney, Paul H.	2	D	O	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	+
Morrison, James H.	6	D	—	+	O	O	O	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
MAINE														
Fellows, Frank	3	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hale, Robert	1	R	—	—	—	—	O	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Smith, Margaret Chase	2	R	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MARYLAND														
Baldwin, H. Streett	2	D	—	—	—	O	—	O	O	O	—	—	—	—
Beall, J. Glenn	6	R	—	+	+	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'Alesandro, Thomas, Jr.	3	D	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
Fallon, George H.	4	D	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+
Roe, Dudley G.	1	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	O	—	—
Sasscer, Lansdale G.	5	D	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+
MASSACHUSETTS														
Bates, George J.	6	R	—	—	—	O	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+
Clason, Charles R.	2	R	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	+	+

(Continued on Page 8)

"Sidney Hillman was a crusader for justice and all the principles of democracy.

"I speak these sentiments in behalf of the millions of organized workers in the United States, and I am sure, the organized workers all over the world.

"We of the CIO pledge ourselves to carry forward the attainment of our political emancipation and our true political freedom, both in the CIO and in all matters pertaining to the activities of the Political Action Committee."

—PHILIP MURRAY

"We want a better America, giving its citizens a higher and higher standard of living, so that no child will cry for food in the midst of plenty. An America where the inventions of science will be at the disposal of every American family, for all groups regardless of race, creed or color to live in friendship.

"We want an America carrying forward its great mission of helping other countries to help themselves—not exploiting but creating plenty for all everywhere."

—SIDNEY HILLMAN

OUR ECONO

MESSAGE FROM TH
ON THE STATE OF

IN OUR DAY these economic truths hav
self-evident. We have accepted, so to sp
Rights under which a new basis of secur
be established for all—regardless of stati

Among these are:

The right to a useful and remunerativ
or shops or farms or mines of the Nation;

The right to earn enough to provide ad
ing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise an
return which will give him and his family a dece

The right of every businessman, lar
in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair compe
by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent

The right to adequate medical care a
achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection fron
old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

IOMIC BILL OF RIGHTS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNION, *January 11, 1944*

hs have become accepted as
to speak, a second Bill of
security and prosperity can
f station, race, or creed.

nerative job in the industries,

vide adequate food and cloth-

ise and sell his products at a
a decent living;

n, large and small, to trade
competition and domination

decent home;

care and the opportunity to

n from the economic fears of
ent;

All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won, we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

America's own rightful place in the world depends in large part upon how fully these and similar rights have been carried into practice for our citizens. For unless there is security here at home there cannot be lasting peace in the world.

WHAT THE HOUSE DID

(Continued From Page 5)

	District	Party	1. Hobbs Bill—Rule For Vote	2. Case Anti-Union Bill	3. Case Bill—President's Veto	4. U.S.E.S.—Dirksen Amdt.	5. Patman Housing Bill—Price Amdt.	6. NLRB—Elliott Rider	7. Atomic Energy Bill—Move to Recommit	8. Un-American Committee Appropriation	9. OPA—Wolcott Amdt. No. 1	10. OPA—Wolcott Amdt. No. 2	11. OPA—Flannagan Amdt.	12. OPA—Gossett Amdt.
MASSACHUSETTS														
Curley, James M.	11	D	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Gifford, Charles L.	9	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goodwin, Angier L.	8	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herter, Christian A.	10	R	—	—	—	O	O	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heselton, John W.	1	R	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holmes, Pehr G.	4	R	—	—	—	—	O	+	—	O	—	—	—	—
Lane, Thomas J.	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	+
McCormack, John W.	12	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	O	+	—	+	+
Martin, Joseph W., Jr.	14	R	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philbin, Philip J.	3	D	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+
Rogers, Edith Nourse	5	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+
Wigglesworth, Richard B.	13	R	—	—	—	—	—	[+]	—	—	—	—	+	+
MICHIGAN														
Blackney, William W.	6	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Bradley, Fred	11	R	—	O	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford, Fred L.	8	R	—	—	O	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Dingell, John D.	15	D	O	O	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dondero, George A.	17	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engel, Albert J.	9	R	—	+	+	O	—	O	O	+	—	—	—	—
Hoffman, Clare E.	4	R	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hook, Frank E.	12	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+
Jonkman, Bartel J.	5	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesinski, John	16	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
Michener, Earl E.	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
O'Brien, George D.	13	D	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	—	+	+	+	+
Rabaut, Louis C.	14	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O
Sadowski, George G.	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shafer, Paul W.	3	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolcott, Jesse P.	7	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Woodruff, Roy O.	10	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MINNESOTA														
Andersen, H. Carl	7	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andresen, August H.	1	R	O	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallagher, William J.	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hagen, Harold C.	9	R	—	+	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judd, Walter H.	5	R	—	—	—	—	O	+	+	—	—	—	+	+
Knutson, Harold	6	R	—	O	—	—	O	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
O'Hara, Joseph P.	2	R	O	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pittenger, William A.	8	R	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starkey, Frank T.	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
MISSISSIPPI														
Abernethy, Thomas G.	4	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colmer, William M.	6	D	—	—	O	—	—	O	+	—	O	O	O	O
McGehee, Dan R.	7	D	—	—	O	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Rankin, John E.	1	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitten, Jamie L.	2	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whittington, William M.	3	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Winstead, Arthur	5	D	O	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MISSOURI														
Arnold, S. Wat	1	R	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bell, C. Jasper	4	D	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	—	+
Bennett, Marion T.	6	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannon, Clarence	9	D	+	+	+	+	O	—	+	—	+	—	—	—
Carnahan, A. S. J.	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+
Cochran, John J.	13	D	+	+	O	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cole, William C.	3	R	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ploeser, Walter C.	12	R	O	—	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	—	—	—
Schwabe, Max	2	R	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short, Dewey	7	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughter, Roger C.	5	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Sullivan, John B.	11	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Zimmerman, Orville	10	D	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	[+]	—	—	—
MONTANA														
D'Ewart, Wesley A.	2	R	—	+	—	—	O	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Mansfield, Mike	1	D	+	+	+	[+]	[+]	O	O	+	+	—	+	+
NEBRASKA														
Buffett, Howard H.	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtis, Carl T.	1	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miller, A. L.	4	R	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stefan, Karl	3	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEVADA														
Bunker, Berkeley L.	AL	D	+	+	+	+	+	[+]	O	O	O	O	O	O
NEW HAMPSHIRE														
Adams, Sherman	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	[+]	O	O	—	—	—	—
Merrow, Chester E.	1	R	O	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW JERSEY														
Auchincloss, James C.	3	R	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Canfield, Gordon	8	R	—	+	+	O	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
Case, Clifford P.	6	R	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	O	—	—	—	—
Eaton, Charles A.	5	R	O	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+
Hand, T. Millet	2	R	O	—	—	O	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
Hart, Edward J.	14	D	+	+	+	+	—	+	O	O	+	+	+	+
Hartley, Fred A., Jr.	10	R	O	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	—	—	+	+
Kean, Robert W.	12	R	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mathews, Frank	4	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	+
Norton, Mary T.	13	D	O	—	O	—	—	O	+	O	—	—	+	O
Sundstrom, Frank L.	11	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	—
Thomas, J. Parnell	7	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Towe, Harry L.	9	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	O	—	—	O	—
Wolverton, Charles A.	1	R	O	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	+	[+]
NEW MEXICO														
Fernandez, Antonio M.	AL	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[+]	—	—	—	—
NEW YORK														
Andrews, Walter G.	42	R	—	—	O	—	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Baldwin, Joseph C.	17	R	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
Barry, William B.	4	D	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
Bennet, Augustus W.	29	R	—	O	—	—	O	O	O	O	—	—	—	+
Bloom, Sol	20	D	+	O	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Buck, Ellsworth B.	16	R	—	—	—	—	O	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Buckley, Charles A.	25	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Butler, John C.	44	R	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Byrne, William T.	32	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	+	+	+
Celler, Emanuel	15	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cole, W. Sterling	39	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Delaney, James J.	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Delaney, John J.	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+
Elsaesser, Edward J.	43	R	O	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	+
Fuller, Hadwen C.	35	R	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamble, Ralph A.	28	R	—	—	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	—	—	—
Gwinn, Ralph A.	27	R	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	+	—
Hall, Edwin Arthur	37	R	—	+	+	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	+
Hall, Leonard W.	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	—	+	—
Hancock, Clarence E.	36	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	O
Heffernan, James J.	11	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	+	+	+
Kearney, Bernard W.	31	R	O	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	—
Keogh, Eugene J.	9	D	+	+	+	+	—	+	O	+	+	+	+	+
Kilburn, Clarence E.	34	R	—	—	—	—	O	—	O	—	—	—	+	—
Klein, Arthur G.	19	D	—	+	—	—	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+
Latham, Henry J.	3	R	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
LeFevre, Jay	30	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lynch, Walter A.	23	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Marcantonio, Vito	18	AL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
O'Toole, Donald L.	13	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+
Pfeifer, Joseph L.	8	D	O	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+
Powell, Adam Clayton	22	D	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	+
Quinn, Peter A.	26	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Rabin, Benjamin J.	24	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rayfiel, Leo F.	14	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reed, Daniel A.	45	R	—	O	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roe, James A.	5	D	O	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Rogers, George F.	40	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rooney, John J.	12	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Sharp, Edgar A.	1	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	+	O
Somers, Andrew L.	10	D	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Taber, John	38	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taylor, Dean P.	33	R	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	—
Torrens, James H.	21	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	+	+	+	+
Wadsworth, James W.	41	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH CAROLINA														
Barden, Graham A.	3	D	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Bonner, Herbert C.	1	D	—	—	—	—	O	—	+	O	—	—	—	—
Bulwinkle, A. L.	11	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	+	+
Burgin, W. O.	8	D	O	—	Deceased									
Clark, J. Bayard	7	D	—	—	—	—	O	—	+	O	+	+	+	+
Cooley, Harold D.	4	D	—	—	+	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doughton, Robert L.	9	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Durham, Carl T.	6	D	O	—	O	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+
Ervin, Joe W.	10	D	—	Deceased										
Ervin, Sam J. Jr.	10	D	A	—	—	A	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	+
Folger, John H.	5	D	—	—	O	+	+	—	+	O	+	+	+	+
Kerr, John H.	2	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	—	—	—	+
Pratt, E. Jane	8	D	A	A	—	A	A	—	+	O	A	A	A	A
Weaver, Zebulon	12	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	O	O	O	O	O
NORTH DAKOTA														
Lemke, William	AL	R	O	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robertson, Charles R.	AL	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
OHIO														
Bender, George H.	AL	R	O	+	—	—	—	+	[+]	O	—	—	[+]	+
Bolton, Frances P.	22	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brehm, Walter E.	11	R	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WHAT THE HOUSE DID

	District	Party	1. Hobbs Bill—Rule For Vote	2. Case Anti-Union Bill	3. Case Bill—President's Veto	4. U.S.E.S.—Dirksen Amdt.	5. Patman Housing Bill—Price Amdt.	6. NLRB—Elliott Rider	7. Atomic Energy Bill—Move to Recommit	8. Un-American Committee Appropriation	9. OPA—Wolcott Amdt. No. 1	10. OPA—Wolcott Amdt. No. 2	11. OPA—Flannagan Amdt.	12. OPA—Gossett Amdt.
OHIO														
Brown, Clarence J.	7	R	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clevenger, Cliff	5	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crosser, Robert	21	D	+	O	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Elston, Charles H.	1	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feighan, Michael A.	20	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gardner, Edward J.	3	D	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	—	+	+	—
Gri....ths, P. W.	15	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hess, William E.	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huber, Walter B.	14	D	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Jenkins, Thomas A.	10	R	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Jones, Robert F.	4	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—
Kirwan, Michael J.	19	D	+	+	+	—	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+
Lewis, Earl R.	18	R	O	+	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—
McCowen, Edward O.	6	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McGregor, J. Harry	17	R	—	—	O	—	O	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Ramey, Homer A.	9	R	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Smith, Frederick C.	8	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thom, William R.	16	D	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Vorys, John M.	12	R	O	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+
Weichel, Alvin F.	13	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OKLAHOMA														
Boren, Lyle H.	4	D	O	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	—	—	—	—
Johnson, Jed	6	D	—	—	—	+	+	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Monroney, A. S. Mike	5	D	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Rizley, Ross	8	R	O	—	—	O	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schwabe, George B.	1	R	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewart, Paul	3	D	—	—	O	—	—	O	O	O	—	—	—	—
Stigler, William G.	2	D	—	—	O	+	O	+	+	O	—	+	—	+
Wickersham, Victor	7	D	O	—	—	O	+	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
OREGON														
Angell, Homer D.	3	R	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	—
Ellsworth, Harris	4	R	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norblad, Walter	1	R	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Stockman, Lowell	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	+	—	—	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA														
Barrett, William A.	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bradley, Michael J.	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Brumbaugh, D. Emmert	22	R	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Campbell, Howard E.	29	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corbett, Robert J.	30	R	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	+
Eberharter, Herman P.	32	D	—	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fenton, Ivor D.	12	R	—	+	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flood, Daniel J.	11	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fulton, James G.	31	R	+	O	+	—	+	+	—	O	+	+	+	+
Gavin, Leon H.	19	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Gerlach, Charles L.	8	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Gillette, Wilson D.	14	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Graham, Louis E.	25	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	O	O
Granahan, William T.	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Green, William J., Jr.	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gross, Chester H.	21	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoch, Daniel K.	13	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Hoffman, Carl	23	R	A	A	—	A	A	—	—	O	A	A	A	A
Kelley, Augustine B.	27	D	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kinzer, J. Roland	9	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Kunkel, John C.	18	R	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	O	+	—	+	+
McConnell, Samuel K.	16	R	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
McGlinchey, Herbert J.	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+
Morgan, Thomas E.	24	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
Murphy, John W.	10	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	—	+	+	+	+
Rich, Robert F.	15	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Rodgers, Robert L.	28	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	O	O
Sheridan, John Edw.	4	D	+	+	+	O	+	O	O	+	O	O	O	O
Simpson, Richard M.	17	R	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	O	—	—	—	—
Snyder, J. Buell	23	D	+	+	A	+	O	Deceased						
Tibbott, Harve	26	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walter, Francis E.	20	D	—	+	+	+	—	+	O	O	+	+	+	+
Weiss, Samuel A.	33	D	O	O	A	O	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wolfenden, James	7	R	—	—	O	—	—	O	—	O	—	—	—	—
RHODE ISLAND														
Fogarty, John E.	2	D	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Forand, Aime J.	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA														
Bryson, John R.	4	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	—
Hare, Butler B.	3	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	O	+	—
McMillan, John L.	6	D	—	—	—	+	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Richards, James P.	5	D	—	—	O	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	—
Riley, John J.	2	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	—
Rivers, L. Mendel	1	D	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
SOUTH DAKOTA														
Case, Francis	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mundt, Karl E.	1	R	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TENNESSEE														
Cooper, Jere	9	D	—	—	—	—	+	O	O	—	+	+	+	+
Courtney, Wirt	7	D	—	—	O	—	+	—	O	O	+	+	+	+
Davis, Clifford	10	D	—	+	+	—	+	O	+	—	O	O	O	O
Earthman, Harold W.	5	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Gore, Albert	4	D	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	O	+	+	+	+
Jennings, John, Jr.	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kefauver, Estes	3	D	O	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murray, Tom	8	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priest, J. Percy	6	D	—	—	—	+	—	O	O	—	+	+	+	+
Reece, B. Carroll	1	R	O	—	O	—	—	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TEXAS														
Beckworth, Lindley	3	D	—	—	—	O	+	O	O	—	+	+	+	—
Combs, J. M.	2	D	O	+	+	+	—	O	+	O	+	+	+	+
Fisher, O. C.	21	D	—	O	—	O	O	—	+	—	O	O	O	O
Gossett, Ed	13	D	—	—	—	—	O	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson, Luther A.	6	D	—	—	O	+	—	—	O	—	+	+	—	+
Johnson, Lyndon B.	10	D	—	—	—	O	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+
Kilday, Paul J.	20	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Lanham, Fritz G.	12	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lyle, John E.	14	D	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	+	—
Mahon, George H.	19	D	—	—	—	+	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Mansfield, Joseph J.	9	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	O	O	O	O
Patman, Wright	1	D	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	O	+	+	+	+
Pickett, Tom	7	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poage, W. R.	11	D	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Rayburn, Sam	4	D	Speaker of the House											
Russell, Sam M.	17	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	—	—
Sumners, Hatton W.	5	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Thomas, Albert	8	D	—	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
Thomason, R. Ewing	16	D	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	+
West, Milton H.	15	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	—
Worley, Eugene	18	D	—	—	—	+	—	O	+	—	—	—	—	—
UTAH														
Granger, Walter K.	1	D	+	+	O	+	+	O	+	+	+	—	+	+
Robinson, J. W.	2	D	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	+	+	+	+	+
VERMONT														
Plumley, Charles A.	AL	R	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
VIRGINIA														
Almond, J. Lindsay	6	D	A	—	—	A	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Bland, Schuyler Otis	1	D	—	—	—	—	O	O	+	O	+	+	—	O
Burch, Thomas G.	5	D	—	—	A	—	—	Resigned		—	—	—	—	—
Daughton, Ralph H.	2	D	—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—	—	—	—	O
Drewry, Patrick H.	4	D	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	—	+
Flannagan, John W., Jr.	9	D	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gary, J. Vaughan	3	D	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	+
Robertson, A. Willis	7	D	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	+
Smith, Howard W.	8	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Woodrum, Clifton A.	6	D	O	Resigned						O				
WASHINGTON														
Coffee, John M.	6	D	O	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+
DeLacy, Hugh	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+
Holmes, Hal	4	R	—	—	—	—	+	O	O	O	—	—	+	+
Horan, Walt	5	R	O	—	O	—	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	—
Jackson, Henry M.	2	D	O	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Savage, Charles	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA														
Bailey, Cleveland M.	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+
Ellis, Hubert S.	4	R	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedrick, E. H.	6	D	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+
Kee, John	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Neely, Matthew M.	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Randolph, Jennings	2	D	O	+	+	+	O	O	+	—	—	+	—	—
WISCONSIN														
Biemiller, Andrew J.	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Byrnes, John W.	8	R	—	—	—	—	—	+	O	—	—	—	—	—
Henry, Robert K.	2	R	—	—	—	—	O	—	+	—	O	O	O	O
Hull, Merlin	9	R	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Keefe, Frank B.	6	R	O	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Murray, Reid F.	7	R	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
O'Konski, Alvin E.	10	R	+	+	O	—	+	—	O	—	—	—	—	—
Smith, Lawrence H.	1	R	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Stevenson, William H.	3	R	O	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
Wasielewski, Thad F.	4	D	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	O	+	—	—	+
WYOMING														
Barrett, Frank A.	AL	R	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

THE LAST CONGRESS didn't do much for the people. There's a big pile of unfinished business awaiting the representatives you elect in November.

It's your job, as a citizen and voter, to know exactly what the issues are. It's your job, to elect Congressmen who will fight and vote for you. You've got to keep your eye on Congress 365 days of the year, or you'll wind up in trouble.

A majority of the 79th Congress was elected to office on the basis of supporting the progressive people's program of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. You know how many of your Congressmen and Senators forgot their pledges during the past two years.

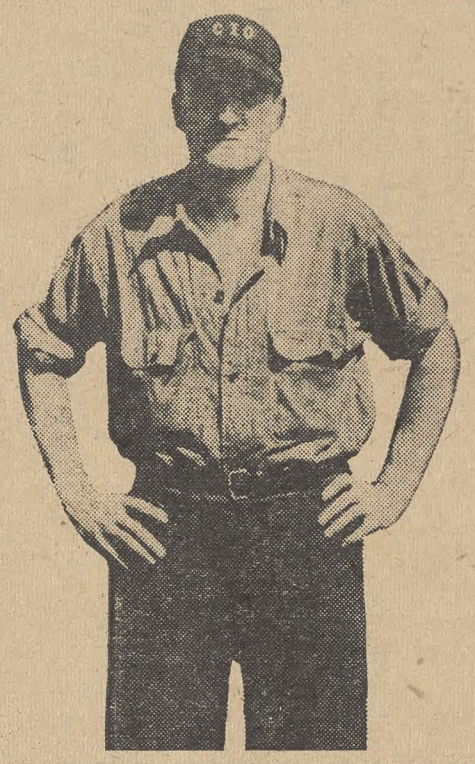
In 1944, under the leadership of a great American, our nation was forging ahead in the world-wide battle against fascism. We looked forward to great social advances at home when our war was won. The 79th Congress failed to live up to that program.

America, in these fluid postwar years, has a golden opportunity to prove to itself and to the world that we can match our great industrial techniques with imaginative programs to help the people.

When the 80th Congress convenes in January, its agenda will be heavy with unfinished business. This is the time to learn the issues— and even more important, to get your future Congressman firmly committed to supporting labor's demands.

"So this bird says, 'Well, what about free enterprise, huh?' That burns me up. Here's Congress giving big business everything but the kitchen sink; but when I want some public health insurance or better social security, they say that's socialism. I say it's baloney.

"I'm for enterprise—but I want protection for my family, too. That next Congress needs to be told to get on the ball and do something for me once in a while."



WHAT ARE those issues?

1. **THE STANDARD OF LIVING** of the American people. The 79th Congress wrecked the possibility of effective price control. The cost of living is up; up at least 5.5% on a national average since mid-June, up considerably more in many industrial centers. Conservative economists estimate it may be up 20% or 25% by the middle of 1947; OPA spokesmen have said it may jump 35% or 40%.

Obviously the cost of living is problem number one for the next session of Congress. Get your Representatives pledged now to fight for more effective price control, to reinstitute subsidies on foods.

Full employment, at decent wages, under conditions where prices are not excessive, is a "must". The 80th Congress must act for the people, as the 79th Congress acted for the big corporations.

2. **HOUSING.** ..America needs millions of homes. The Wagner-Ellenden-Taft housing bill died in committee during the 79th Congress. It was the one measure that would have cleared the way for big-scale building of homes at prices that workers and vets can afford. The W-E-T bill was passed by the Senate; but it was stalled in the House Banking & Currency Committee.

Such inaction at a time of crisis is inexcusable—it can't be allowed to happen again.

3. **65c Minimum Wage.** Millions of Americans are living on close- to-starvation wages. The present minimum pay set by the Wage-Hour Act is only 40c an hour—$16 a week for 40 hours. No family can live on that sum. But a combination of northern Republicans and southern Democrats fought like caged tigers to prevent passage of the 65c Bill.

They succeeded—through the device of the Pace-Russell amendments. These provided for huge government payments to farm commodity speculators, which would only have helped intensify the inflation. Because of the amendments, the bill was not passed.

Get your Congressman committed to a 65c Minimum Wage Bill and to resisting every effort to load it down with defeatist amendments.

4. **THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE.** The country's social security system is beginning to look as old-fashioned as an old Model T. Congress had spent $50,000 to study the situation, and had a report recommending improvements and streamlining. But the advice of the people and of the experts went unheeded—with the result that changes, although good in themselves, were just a drop in the bucket.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill lumps all the needed improvements under one title. CIO and progressive organizations have supported it, and they're going to demand its passage at the next session.

The same thing goes for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell health insurance bill. It would set up a nationwide system of payments to finance a real program for the sick and ailing. It doesn't call for charity—each employee would pay for it, just as he does for social security. It wouldn't be "socialized medicine" either.

But it would make possible real medical attention for the millions who need it and can't afford to pay big doctor's bills.

5. **ANTI-POLLTAX BILL.** If you live in seven southern states, you've got to pay for the right to vote. HR 7, which would have ended that tax on the right to choose your representatives, was stalled in the Senate during the final days of the session.

The fight is going on—and you'd better get your Congressman signed on the dotted line to support the anti-polltax bill and to fight the filibuster bloc from the solid south.

6. **LABOR EDUCATION BILL** This bill was introduced late in the session, too late for action. It calls for the establishment of an education service in the Dept. of Labor to promote classes for workers, to finance workers' schools and university extension courses. It's long overdue, and badly needed.

THERE ARE LOTS of other good bills that need to pass. And there are lots of bills to rob the people of their progressive gains and civil rights which Congressional reactionaries are sure to push.

The Case bill and other anti-union measures will be in the hopper as soon as Congress reconvenes. There'll be new efforts to cut down the Wagner Act and the Wage-Hour Act. A lot of reactionaries are playing around with schemes to get out from under the tax burden and soak the poor instead. And in the background will be powerful forces trying to move this country into another deadly war.

You've got to be on the alert against them. And you've got to be sure that the Congressmen you elect will be on guard, too.

You can help protect your rights by political action.

Contribute your dollars today. Study the voting record. Get together with your union and help its political action campaign to influence all the voters in your community.

And be sure to register and vote in November for a progressive Congress committed to cleaning up all the unfinished business.

The future is in your hands on election day.

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- To Keep Your Eye on Congress
- To Help Elect a Better Congress
- To See That Your Friends and Union Brothers Know the Score

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* * *

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Group Subscriptions (100 or more) individually mailed: 1¼c per member per week (plus 4c per name, payable once only, for stencils).

JACK KROLL

Director, CIO Political Action Committee

"Whether or not labor and the people will meet the challenge and realize the opportunity that this Labor Day holds out depends in large measure upon what they do in the short two months remaining before the national elections on November 5, 1946.

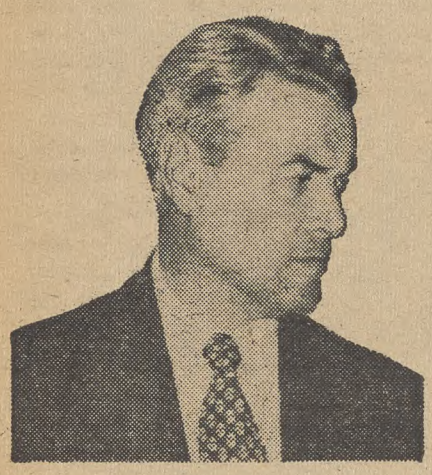
"Labor and the common people have the power to reverse the course chartered by the unlamented 79th Congress. They demonstrated that power in 1944 when they showed that, firmly organized and solidly united, they represent the decisive political force in our nation. The success already achieved in the 1946 primary campaigns re-affirms this basic political truth.

"Labor's 1946 political tasks are clear.

"A militant group of fighting progressives in the House and Senate carried on a consistent and courageous fight for the people's program. America needs them in Washington, and we must spare no effort to assure their re-election.

"Other Congressmen and Senators have spearheaded the reactionary onslaught in brazen violation of the mandate which the people gave them in 1944. They must be repudiated by their electorate and retired to private life.

"The CIO Political Action Committee, its national office, its state and local organizations, and the whole membership of CIO in every shop, mine, mill and factory, must dedicate themselves to these key tasks during the coming two months."



DAVID J. McDONALD

Sec.-Treas., CIO Steelworkers

"After winning a conclusive victory in a long war, America today is facing the problems of peace. They are no less difficult than those of war.

"The United Steelworkers of America are concious of their responsibility to lead in the campaign for effective political action in steel centers throughout the nation. We realize it will be the active participation of every member of our union in cooperation with other CIO groups, in the effort to elect men and women truly representative of the people, which will elect a Congress this year committed to a program of peace, prosperity and progress.

"At our recent international convention, political action was one of the vital subjects to come before the delegates. At that time we resolved to give all-out support to the CIO Political Action Comittee and to carry out our solemn duty and obligation—for the protection of our nation to strive for the complete political unity of all labor and progressive forces to the end that the common people throughout America can attain and enjoy the heritage which is rightfully theirs.

"On this Labor Day, our political action program is clear. To achieve our ends, we are continually striving to strengthen our political action set-up on a local, district and national scale."

GEORGE ADDES

Sec.-Treas., CIO Auto Workers

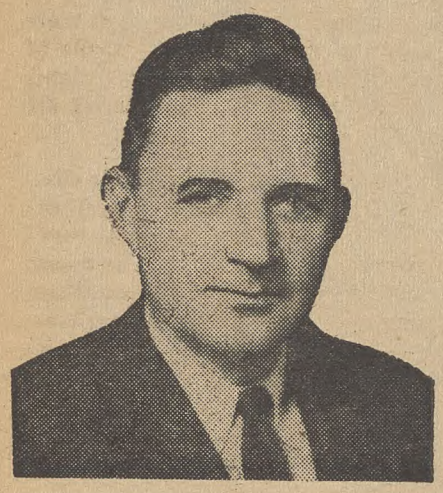
"The events of the 12 months from Labor Day 1945, to Labor Day 1946, have forced the workers of the U. S. to the conclusion that the brave new world of peace, prosperity, and equality—which had been promised by the war leaders of our nation and others—is in grave jeopardy.

"The reactionary monopolists of Wall Street married the reactionary politicians of Capitol Hill during the past year, and already that marriage has produced such misbegotten offspring as the Case Bill, the monstrous Price Control Act, the Lea Act, and the Hobbs Act. Reaction is on the rampage. FEPC is scuttled; the Full Employment Bill is emasculated; social security legislation is blocked; housing legislation is stymied; anti-polltax legislation is shelved 'by an agreement among gentlemen'; talk of new wars fills the air.

Why? Because an unholy axis of reactionary Republicans and polltax Democrats has succeeded in taking control over Congress.

"This reactionary attack against the welfare of the people must be broken, it can be broken, but only if American labor takes the lead in mobilizing the American people for effective political action during the elections of 1946.

"The job will be tough; it will be long. But it will be done, because the peace and security of the people depend upon it."



JULIUS EMSPAK

Sec.-Treas., CIO Electrical Workers

"During the past few months our membership has seen how an anti-labor Congress acted as the accomplice of the corporations in stealing from the people the benefits of wage increases won through the determined fight of the unions of the CIO.

"We have found that it is necessary for labor to organize its struggle for a better standard of living against the political accomplices of big business, as well as against the corporations themselves.

"The 1946 congressional elections, which will have an important bearing upon the outcome of the 1948 national elections, offer to the ordinary people of America an opportunity to loosen the grip of the corporations upon Congress and to check the drive of American big business against the living standards and liberties of the American people as a preliminary to a new war for domination of world markets.

"The Political Action Committee of the CIO is the instrument through which the working people can most effectively carry forward the political side of their fight for a decent living in a peaceful world.

"Our future standards of living, our security and the peace of our country and the rest of the world will be greatly influenced for better or worse by the amount of effort and support that we throw into the PAC campaign.

"We must register, canvass, vote and contribute financially to the workers' political battle against the corporations with the same energy, determination and unity that we showed on our picket lines."

WILLIAM POLLOCK

Sec.-Treas., CIO Textile Workers

"Our Labor Day celebration comes at a most opportune moment, at a time when out of the chaos of a world struggling for full permanent peace and security there rises as never before the unified spirit of working people throughout America, dedicated unswervingly to the basic rights of man.

"We are the people who have not forgotten these rights and on this 64th observance of Labor Day we take time out to review the progress labor has made during the past generation, to mirror our achievements against the job that is yet to be done, and to renew our determination to achieve our ends.

"We know now that economic and political action are indivisible. We know today that we cannot sit idly by while uncontrolled prices, prices legislated by Congress, devour the wage gains won on the picket line.

"Textile workers, who have just won the largest wage increases in their history, are as determined in their new and enthusiastic flowering of political activity as are all workers of CIO to correct this situation.

"American labor speaks out today with one voice for peace, equality and security by bringing to the American people the vital isues of the 1946 elections, by accelerating its drive to register every eligible voter and get them to the polls on Election Day, November 5 in support of progressive candidates.

"This is American labor's answer to enemies in the Congress who seek to destroy it."

"I've seen the record. It's punk, rotten.

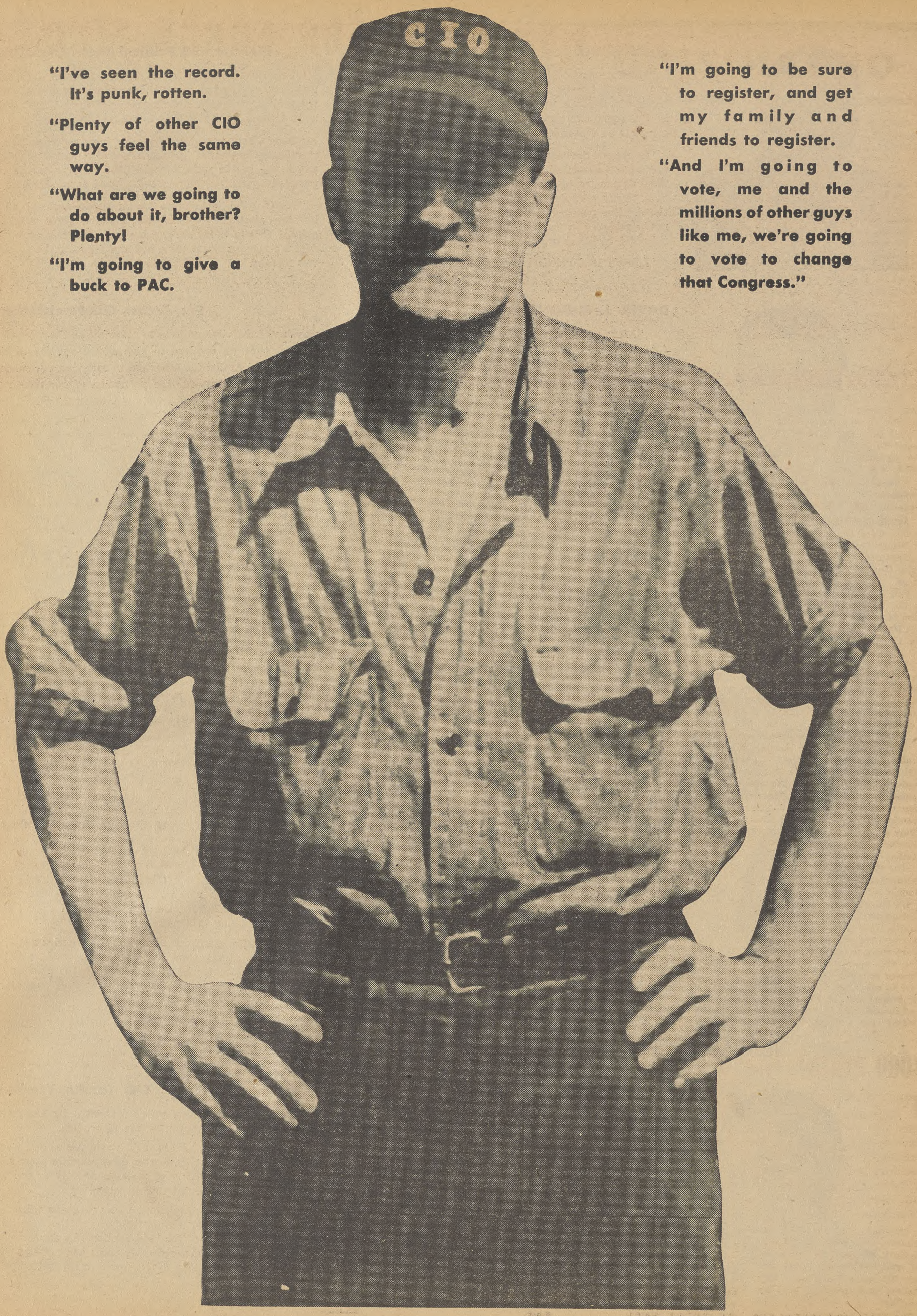
"Plenty of other CIO guys feel the same way.

"What are we going to do about it, brother? Plenty!

"I'm going to give a buck to PAC.

"I'm going to be sure to register, and get my family and friends to register.

"And I'm going to vote, me and the millions of other guys like me, we're going to vote to change that Congress."



ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, Connecticut, reports: New Haven Municipal Airport, New Haven, Conn., UAW-CIO 31, no union 1.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, advises: Eljirs Co., USA-CIO 182, no union 26; Richfield Oil Corp. CIO Oil Workers 14, no union 1; Oil Workers, CIO, were also certified by cross-check of cards at the Torrance plant of the Great Lakes Carbon Co., by a vote of 20 to 0.

CIO Reg. Dir. R. J. Davidson, Cincinnati, reports: Logan-Long Co., Franklin, Ohio, CIO Paperworkers 103, AFL 6, no union 14. UPA Reps. Logan Goff and Herb Schwenker were in charge. Clayton Lambert Co., Louisville, Ky., USA-CIO 224, no union 3. USA Reps. Rasmussen and Bailey and the assistance of the staff of the Southern Organizing Drive were responsible for this smashing steel victory.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Maryland, reports: Drant Cabinet Co., Hagerstown, Md., CIO 48, AFL 46, no union 1.

Burt J. Mason, Acting Reg. Dir., Chicago, advises: Wilson & Co., Inc. Chicago, CIO Packinghouse Workers 26, against 8; Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., CIO Natl. Maritime Union 11, against 7.

CIO Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, reports: Donahue & Hankel Distributors, Springfield, Ohio, agreed to recognize CIO and have signed a union shop agreement. Situation was handled by CIO Rep. John J. Foley.

Thomas J. Gallagher, Dir. Org. IUM & SWA, reports: P. J. Delehanty Co., by cross-check resulted in 14 out of 15 employes choosing CIO; Fore River, Massachusetts, CIO 81, against 56.

Acting CIO Reg. Dir. Victor Ulivitch, Philadelphia, reports: Wicaco Machine Corp. Philadelphia, UERMWA-CIO 40, Employes Assn. 10; Victor Balata Textile Co., CIO Textile Workers 131, against 20.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Douglas Timber Corp. Drain, Oregon, CIO 26, no union 20. IWA Rep. W. H. Baker was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, advises: McKee Button Co., Centerville, Iowa, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 70, no union 36.

CIO Rep. W. L. Carson, Little Rock Ark., reports: Stratton Edward Mfg. Co., CIO Furniture Workers 57, no union 14; Model Cabinet Shop, CIO Furniture Workers 11, no union 3.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., advises: Eagle Soap Co., Memphis, CIO 27, no union 1. Memphis IUC Rep. Riley Williams assisted by CIO Rep. McGurty were in charge. Rex Tune Mfg. Co., UAW-CIO 12, no union 1. UAW Rep. J. C. Weeks was in charge; Saino Mfg. Co., USA-CIO 12, no union 1. USA Rep. Earl Crowder was in charge.

CIO Organizing Committee reports following election victories: Rome Hosiery Mill, Rome, Ga., CIO Textile Workers 281, no union 105; Virginia Bridge Co., Roanoke, Va., USA-CIO 44, no union 19; Divie Container Corp., Richmond, Va., CIO Paperworkers 35, no union 2; Marshall Mill & Elevator Co., Marshall, Texas, CIO 23, no union 13; Ness Sanitary Wiper Co., Asheville, N. C., CIO 49, no union 12; Standard Brick Co., Memphis, Tenn., recognized CIO as bargaining agency for 35 employes without going before the NLRB; Duro Cinder Block, Knoxville, Tenn., recognized Un. Stone & Allied Products Workers as agent for nine employes without NLRB action.

The CIO-PAC conference was held August 14, 1946, in the City of Washington at which all CIO Regional Directors as well as a number of Councils were represented. President Murray addressed the conference as did Director Jack Kroll. Regional Directors were placed in charge of coordinating this all-important work of raising funds for political activity. They will call the International representatives in their respective areas and heads of councils into meetings and collectively map out strategy to bring the message to local representatives.

This is a MUST task. This is a case of striking at the ballot box in behalf of the bread box. Every CIO member should contribute to this fund. It is the only way the workers have of organizing to protect their rights in the halls of Congress. The Congress, just adjourned, will go down in history as the big profit Congress. WE MUST elect a liberal Congress next time!

7000 PHONE WORKERS JOIN CIO

THE TELEPHONE Traffic Employees Organization voted this week by a 2½ to 1 majority in a membership referendum to switch its affiliation from the Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers to the CIO American Communications Assn.

The vote on ACA-CIO affiliation was: 2492 for and 1024 against. The vote on withdrawal from NFTW was: 2590 for and 953 against. A total of 3907 ballots were cast out of 7,088 eligibles.

The TTEO has a contract with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. covering the 11,000 telephone operators and traffic clerks in northern California and Nevada.

This new affiliation makes ACA the dominant telephone union on the West Coast.

TTEO officers recommended ACA-CIO affiliation May 21, after joint negotiations of all West Coast telephone unions with Pacific Telephone & Telegraph resulted in ACA-CIO getting the best contract, and a $1 per week larger raise and 3 months more back pay than TTEO members got, Marie DeMartini, TTEO general chairman, stated.

SHIP OWNERS FORCE STRIKE

GREAT LAKES shipping was fast coming to a standstill this week-end as members of CIO Natl. Maritime Union on vessels operating in the nation's largest inland waterway were driven to strike by the adamant and arrogant stand of the ship owners.

The ship owners are banded together in the Lake Carriers Assn., maritime counterpart of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers. The carriers association includes shipping concerns owned or controlled by U. S. Steel, the Ford Motor Co., International Harvester, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Inland Steel and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

During negotiations held with U. S. conciliators in Washington earlier this week to avert the tie-up, a representative of the Bethlehem Transportation Co., Bethlehem Steel subsidiary, reiterated the 36-year-old principle of the Lake Carriers Assn. that "the open shop principle be adopted and adhered to on our ships."

Such conversations as were held were between one ship owner and minor representatives, the carriers refusing to meet jointly with the NMU despite a request for such action by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, brought to them by Labor Sec. Schwellenbach.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran stayed in Washington until three hours after the strike deadline in an effort to work out a settlement and then flew to Cleveland to direct the walkout.

Seeking to avert the strike, the NMU four times modified its demands. After the strike began Curran served notice that the NMU was reverting to its original demands. The key issue was the reduction of the 56-hour week to 40 hours, the standard in auto, steel and other industries which are operated in many cases by the same companies that run the ships.

Original demands included sick leave with pay, guaranteed annual wage, severance pay in event of layoff and high penalty rates to prevent many abuses. The union is also demanding hiring through union halls, increases of from 10 to 18c an hour and overtime payments after eight hours a day and 40 hours a week.

CIO'S DIXIE SCORE: SEVEN TO ONE

CIO unions have won collective bargaining rights for 71 Southern employe groups since the CIO Organizing Committee began its campaign late in May, Committee Director Van A. Bittner reported this week.

"These 71 collective bargaining units, all of which have been certified by the Natl. Labor Relations Board, consist of between 10,000 and 11,000 workers," Bittner said.

"Only two or three of these units contained more than 1,000 workers. The big elections are still ahead of us. The largest scheduled for the near future will be at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Aug. 20-22, where about 11,000 atomic workers are expected to cast ballots.

"We have 98 petitions for certification now pending with the NLRB. Our membership drive in a large number of plants is nearing completion and petitions for certification should roll in to NLRB during the coming month."

"Our state directors have reported 10 elections lost since the campaign began, which makes the score slightly better than seven to one in our favor."

OIL WORKERS MAP INFLATION FIGHT

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

THE seventeenth convention of the CIO Oil Workers Union this week hammered out an eight-point program to guide the organization through inflation perils. More than 200 delegates unanimously backed a program headed by a defeat-inflation plank.

Immediate wage increases to counterbalance a 25% increase in the cost of living will be sought, as the convention approved its officers' plan of strategy, and the union will seek also a guaranteed annual wage as well as health, welfare and pension funds.

The eight-point program emphasized the need for adequate research and education departments, the building of the defense fund and continued full support of the CIO and PAC.

A special session heard Robert Burns and Palmer Webber of the Natl. PAC staff drive home the need for a progressive Congress to safeguard wage and living standards, and named a special PAC committee to spur Oil Workers' participation in the fall campaign.

Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO's Southern Organizing Committee, prophesied that at the end of the southern campaign northern workers would be seeking wages as high as those paid in the South, and praised the OWIU for wiping out the southern wage differential.

The convention upheld appointment of district directors instead of their election, decided against election of officers by the convention and retained the annual convention in preference to biennial meetings.

ATTEMPT TO GAG MURRAY FAILS

By C. W. FOWLER

A sharp roar of protest went up in San Francisco and throughout California when radio station KGO, owned by the American Broadcasting Co., attempted to prevent Cannery Workers in the Bay area from hearing a radio speech by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

The gag, which was frustrated by the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers securing time for the Murray speech on station KYA, was attempted by a Mr. Searle, western vice-president of ABC apparently in charge of keeping labor off the air.

Said Searle to FTA Pres. Donald Henderson: "I do not propose to inflict Philip Murray on the people of the Bay area."

Murray's speech, which is a highlight of FTA-CIO's drive to win a majority of 50,000 cannery workers in an NLRB election, was subsequently broadcast at least six times—once over KYA in San Francisco itself, and after that in cannery towns throughout the northern and central part of the state.

Indicative of the general public's amazement at Searle's action was an eight column, banner headline in the biggest type the San Francisco Chronicle could find saying, "MURRAY PLEA FOR CIO CANNERS IN NLRB VOTE RULED OFF AIR." Similarly large headlines were in other papers, with the exception of the Hearst morning paper, which for some reason totally ignored the news.

Denouncing the attempted gag on free speech by ABC, Henderson said:

"This happens to be the largest election ever to be held west of the Mississippi, and the largest NLRB election held since the Ford Motor Co. vote in 1941.

"To try to pretend, as Searle and ABC pretend, that this is not of general interest is a brazen attempt to cover up the real reasons for trying to rob the cannery workers of their right to hear the voice of the great leader of the CIO, Philip Murray."

Paper Workers Win 30c Raise

GENERAL wage increase totalling 28½ to 30c an hour since V-J Day have been won by locals of the CIO United Paperworkers in Michigan, Illinois and New Jersey.

Over-all conditions now prevailing in the mills and plants covered by the new agreements are unsurpassed in the entire paper industry. More than 3,000 paperworkers are involved in these gains.

New agreements with the Clifton Paper Co., Whippany Paper Board Co., Continental Paper Co. and National Gypsum Co. mills in New Jersey provide for an 18½c general wage boost, exclusive of gains last fall of from 10c to 12c an hour.

A 9c general wage boost in addition to other gains was included in the new UPA-CIO agreement with the Consolidated Paper Co. covering its mills and carton plants at Monroe, Mich. and Aurora, Ill.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

CALLING ALL PARENTS

Whether or not your child will live his life happily or unhappily will be very largely determined by his way of life during his first six years. If you don't want your child to feel anxious and forlorn like this one, give him love and attention and plenty of it. Give him good physical care, friendly handling, the feeling he can depend on you. Lack of care and affection are apt to make children cruel, rebellious, destructive. Such children often steal—perhaps they hope to get something in place of the love they miss.

IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

ONCE UPON A TIME, in 1939, the NAM told the American people that they were the "real owners" of American business and industry. They did it in a handsomely colored red, white and blue booklet.

Since then major portions of the press which hew religiously to the NAM line have told American workers that they did indeed own American business.

LATEST to let the workers in on the secret of their corporate ownership is NEWSWEEK magazine which quotes approvingly from a Guaranty Trust and National City Bank study which attempts to show that the diffusion of stock holdings is steadily on the increase, that the last few years have "turned many a laborer into a capitalist."

IT'S A LIE! Statistics published in the recent Senate report on ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION AND WORLD WAR II demonstrate that concentration of corporate ownership is becoming tighter and tighter.

The report showed that only 75,000 out of America's 140,000,000 people owned FIFTY PER CENT of ALL the corporate stock in this country. Only 61,000 individuals received FIFTY PER CENT of ALL the dividends.

★ ★ ★

TIME MAGAZINE, August 12, talks glibly of our "economic fractures" knitting "in the open air of free enterprise."

WHAT FREE ENTERPRISE? If the TIME scribe who penned the above nonsense will descend from the skyscraper reaches of TIME and LIFE's gilded tower in New York's Rockefeller Plaza, and breathe of the fresh air of reality he'll find:

"The relatively few giant corporations of the country which have come to dominate our economy are themselves largely owned by a few thousand stockholders and by a mere handful of huge financial interests."

Eight groups of bankers control 106 of the 250 largest corporations.

One-tenth of 1% of all corporations owned 52% of the total corporate assets in 1939.

These facts and others are set forth in the Senate report cited above.

★ ★ ★

TIME, AUGUST 12, says that "supplier strikes" are "still crippling auto production."

IT'S A LIE! Pres. Walter Reuther of CIO Auto Workers pointed out August 4 that "auto suppliers" strikes are not a significant factor in retarding production. If the few suppliers' strikes now in progress were settled, the industry would still fall far short of capacity production because of material shortages and mal-distribution of basic materials.

THREE FLAWS IN VET LAW

THE CIO Veterans Committee this week declared most of S. 2477 is excellent, but pointed to "three jokers," which it will seek to eliminate at the next session of Congress.

The bill, which was signed by President Truman, authorizes the Veterans Administration to reimburse state and local agencies for expenses of administering certain training programs for veterans and provides standards for on-the-job and apprenticeship training.

Until S. 2477 became law, veterans taking apprenticeship and on-the-job training were eligible to receive $65 a month subsistence without dependents and $90 a month with dependents. The new law sets up a ceiling of $175 a month on pay and subsistence for veterans without dependents and $200 a month for those with dependents.

"If ceilings at $175 and $200 are established, many servicemen are relegated to inferior living standards," Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the committee, declared. "It is true that there has been considerable abuse in the matter of wages, but the abuse does not justify remedy which would err far on the other extreme and would adversely affect thousands of legitimate veteran employes.

"Furthermore, the bill places high wage employers at a disadvantage with respect to those with low wage scales. And surely a veteran is entitled to more than $175 a month for full-time employment."

The committee also objected to the law because it limits on-the-job training to two years, even though many courses approved by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship require from four to six years.

The third flaw, the committee points out, is that S. 2477 is that no penalty is placed on the employer who sought to mulch the Federal government out of money by establishing phony on-the-job training programs, but instead cancels subsistence to the veteran.

CIO POLICY

(Continued from Page 2A)

speed-up and other devices.

The CIO repudiates any suggestion that the answer to our economic ills lies in the speed-up or in the wide-spread deterioration of terms and conditions of employment for which many employers in American industry are increasingly responsible.

Harsh changes in terms and conditions of employment have been unilaterally effected by large groups of American employers in violation of outstanding contracts and of the collective bargaining mandate of the Wagner Act.

Twice in the past 25 years America suffered a depression as a result of the false prophecies of those who offered the American workers a system of speed-ups and low wages as the cure for their economic ills. The acceptance of such a theory at this time offers only the promise of a new depression to the American people.

Only a sustained purchasing power and a high wage economy accompanied by a prompt curb on the increasing inflationary tendencies which now confront us can avert swift economic tragedy.

UNIONS CRUSHED IN CHINA, CIO TOLD

FREE trade unionism is entirely crushed in China under the Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship, CIO Pres. Philip Murray was informed this week by Chu Hsueh-fan, president of the Chinese Assn. of Labor and a vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Chu appealed by cable for world-wide support against the central Chinese government following police seizure of the CAL's Chungking offices, a hospital for workers and two welfare centers, together with the arrest of 20 staff members.

The seized places were built with $250,000 contributed by CIO and AFL, which have given most of the $2,500,000 that has been sent to China for labor projects since 1942.

Meanwhile, a U. S. State Dept. investigation of the situation was called for by Irving Abramson, chairman of the Natl CIO Community Services Committee. Abramson asked that the CSC be allowed to send a representative to China on an inspection tour of labor hospitals and welfare centers.

The seizure of the labor centers came as Chiang was professing democracy and an "end to one party rule" in China. But, Chu charged, the arrests and seizures were carried out by uniformed and plain clothes policemen "representing the very people who have given their solemn promise to initiate China into an era of democracy and reform."

"In Hankow and Kwangsi we have suffered a similar fate," Chu declared. "Our existence is in danger, and free trade unionism is the object of attack everywhere.

"Liberal meetings are broken up, liberal leaders go in fear of their lives, and those who voice opposition do so at grave risks.

"The forces of reaction are turned against us. This is indeed a sickly democracy—democracy being starved until it is nothing but a bag of bones," Chu said.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary & fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

AS JIM, WOODY AND KIT HITCH-HIKE INTO WARRENTOWN, THEY FIND TROUBLE BREWING IN THE TOWN'S STREETS...

YOU'VE BEEN CHOKING THE LIFE OUTA OUR KIDS WITH RISIN' PRICES — NOW I'M GONNA GIVE YOU A TASTE OF CHOKING!

MAYBE HE'LL LOWER HIS PRICES AFTER THIS!

NO, THAT'S NOT THE WAY. THERE'S A BETTER WAY!

GENERAL STORE

RECKON 'T'AIN'T YOUR AFFAIR, STRANGER.

HE'S NO STRANGER TO US, JEFF. THIS HERE IS MY COUSIN, JIM...

WELL, THAT'S DIFFERENT... IF YOU'RE KIT'S COUSIN, JIM.

WHAT'S THIS HERE BETTER WAY YOU GOT OF BRINGING THEM PRICES DOWN SO FOLKS CAN EAT AGAIN.

WE'VE GOT TO HAVE A LAW THAT'S GOING TO STOP SOME OF THE PROFITEERING THE BIG BOYS IN WALL STREET ARE DOING. A LAW THAT'S GOING TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE.

SOUNDS GOOD, JIM — BUT HOW WE GOING TO GET THIS LAW PASSED?

YOU SENT A MAN TO CONGRESS FROM HERE —

YEH, BUT WE NEVER SEE HIM, 'CEPT AT ELECTION TIME. HE DON'T NEVER DO ANYTHING FOR US.

YES, AND WE NEVER CAN EVEN GIT CLOSE TO SPEAK TO HIM... TELL HIM WHAT WE WANT...

SEND HIM A STACK OF LETTERS AND POSTCARDS — BIG ENOUGH TO SCARE THE PANTS OFF HIM!

TELL HIM YOU WANT A GOOD OPA THAT'S GOING TO KEEP PRICES DOWN! TELL IT TO HIM AND — TELL IT TO YOUR SENATOR... AND TELL IT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND EVERYBODY DOWN IN WASHINGTON WHO'S SELLING YOU OUT TO THE BIG MONEY AND BIG PROFITS BOYS.

THAT'S A GOOD IDEA!

WE'RE A-GOING TO DO IT RIGHT NOW!

WE'LL TELL HIM TO VOTE FOR US FOLKS — OR COME ELECTIONS US FOLKS WON'T VOTE FOR HIM...

THAT'S THE IDEA!

THAT WAS A SMART PIECE OF WORK, YOUNG MAN. YOU SURE HANDLED THAT MOB.

ER... ER... YES SIR. I GUESS THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN SOME TROUBLE AND THAT DON'T DO ANYBODY ANY GOOD.

YOU'RE A RIGHT SMART YOUNG MAN. I RECKON I COULD USE YOU... IF YOU'RE LOOKING FOR A JOB.

ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

Murray's Warning

CUT PRICES OR FACE CRASH

By FRED d'AVILA

SHAKING his hand in solemn warning, CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week confronted the U. S. Price De-Control Board with concrete evidence that the nation will be headed straight for another big depression unless price controls are restored on basic necessities.

Testifying in the huge, marble-panneled majority caucus hall of the Senate Office Bldg., Murray told the three-man board:

"The ever-widening chasm which separates the real wages of the American worker from the paper wage adjustments embodied in contracts cannot be bridged by theories or abstractions. American workers, caught in a desperate squeeze created by unchecked profiteering, look to their government for some form of prompt and effective action."

Even as Murray bitterly commented that the Administration seems to have one policy for holding down wages and another policy for "de-controlling" prices, the chairman, vice-chairman and public members of the U. S. Natl. Wage Stabilization Board warned that the Board could not hold the line on wages unless the prices of essential foods were rolled back to levels as close to those of June 30 as the new OPA law would allow.

How difficult this was going to be was demonstrated by new price increases granted for food and other essential products by OPA, acting under the new, "sky's the limit" price policy established by Congress (see voting record—center pages).

Just after the largest single increase in prices (5½%) in one month since 1913, OPA was forced under the new law to grant this week:

- Raises of from 3% on radios to 9% on kitchen electric stoves, including a total of 20 classes of consumer durable goods, and calculated to cost the public $150 million a year.
- An $82 average retail price rise for passenger automobiles.
- A 10-13c rise per pound in the price of coffee.

The situation was aptly described by a headline in a trade paper, the Daily News Record, which said: "OPA Seen Too Busy Raising Prices to Check Evasions."

Meanwhile, the argument that price rises are "necessary" to boost production was knocked on the head by the Civilian Production Administration, which reported in its July publication that "rising prices cannot be expected to bring a flood of goods into the market."

Stocks of many commodities, Murray told the De-Control are being manipulated by monopolistic practices to create scarcity situations and force up prices.

WARNING the Board of its tremendous responsibility to act in the interests of stabilizing the wage-price relationship, Murray urged that controls be immediately reestablished on livestock, grains, cottonseed, soybean and dairy products.

"Prices must be rolled back to June 30 levels and subsidies existing on that date must be restored," he declared. "Not to do this would be an invitation to speculators and profiteers to make the sky the limit on how high prices will go."

Murray pointed out that funds are available for the payment of subsidies, which, he said, could cut the cost of milk 2 to 3c a quart, bread 1c a loaf, butter 10c a pound, margarine 4c a pound, tomatoes 2c a can, beef 6 to 12c a pound, pork 6 to 8c, plus reductions on other dairy products, bakery goods, fats, canned goods and sugar.

Comparing rising profits with falling wages, he cited:

- A Natl City Bank report showing profits for the second quarter of 1946 "almost double that of the preceding quarter, and 12% higher than in the second quarter of 1945."
- Government statistics showing that take-home pay for all employes in manufacturing industry is 8.5% below the level of April 1945.

"Add to this cut in money earnings the rise in the cost of living, and you find an overall cut of 18% in factory workers' real earnings since April, 1945," Murray said.

"It now appears that in addition to the loss of earnings suffered by millions of American workers under the Administration stabilization program, further wage cuts may be imposed upon them in the form of increased prices on food and other consumer goods which absorb the bulk of their income.

"Frankly, gentlemen, I think you will agree that this state of affairs cannot persist."

PAC Campaign

ALL-OUT FOR NOV. 5!

CIO's Political Action Committee met this week in Washington with regional directors and field representatives to outline major themes for the coming campaign, map plans for a $1,000,000 "war chest" and work out a program for mobilization of CIO membership through a series of 45 meetings in key areas throughout the country.

Leading off with an August 26 meeting in Milwaukee, PAC groups will also gather in New Haven, Providence, Springfield, Mass; Boston, Albany, Buffalo, N. Y. City, Newark, N. J., Trenton, Allentown, Pa.; Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Janesville, Wis.; Chicago, Gary, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Detroit, Harrisburg, Pa.; Cumberland, Md.; Charleston, West Va.; Pittsburgh, Youngstown, O.; Mason City, Iowa.; Des Moines, Sioux City, Springfield, Ill.; East St. Louis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Duluth, Butte, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, Birmingham, and Atlanta, up till election time.

Commenting on the fund drive, National PAC Director Jack Kroll stated that CIO members could "kick in one buck or five bucks just as they pleased."

Aiming at a Congress which will "best serve the interests of the people" the PAC Executive Board composed of Director Kroll, and David J. McDonald, George Addes, Julius Emspak and William Pollack, respectively secretary-treasurer of the CIO Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Textile Workers, approved a list of campaign publicity materials which will deal with such issues as inflation, housing, anti-discrimination, security and foreign policy.

The security theme will be divided, the Board said, to cover Congress' attitude toward anti-labor legislation, minimum wage and federal health and welfare legislation.

Topped by its inflation leaflet, drawing attention to Congress' butchering of effective price-control, PAC will distribute 25,000,000 leaflets in all. Eight million of this total will include the inflation leaflet.

In addition 10 thousand posters will be produced for display in union halls and other places where people congregate, and approximately 200,000 PAC pamphlets covering the official PAC program and the best methods of using radio will be available.

An ambitious radio program has been planned to include spot announcements on registration, voting and specific issues. The programs will include records made by Hollywood stars.

A special PAC song album will be made available for campaign purposes and there will be increased coverage of labor, Negro, and the foreign language press.

HOW'D YOU LIKE A TAX REFUND TOO?

People are just as good as corporations, declared Sen. Glenn H. Taylor (D. Idaho), in effect, as he introduced a bill in Congress last week to provide workers with the same tax refund privileges now available for corporations.

Taylor, a strong fighter for progressive legislation, pointed out that General Motors, in spite of an operating loss, had been able "to declare a net profit of $16 million for the second quarter of 1946" due to tax refunds.

He contrasted this with the GM workers, who despite cuts in real wages still paid the same income tax as in previous years.

The senator's bill urged that the Dept. of Labor advise the commissioner of Internal Revenue each year "of the income level necessary for maintenance of a health and decency standard of living." Tax refunds would then be made in accordance with this figure and a worker's income.

16 WINS FOR PAC

SIXTEEN enemies of the American people will not return to Congress this winter due to defeats in recent primaries which the CIO Political Action Committee helped administer.

Most recent PAC victory was that of Edmund Bobrowicz, a CIO organizer, over anti-labor Rep. Thad Wasielewski in the Wisconsin primaries.

In Vermont, PAC-supported Republican Ralph E. Flanders won the race for the Senatorial seat vacated by Warren R. Austin, now U. S. representative to the United Nations.

Pointing out that PAC had a record to date of 16 wins and one loss among Congressional incumbents, Jack Kroll, national PAC director, declared this week at an Executive Board meeting of the organization in Washington that he was "very well satisfied with the results" of the primaries so far.

The 1946 primaries, now approaching the finish line with only seven more states to be heard from, have been marked by a decided trend towards domestic liberalism and internationalism, PAC officials noted.

They pointed to the defeats of Senate reactionaries Gossett of Idaho and Radcliffe of Maryland, and of isolationists Wheeler of Montana and Shipstead of Minnesota, all PAC-opposed candidates, as indicative of this trend.

The trend was even more marked in the House where 12 anti-labor representatives bit the political dust against PAC-backed opponents. These included Cannon, Fla.; Peterson, Tarver and Gibson, Ga.; Slaughter, Mo.; Weaver, N. C.; Johnson, Boren and Wickersham, Okla.; Rogers, Pa.; Daughton, Va.; Winters, Kan.; and Wasielewski, Wis. Luther Patrick of Alabama was the sole PAC-backed house incumbent who lost.

PAC leaders also said that an over-all total thus far of 44 reactionaries will not occupy places in the 80th Congress, either by virtue of defeat or refusal to run.

In Wisconsin, the GOP machine which had favored R. M. Immel was rebuffed sharply by the voters when Gov. W. S. Goodland was renominated for a third term. Main contest will come in November however, when Goodland faces the popular former Mayor of Milwaukee, D. W. Hoan, PAC choice for Governor.

Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, who ran for renomination on the Republican ticket, was defeated by ex-serviceman J. R. McCarthy.

Praise for Kroll

Extolling Jack Kroll, Ohio CIO Council president for "his devotion to the cause of the workers," the Council this week adopted a resolution praising his appointment as director of the Natl. CIO Political Action Committee.

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August 26, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

FILED AND FORGOTTEN

Picture of the week: The filing place of this message to Senator Knowland (R. Calif.) is indicative of the treatment accorded the people by the 79th Congress. Painters in the Senate Office Bldg. were using the postcard, asking for a strong OPA bill, to help keep paint off the floor.

NO CEILINGS ON 50% OF FOOD!

FOOD UP 31% IN 4 WEEKS!

THE price you pay for food has jumped 31.3% since June 30—in less than one month—and has risen more than 40% since V-J Day!

Harbinger of what's to come, with 50% of the daily purchases of food stuffs out from under OPA ceilings, was a report this week from Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., that the general level of wholesale food prices hit a record high in the week ending Aug. 20.

The increases will be passed on to the retail markets shortly.

The D&B index of 31 basic food commodities was compiled from prices recorded up to Aug. 20, and does not reflect the action taken by the Price Decontrol Board in restoring ceilings on meat and livestock, and on soy beans and cottonseed and their products.

The wholesale food price index stood at an all-time peak of $5.34 against $5.30 in the previous week and $4.08 a year ago.

Commodities advancing during the week were rye, coffee, beans, eggs, steers and sheep. Declines were shown for wheat, corn, oats, barley, butter, potatoes, hogs and lambs.

MEAT PACKERS WAILING

BIG meat packers who held up deliveries to retail outlets, while they awaited the lapsing of OPA controls and higher prices, this week were publicly unhappy about renewed ceilings ordered by the Price Decontrol Board.

Meat prices, according to the OPA, will return to approximately June 30 levels on Sept. 9. The time interval will allow slaughterers, wholesalers and retailers time to unload meat they have already bought, at sky-high rates.

The packers, represented by the American Meat Institute, complained that the ceilings will stimulate black market trading, but hastily added that "the legitimate meat industry will do everything it can to make restored price controls work."

But—and it's a big one—reports from union and OPA sources show that meat shortages under OPA were caused by refusal of the big packers to buy livestock.

Profiteers Get Free Hand, Says Murray

By FRED d'AVILA

See Full Murray Statement—Page 4

- Fifty per cent of the daily purchases of food stuffs made by the average worker are free to rise sky-high in price.
- Speculators greedy for profits are permitted a free hand to push prices up and thus increase the cost of living.
- Retail food prices have risen more than 31% in less than a month, and wholesale food prices are at their highest level in history.

These points were made by CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week in bitterly criticizing the U. S. Price Decontrol Board which failed to re-establish ceilings on milk and dairy products, flour and bread.

"The Board," said Murray, "has failed in its responsibility to the American people."

The board re-controlled prices of cottonseed and soybeans and their products, and of livestock and meat. But OPA sources said that new beef prices will be 2c a pound higher than they were on the June 30 rollback date, and lamb prices will be boosted 5c a pound.

Still up for a decision by the Board are controls over poultry, eggs, tobacco and petroleum products, which will remain uncontrolled unless the Board rules otherwise.

Murray said that the action of the Board members (two bankers and a manufacturer) "indicates a lack of understanding of the seriousness of the inflationary price rises that have occurred since the demise of OPA on June 30."

"Failure to re-establish price control on milk and dairy products, flour and bread places hardships upon workers' families," he declared. "Prices of 50% of the daily purchases of food stuffs are still left free to rise.

"CIO was warned that 'when American workers are squeezed between rising prices and declining take-home pay, something must be done to protect their living standards.' The Board's decision does not establish a hold-the-line policy."

Murray pointed out that:

- In all manufacturing industries, **take-home pay declined 8.5%** between April 1945 and June 1946.
- This is a reduction **from $47.12 a week to $43.10.**
- During this period wage increases ranging up to 18½c an hour were earned, but despite this, take-home pay is now $4.02 less— an 8.5% drop—than it was in the month preceeding V-J Day.
- During the same period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a 10.4% rise in retail prices paid by low income families.
- Even by using the BLS consumer price index, which understates the rise in living costs, **real income in June 1946 was 18.1% below the April 1945 level.**
- The take-home pay in durable goods industries, including autos, iron steel, and in electrical machinery industries, has declined 13.1% during this same period.
- If the increase in the cost of living is included, the overall decline in real income as a result of reduced hours and increased prices is 22.2%.

THREE BIG CIO UNIONS FRAMING NEW WAGE DEMANDS

THREE CIO unions—the Auto Workers, Rubber Workers and Oil Workers—this week prepared to seek wage increases if prices are not rolled back and the headlong rush to inflation halted.

Implementing the CIO wage-price policy formulated at the CIO emergency conference last weekend, the Auto Workers Executive Board, meeting at the same time in Washington, D. C., authorized new wage demands on Chrysler and other auto companies which have contracts with clauses allowing wage negotiations. Within a week the union served notice on Chrysler that it wanted to reopen its contract.

Committees of top officials of the CIO and its affiliates carried the fight against soaring prices to director John R. Steelman of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, OPA Administrator Paul A. Porter and Agricultural Sec. Clinton P. Anderson.

CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, who was on the committee that visited Steelman, declared:

"We gave him a very frank warning that our unions will have to insist on new wage increases as soon as our contracts permit unless prices are placed under a much firmer control.

"We told him we would have to seek redress if the Government continues to let living costs go up. We insisted on real price control instead of just fooling the people with what we now have."

The UAW Board declared:

"If the Price Decontrol Board, OPA and the Sec. of Agriculture, have not taken vigorous steps to restore effective price control on food, clothing and other basic necessities, we shall demand adjustments in our wage-price structure necessary to compensate for increases in the cost of living."

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers, this week called a meeting of the union's Wage Policy Conference to be held simultaneously with its 11th annual convention at San Francisco, opening Sept. 16.

Buckmaster said that the conference was being called because requests had been received from seven locals urging wage increases.

A 24-man policy committee of the Oil Workers, set up last week at its convention in Fort Worth, Tex., will meet in Fort Worth Oct. 21 to carry out the convention's proposals for wage increase to counterbalance the increase in the cost of living, for guaranteed annual wages, and for adequate health and welfare funds.

FOR CORPORATIONS, LIFE'S LOVELY

Congress may ignore the people's welfare by wrecking OPA, but it certainly takes care of the corporations.

Proof this week was contained in financial reports of two of America's biggest businesses—General Motors and Chrysler—both of which benefited from refunds under the carry-back, carry-forward provisions of the tax law.

(Briefly, the law guarantees corporations, involved in war work, profits for the first two postwar years that are equal to their 1936-39 averages.)

General Motors reported a $12,145,427 loss in the second quarter of 1946. But—after crediting itself with a $28,466,000 tax reduction—GM dished out $16,320,573 in dividends to preferred and common stockholders.

Chrysler lost $5,210,214 in the first half of 1946. But the taxpayers (that's us) came to the rescue again. A tax adjustment of $8,600,000 replenished the Chrysler coffers, and the company disbursed $6,526,698 in dividends, the UAW-CIO reported.

What I'd like to know, Bud....is where ya got the barrel....?

THE FACTS OF LIFE ON $43.10 A WEEK

PUT AWAY your yacht. Park that new Cadillac in the garage and listen to the story of what $43.10 a week means for a family of four. (That's what the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics says is the average weekly pay of workers in manufacturing industries.)

A CIO NEWS reporter ventured this week on a survey of Washington housewives to determine how far $43.10 could carry four people. He reported that "it could take them as far as a car without wheels."

Every time prices rise, the budget has to be cut or else the family goes more deeply into debt or draws on savings.

The first cut is recreation. That's $1 a week. Medical and dental care must be overlooked. Cheaper foods and clothing must be purchased.

Wage earners' wives queried by the CIO NEWS declared that meat prices have gone so high that fish and starchy foods must be used instead. Fresh vegetables and fruit prices have skyrocketed.

When furniture or household equipment wears out, there is no money to replace it. All repairs must be made at home or not at all

And with only $3 allotted each week for clothing, most of the children's garments must be improvised from old clothes.

One housewife said that she had to remake her husband's old suits to fit the children. But where, she wanted to know, is the money for new shoes which the kids must have before they return to school.

ANY savings which have been accumulated must be used and are soon exhausted. If prices rise much higher, the very staples of existence—food and fuel—will be unpurchaseable in adequate amounts.

Life insurance is the only security the family has in case of death, and even the $1.77 per week for that will have to be used for food if prices continue climbing.

Here's a statistical breakdown on what a family of four earning $43.10 per week spends for each item of living. The figures are based on current price levels, on figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and on interviews with the Washington housewives.

GROSS SALARY PER WEEK		$43.10
Witholding tax	"	.00
Social Security	"	.43
Food	"	20.50
Clothing	"	3.00
Housing	"	6.25
Fuel	"	1.00
Electricity	"	.86
Phone	"	1.06
Furnishings	"	2.22
Transportation	"	1.50
Medical Care	"	1.78
Personal Care	"	1.65
Recreation	"	1.00
Tobacco	"	1.26
Reading	"	.50
Dues and gifts	"	1.65
Life Insurance	"	1.77
Children's Allowance	"	.30
Total expenses		**$46.73**
Income for week		**$43.10**
Debt (or drain on savings)		**$ 3.63**

Yet 50% of the nation's families receive less than $43.10 each week, according to government statistics.

MRS. MYRTLE CUMPIA
$43.10 a Week Just Isn't Enough for a Family of Four

CAUGHT IN THE WRINGER

CIO President Murray this week said that the price Decontrol Board's failure to control living costs has given speculators, greedy for profits, a free hand to push up prices. His statement follows.

By PHILIP MURRAY

THE Price Decontrol Board has failed in its responsibility to the American people. The action of the Board members indicates a lack of understanding of the seriousness of the inflationary price rises that have occurred since the demise of OPA on June 30.

Failure to re-establish Price Control on milk and dairy products, flour and bread places great hardships upon workers' families. Prices of fifty percent of the daily purchases of food stuffs are still left free to rise.

The CIO deplores this action of the Decontrol Board for its failure to keep faith with the American workers. The Board accepts the price increases that occurred in the past six weeks and does nothing to prevent further increases. On the contrary, speculators greedy for profits are permitted a free hand to push prices up and thus increase the cost of living of the American Workers.

CIO has warned that "when American Workers are squeezed between rising prices and declining take-home pay, something must be done to protect their living standards." The Board's decision does not establish a hold-the-line policy.

RE-CONTROLLING of meats means very little when livestock and poultry feed products are left free of controls. Grain prices will soar, pulling along with them all the feed products made from grains. A full and adequate price program therefore calls for controls to be replaced on all grains and dairy products as well as meats, fats and oils as long as any of these major food items continue in short supply.

Pressures will make it difficult if not impossible for adequate controls to be maintained. To assure that price ceilings which are reinstated on meats, fats and oils are enforced, we strongly urge every effort be made to prevent the reestablishment of the Black Market.

The CIO will urge the Decontrol Board to reconsider its decision and reinstitute ceilings on all items which it failed to control. We shall urge the OPA, the Department of Agriculture and the Decontrol Board to enforce the most vigorous policy permissable under the new OPA Statute.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

In the absence of Len De Caux, The CIO NEWS substitutes for his column timely comment on farm-labor cooperation, by the CIO Farm Equipment Workers.

BY the very nature of the commodities its members produce, our Union is in a unique position to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the people who use farm equipment and the products of our metal-working plants. They, like the workers in the plants, are the victims of the monopoly dominating the entire industry.

★ ★ ★

For this reason our Union established a farm relations department to develop the relations of our members with farmers on a friendly and helpful basis, through a broad educational program, thus breaking down the multi-million dollar anti-labor propaganda campaign carried out by such monopolists as the Pews (Sun Oil) of Pennsylvania, through their own farm press.

★ ★ ★

AGRICULTURE HAS now reached the place in history where modern farm machinery is bringing about drastic changes in the countryside. The whole process has been greatly speeded up, whereby the large farm units grow and destroy the small, family type farm, with little capital reserves, that cannot afford expensive labor-saving equipment.

Two-thirds of the American farmers now account for only 15 per cent of the total salable farm output.

★ ★ ★

Already many of the workers in our farm equipment plants are former farmers or people with small acreage. Still attached to the soil, these workers form a natural connecting link with farm people who, spokesmen for the large monopolies declare, should be eliminated from production and their acreage taken over by large or corporation farms

★ ★ ★

In addition to the impact of modern machinery on the farm population, inflation now fans the flame of the natural disintegration of the family-type farm. When farm prices fail to keep pace with monopoly-produced products, farmers need more capital with which to operate.

SINCE OUR Union has set up a farm relations department with a director, the pattern has been made for the entire labor movement of the United States to follow.

Winning over a substantial section of the farm families for an anti-monopoly program for peace and democracy is the Number One public relations job for all labor today.

★ ★ ★

WE PROPOSE, therefore, long-time government aid and loans to individuals or cooperatives for the purchase of farm and home equipment—this equipment to be cooperative when possible to aid the family-type farm to compete with large and corporate farms, and to ease the toil for farm families who pit their strength against the corporate and large machine-equipped acreage.

We propose further, government-sponsored aid that will bring better education, roads, electricity, housing and health activities to the rural sections which are behind their urban neighbors.

★ ★ ★

We propose to aid the progessive farmers' fight against inflation of operating cost and land values by linking up the fight of city labor for fair control of prices.

We will give full support to any farm organizations which, through their cooperative and legislative programs fight the battles for family-type farms against corporations.

★ ★ ★

Therefore, the United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers pledges full support to the Farmers Union that cooperated 100 per cent, both morally and financially, during our current strikes and wage struggles.

We feel that closer relationship with the Farmers Union will tend to bring about greater understanding between those who work in industry and those who till the soil with an ultimate result that the strength of the farmer and the worker shall be pooled to achieve our mutual needs.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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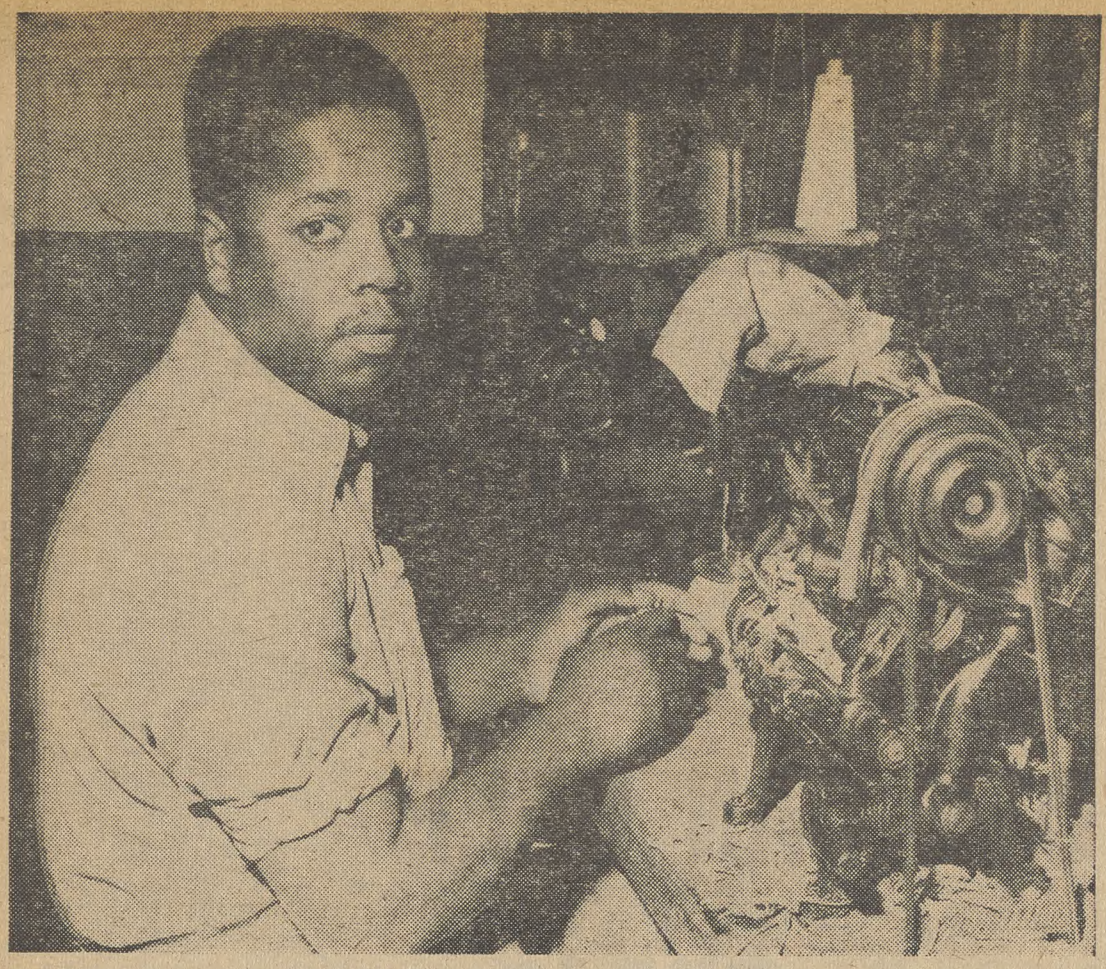

Jim White, a member of the CIO Shoe Workers, is a disabled vet learning a trade at the Prudential Shoe Co. Jim came to the Greater N. Y. Council's CIO Veterans Committee when he was erroneously told the union was apposed to hiring Negroes, and especially disabled ones. Jim White now has the job he wanted, thanks to the efforts of the N. Y. CIO Veterans Committee.

CIO UNIONS SET PACE IN VETS' TRAINING

CIO unions are "on the ball" in the on-the-job training field. This is true from the top level leadership to the local unions.

The Natl. CIO Veterans Committee has worked closely with the Veterans Administration and the Labor Dept. in developing standards for on-the-job training, and many of the internationals and locals have followed through to see that the boys who sweated it out at Okinawa and in the Battle of the Bulge get the best possible break when they go to work.

For the past six months the Greater N. Y. CIO Veterans Committee has fought chiseling employers and faulty administration of veterans affairs in N. Y. State. But the committee with the aid of affiliated unions has succeeded in placing several hundred veterans including a number of disabled ex-servicemen as on on-the-job trainees in the shoe, furniture, electrical, metal products, die casting and clothing industries, as well as in wholesale and retail stores.

The committee reports that disabled ex-GIs were unable to obtain on-the-job training in most industries until the unions and the committee made a fight to win recognition from employers of the right of war wounded to a livelihood. Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, has received commendation from the Veterans Administration for its efforts in behalf of disabled veterans, and Local 76, CIO Upholstery Workers, has limited its training program almost entirely to wounded ex-servicemen.

The Greater N. Y. CIO Veterans Committee from the very outset six months ago made it its business to point out to veterans there is little hope of much training in industries where there is large unemployment of skilled workers.

The committee was also critical of private and public schools and governmental agencies which encourage the workers to invest time, energy and money in class room study of trades which are in surplus in the N. Y. labor market.

A good share of criticism was directed against poor staffs of State agencies and disagreement between the State Apprenticeship Council and the State Division of Veterans Affairs.

As a result of this criticism, Charles Klare, veterans director of the Greater N. Y. CIO Council, held a series of meetings with N. Y. State officials, and was able to obtain some improvements.

Space prohibits the recital of the accomplishments of all CIO affiliates in on-the-job training, but an outsanding example is the CIO Clothing Workers Union, which is doing outstanding work in Philadelphia, the Scranton - Wilkes-Barre district, and in Rochester, N. Y.

In Rochester alone, almost 1,000 World War II veterans have been put on the job in the clothing industry through the initiative of the union, which enlisted the support of the manufacturers.

These trainees received not only their wages but subsistance pay under the GI Bill of Rights. Veterans previously employed in the industry in many cases hold better jobs than they held before, and some of the men who have been in the services for a long time are given an opportunity for readjustment and for learning their old skills while receiving a readjustment allowance which permits them to receive their full wage for the job until they regain their former aptitude.

In one Scranton factory alone, 125 veterans are earning while learning, and the union and the employers have approved the on-the-job training plans for three other factories in the Scranton-Wilkes Barre district.

An ambitious program has been worked out in the Philadelphia area by the Clothing Workers in cooperation with employers, the public schools and various other groups. The program, under which it is expected that 2,500 will be put on jobs, provides that:

- The public schools will inaugurate short term practical courses to train applicants in the necessary skills.
- The ACW will delay payment of union dues until the workers exceed the minimum rate of pay and will distribute new workers among clothing factories.
- The manufacturers will pay each new worker, in addition to the regular wage a bonus of 40c an hour for time spent in preparatory courses.
- The Veterans Administration will establish preparatory and on-the-job training programs in conjunction with the Philadelphia schools to prepare veterans, including the physically handicapped, for machine operation jobs.

All on-the-job training programs are seriously threatened by the new veteran job training law S. 2477 which establishes ceilings of $175 a month for veterans without dependents, and $200 for those with dependents.

Prior to this law, on-the-job trainees were eligible to receive $65 a month subsistence without dependents, and $90 a month with dependents, irrespective of the amount of their salaries.

Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the Natl. CIO Veterans Committee, attacked the law not only because it will reduce many servicemen to "inferior living standards", but also because it limits on-the-job training to two years and places no penalty on employers who sought to cheat the federal government out of money by establishing phony training programs. He served notice that while the law on the whole is good, the Natl. CIO Veterans Committee will seek the elimination of these objectionable features at the next session of Congress.

Golden's stand was supported by the Greater N. Y. CIO Veterans Committee which this week declared "a great disservice to the living standards of thousands of veterans in industries has been rendered by Congress as a result of the changes it made in the Veterans Job-Training Law during the final hours of its last session."

Veteran Director Klare, Assailed the ceiling provisions in the new law. These set a limit of $41 a week for single veterans and $46.30 a week for married vets as the top figure a veteran may earn and still be eligible for substence benefits.

After hearing Klare explain further that thousands of veterans faced immediate drastic cuts in take home pay, ranging from $6 to $22 a week, the CIO Veterans Committee unanimously passed a resolution directed to Veterans Administrator General Omar Bradley, demanding that no programs initiated prior to August 8 be affected by the provisions of the new law, and that Congress act to repeal the pay limitation clause at its next session.

A group of veteran trainees, members of the CIO Furniture Workers, learning the rudiments of the furniture trade in N. Y.

BOX SCORE

ON CONGRESS

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AVC Demands:

HOUSING ACTION

"THE housing crisis in the U. S. has become both a shame and a disgrace," Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., natl. housing chairman of the American Veterans Committee, declared this week.

"The homeless and desperate veteran has been the victim of one of the greatest run-arounds and smoke screens in the nation's history. While veterans literally plead for a place to live the nation is engaged in an orgy of building which includes honky-tonks, race tracks, and swimming pools—but not homes.

"When the veteran has turned to Congress for help he has gotten syrupy words while the subsidies for the Wyatt program were cut by one-third and the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill was blocked completely.

"To get the veteran action AVC will ask the President to do two things.

"First, to order the allocation of all building materials under priority regulations and provide that 90 per cent of these materials be alloted for home building.

"Second, to call a special session of Congress in November to pass the Wagner-Ellender-Taft long range housing bill, to implement the Veterans Emergency Housing Program which AVC has consistently backed.

Pickets, demanding that the U. S. break relations with Franco Spain, marched in front of the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D. C. this week. Nearly 200 members of CIO unions, mobilized by the Washington CIO Council, protested against continued recognition of the fascist government which gave aid to Hitler and Mussolini.

UAW SUES FOR VETS' VACATIONS

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers this week asked John C. Lehr, U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Michigan, to institute suit in Federal Court on behalf of H. E. Neal, General Motors worker and war veteran, for vacation pay.

In his letter to U. S. Attorney Lehr, Reuther stated that the Neal case ". . . can serve as a test case to determine the rights of all General Motors veterans." Neal has an overseas record and has received the Victory Medal and two Battle Stars. General Motors sent him a check for exactly two cents for his 1946 vacation pay.

"It was the UAW union which insisted upon insertion of language in the General Motors contract providing for the accumulation of seniority rights by employes while serving in the Armed Forces, even before the Selective Service Act became law," Reuther said. "It is the union which insists today on equal rights under the law for the veterans whom General Motors has refused to grant vacation pay."

LEAVE PAY AID

The CIO Veterans Committee this week distributed to affiliated unions the instructions of the Treasury, War and Navy Depts. on procedures to be followed in applying for terminal leave pay for former enlisted personnel.

The committee is seeking to learn whether terminal leave application blanks may be made available for distribution at union offices. Local unions are urged by the committee to assist ex-GIs in filling out the forms and to establish a service for photostating discharge certificates, which must accompany the terminal leave applications.

PLACE ON ILO IS 'MUST' FOR CIO

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week reiterated CIO's position that representation at Intl. Labor Organization functions on an equal basis with the AFL is "correct both from the legal and practical point of view."

Murray pointed out that Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach's recommendation that representation be alternated between CIO and AFL is "a long delayed act of justice." The recommendation has been made to President Truman, who has power to make a decision.

"We sincerely believe," Murray declared, "that the ILO has suffered in the past because the CIO and its affiliated unions from our basic industries were not able to participate fully. I know that the belief was shared by other national union bodies at ILO conferences."

At a press conference where Murray's statement was released, Michael Ross, director of CIO's International Dept., explained that the ILO constitution provides for representation from **"organizations . . .** which are most representative of employers or working people . . . in their respective countries." Ross emphasized the plural.

"The CIO's standing in the basic industries — steel, automobile, rubber, textile, electrical products, shipping—entitles it to at least equal consideration with the AFL," he declared.

"In relation to import and export and international affairs in general, these industries are much more directly concerned than are such important industries as building and trucking," he pointed out.

"The ILO has recently undertaken to constitute a number of international industrial committees. This development merely highlights the need for adequate CIO participation in ILO work in general, since the work of these committees is referred o other ILO bodies.

"The CIO cannot work in the committees without equality in the ILO conferences."

ASK CHIANG PROBE UNION ARRESTS

CIO President Philip Murray this week cabled President Chiang Kai-shek of China, asking for "immediate personal intervention" in the reported arrests of staff members of the Chinese Assn. of Labor and the seizure of a hospital and two welfare centers operated by the CAL.

Pointing out that the seized institutions were built with funds contributed by American labor for the welfare of the Chinese people, Murray said:

"This seizure violates the United States' interests and would discourage further donations and alienate opinion of the American people at large.

"American workers, like the American people in general, all hope for a unified, democratic China in which all basic rights and freedoms of man including the freedom of labor organization are guaranteed."

WORLD LABOR ROUNDUP

THE FRANCO dictatorship in Spain reportedly asked the U. S. for a $500 million loan to bolster it against the growing movement for a democratic government.

Allied Labor News said that an important motive behind the loan probably is that the U. S. State Dept. believes it is necessary to prevent collapse of the Franco regime.

Franco is said to be grooming a new "front" man who will be more publicly acceptable—Alejandro Lerroux, a conservative Republican, who is particularly hated by Spanish trade unionists because of his anti-labor role during the Austrian miners' strike in 1934, when several thousand miners were slaughtered.

★ ★ ★

A BILL of goods on the fascist Greek government is being sold to some Americans by five "representatives" of Greek unions touring the U. S.

The delegates—D. Theocharidis, D. Hadjidimitriou, G. Volotas, J. Rentzis and A. Tsakos—are described by the Greek American Council, in a letter to CIO President Murray, as "notorious collaborators and quislings."

The National Herald, a N. Y. City Greek-language daily, says that the Greek government "has appointed its own 'labor leaders,' thus fulfilling its program, the purpose of which, it is clear by now, is the establishment of a purely fascist regime in Greece."

★ ★ ★

FROM FRANCE, Leon Jouhaux, a vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, reports that the Greek government is using fascist methods to keep power despite popular opposition.

Jouhaux, who has just returned from a visit to Greece, said that the government could not exist without British protection.

The French General Confederation of Labor has unanimously called on the French government to break relations with Greece, ALN reports.

★ ★ ★

ANOTHER PROTEST against AFL activities in Latin America was issued this week by the Costa Rican Federation of Labor. The Federation charged that the Mexican Confederation of Workers and Farmers has been accepting bribes from the AFL to lure unions into the new Latin American labor body, as part of the AFL's campaign to split the Latin American Federation of Labor.

★ ★ ★

FILIPINO PEASANTS won a big victory in their fight for a fair share of their produce and ownership of the land they work. President Roxas, in a meeting with peasant leaders, signed a new crop-sharing agreement giving 70% to the peasant and 30% to the landlord, and acknowledged the ultimate right of peasants to their own land.

★ ★ ★

QUISLINGS AND FASCISTS are the "superior people of the world," according to Argentine Director of Migration Santiago Peralta. The Argentine government is inviting several thousand such people to migrate from Europe and build Argentina's population.

Asked if any of the hundreds of thousands of homeless European refugees would be invited, Peralta exclaimed: "Argentina cannot put up with that useless human wreckage."

OPERAT

1 Local 371 of the CIO Textile Workers Union has the answer to the housing shortage. Here are four homes in the union development in Front Royal, Va., ready for their new owners. The development, known as the "Stonewall Heights" project, was started in June 1945, and all 50 dwellings were sold to local union members prior to completion. Houses in the development sold for $6,050.

4 Mrs. I. W. Irwin gives her young daughter, Joanne, the low-down on cake making in the kitchen of their new home in the CIO Textile Workers' housing development. Stove and icebox are included in the sale price of the house, but the linoleum on the floor and walls as well as the floor cabinets around the sink are the handiwork of Mr. Irwin.

2 Unable to secure a cont
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WOULD you like
home, with therr
a full cellar, complete
insulation for $6,050?

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Local 371 was fac
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...ATION HOUSING—CIO

...ure a contractor, Local 371 set up its own business, The Old Dominion Housing ... to handle the details of construction. To save on prefabricating costs, the ...n mill (above), processing all timber for the construction of the 50 houses.

3 Tommy Kerns (left), Local 371 member and manager of the Front Royal union housing project, watches the cement mixer as the sidewalks are built. With only the finishing touches of grading and paving remaining, the project is due for completion before the end of 1946.

Story by Ray Raynolds ● Photos by Nate Fine

...you like to own your own five-room brick ...with thermostatic gas heat, hardwood floors, ... completely equipped kitchen, and rockwool ...r $6,050?

...s the prospect for 50 families of Front ...ginia, members of Local 371 of the CIO ...ork...rs. The union has set up its own ...oject to solve the housing problem, and ...he homes in the development were sold ...pletion to workers at the Viscose plant in ...al. What's more, all the homes were sold ...m installment plans, with workers paying ... a month!

...79th Congress adjourned without enacting ...o supply badly needed housing for the na... houses in the union project were ready for ...The formal ground breaking on the project, ..."Stonewall Heights" development, started ... The finishing touches are scheduled for ...efore the end of 1946.

... Royal Housing project is the result of the ...xpa...sion of the Viscose plant located there. ...nd for heavy duty tire cord increased, the ...l in size, resulting in a critical need for ...using in the already crowded war manufac...unity.

... was faced with the task of finding suitable ...he sudden influx of new workers. First a ...was installed, and temporary dwelling units were erected by the Federal Public Housing Authority. Then a private builder was given priorities for 300 FHA-financed individual houses. Local 371 protested the building of these homes on the grounds that they were too small, poorly planned, and too expensive for the workers.

LATE in 1944 Local 371 took matters in its own hands, forming a housing committee and ultimately setting up the Old Dominion Housing Corporation as the legal owner of the property.

One sample house was erected to determine what the building program would cost the union. Soon thereafter a beautiful 57-acre site on a hillside overlooking the town of Front Royal was purchased for $25,000. This sum was raised from individuals, a great part coming from the savings of union members. Other locals as well as the National union loaned working capital for the construction work.

Unable to secure the services of a construction firm at the prices set by the housing corporation, the union decided to undertake the construction work as its own contractor and builder. Tommy Kerns, local union member and manager of the housing project, provided for a special mill to prefabricate whole sections of the new houses.

ON August 1 several of the dwellings were ready for occupancy with only grading and landscaping of the sizeable plots remaining incomplete. One of the first arrivals at the project was Mrs. Luther Giles, a union member who told of her previous living conditions in a four-family apartment with only a paper-thin wall to separate the crowded occupants. Mrs. Giles was particularly pleased with the extra closet and storage space in the new houses. "I am far better satisfied with the project than I dreamed I would be," she said. "When they finish grading, it certainly will be a fine place to live."

Early occupants were the I. W. Irwin's and their five children, settling in their new home, with furniture and curtains already in place. Irwin has tiled the bathroom, covered the kitchen floor with linoleum, and is now planning to build two additional bed rooms on the unfinished second floor as soon as materials are available.

Local 371, in providing the textile workers of Front Royal with homes which they can purchase at a monthly rate of less than $34, has proven that properly planned and managed non-profit cooperation can furnish excellent housing at costs far below real estate dealers' prices.

The Old Dominion Housing Corporation believes the principal lesson to be gained from the experience at Front Royal is that "only through cooperative action and through various forms of non-profit housing organizations created by the people themselves, can wage earners today hope to get a better break in obtaining good, durable homes."

TWO OF BIGGEST LAKE CARRIERS SETTLE

THE CIO Natl. Maritime Union late this week reached an agreement with Standard Oil of Indiana and Bethlehem Transportation Co., two of the biggest Great Lakes shop owners, reducing the work week in port to 44 hours with overtime starting at noon Saturday. Prevalent work week while in port is now 56 hours.

The hours at sea were reduced from 56 to 48 hours, and during layups and fitouts from 44 to 40.

The union also won the following increased wages from Standard, $1.15 an hour for beginners; $1.20 an hour for intermediate ratings, and $1.25 for skilled ratings.

The agreement with Bethlehem Transportation provides increased wages of five cents less in all of these classifications, but under the old scale Standard was five cents higher for all these classes of seamen.

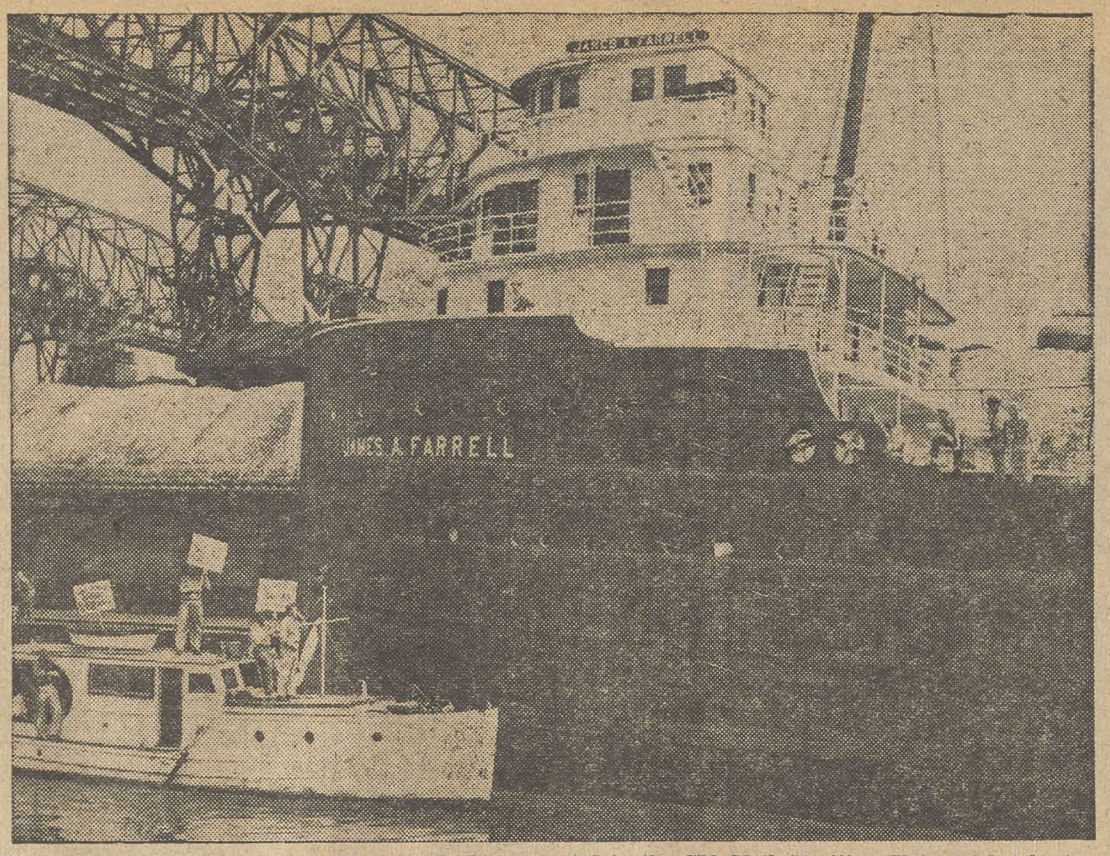
As the CIO News went to press, the agreement with Standard had been ratified by NMU members in the majority of the lake ports, and the international officers had sent the agreement with Bethlehem to the affected ports with the recommendation that the membership approve it.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said that these agreements "set the pattern for the settlement" of the general Great Lakes strike which was entering its second week.

"If the ship owners have the interests of the public at heart they will settle in good faith with the seamen on the basis of these agreements. In the interest of the welfare of the seamen and the public we have sharply modified our original 40-hour week demand."

Effectiveness of the strike was shown by a police attack on NMU pickets at Duluth, which the union charged was inspired by the corporations comprising the Lake Carriers' Assn. The frantic efforts of the carriers to convince the public that the strike is effective, to herd scabs, and to hamper the union through damage suits also proved the striker's success.

Duluth police attacked 80 pickets with clubs and tear gas, injuring 20 and arresting eight. NMU Vice-Pres. Joseph Stack demanded the removal of the police chief.



The men on the big vessel should not only be interested in the CIO Natl. Maritime Union picket boat—as they evidently are—but perhaps like thousands of other seamen they later hit the bricks to gain better pay and shorter hours.

THIRD ACW LEADER DIES

MRS. Dorothy Bellanca, 53, vice president and one of the founders of the CIO Clothing Workers, died Aug. 16 at Memorial Hospital, N. Y. City.

Mrs. Bellanca had been ill for several months. At her bedside were her husband August Bellanca, director of the Amalgamated's Italian Division and a sister, Miss Reba Jacobs. Private funeral services were conducted at Riverside Chapel, N. Y., Aug. 19, at 11:30 a. m., after which the body was cremated and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Westchester.

Mrs. Bellanca's death is the third in the Amalgamated's official family within the past month. Sidney Hillman, its president, passed away July 10 and vice president Joseph Catalanotti died on July 15.

DOROTHY BELLANCA

Recognized as one of America's outstanding women leaders, Mrs. Bellanca assisted in the organization of Amalgamated locals throughout the country from the union's inception and held several important national, state and local government posts.

OAK RIDGE RUN-OFF PLANNED

WORKERS in the three atomic plants in Oak Ridge, Tenn., will have to vote in a run-off election, the NLRB announced this week after the three-day polling session failed to give a majority in favor of CIO, AFL or no union representation. The date for the run-off is yet to be announced.

The NLRB listed the voting results as follows:

Monsanto Chemical Co., 676 voters eligible: AFL, 289 votes; no union, 176; and CIO, 121. Four votes were void.

Carbon and Carbine Co., 4,500 eligible voters: AFL, 1,612; CIO, 1,429; and no union, 1373. Nineteen votes were void. The runoff is between CIO and AFL.

Tennessee Eastman, 6,200 eligible voters: no union 2,579; AFL, 1,721; CIO, 1531. Eleven ballots were void. The runoff will be between "no union" and the AFL.

Under the NLRB rules there will be a runoff election at the Monsanto, and the Carbon and Carbide plants with CIO and AFL on the ballots. CIO organizers at Oak Ridge said that there will be a strong organizing campaign to enlist those who voted for no union.

HIT CASE, A-C

THE CIO Auto Workers Executive Board struck out sharply last week-end at the J. I. Case and Allis-Chalmers farm machinery companies, Chrysler of Canada and the Mack Truck Company for their "arrogant and unreasonable" refusals to "accept the established industry wage pattern."

The report pointed out that the resistance of these firms to "their employe's reasonable demands is being subsidized by generous Government tax rebates." The board called for "an early end to the penalties and sacrifices the companies are forcing upon the workers and the community."

UE COVERS 1375 PLANTS

AN all-time high in the number of plants covered by union contracts in the electrical and radio manufacturing industry was announced this week by the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers as the union prepared for its 11th international convention scheduled Sept. 9-14 in Milwaukee, Wisc.

Julius Emspak, general secretary-treasurer, revealed that at the end of the union's fiscal year, July 31, 1,375 plants were under contract with the union and over 500,000 workers. This figure represented an increase over 1,082 plants in 1944 and 1,137 plants in 1945.

Reporting for a two-year period since the UE-CIO held no convention in 1945 because of government travel restrictions, Emspak also announced that UE had won 450 National Labor Relations Board elections covering 99,850 workers, and that a total of 323,522 workers joined the union in the two years.

HARVESTER GRANTS 18c

By FORREST EMERSON

A STRIKE of eight office and technical locals in the International Harvester chain, all affiliates of the CIO Farm Equipment was averted at the eleventh hour when the company met the union demands this week.

Two thousand office and technical workers thereby scored the greatest white-collar win in the industry's history, winning an 18c general raise retroactive to February 5 and a straight ten percent raise retroactive from that date back to October, 1945.

A $30 minimum white-collar rate was also won, as well as automatic progression on the job and greatly improved classification, with precedent-setting recognition of the factor of skill. Elimination of inequities gave hundreds of workers raises far over the 18c hourly figure.

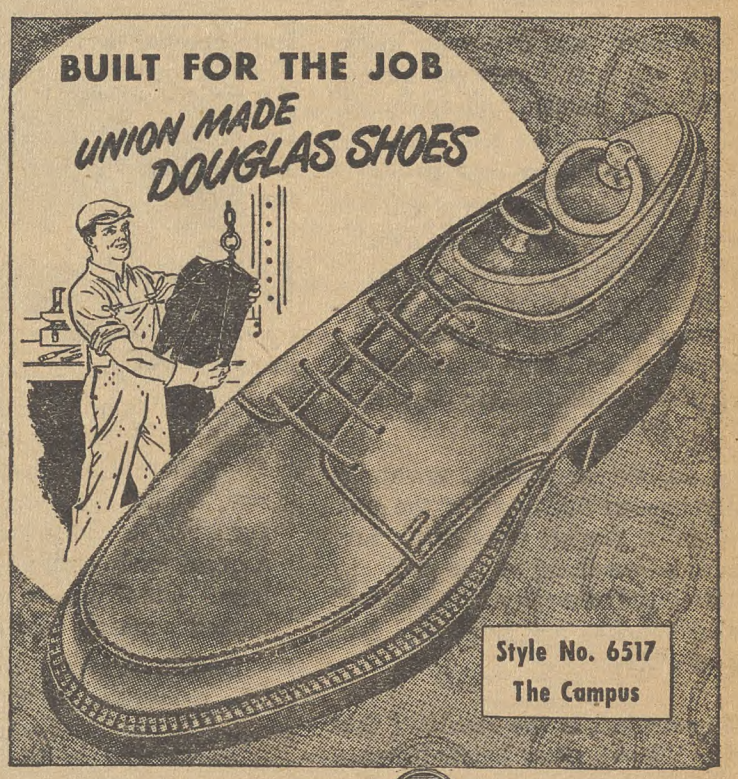
PRESS WIRELESS STRIKERS WIN

THE CIO American Communications Assn. won a two-week-old strike against Press Wireless, Inc., N. Y. City this week following the decision of a special arbitrator, Arthur S. Meyer, that the company must reinstate 46 workers pending arbitration of the merits of their discharge.

Meyer, in handing down the initial decision after the union and the company agreed to arbitrate the dispute, declared that "neither side" had the right to unilateral action in the matter of layoffs.

The decision provided that the workers must be reinstated with retroactive pay to Aug. 7, the day the strike began.

The embargo on international communications resulting from the strike was attacked in the newspapers as a violation of "freedom of the press." However, Meyer's decision made it evident that the strike was fully justified in the dispute over the layoff.



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Stores In Principal Cities — Good Dealers Everywhere

The CIO Food & Tobacco Workers are confident of victory in the NLRB election among 70,000 northern California cannery workers, which opens Aug. 26. The two attractive guitarists, Janey McHarg (left) and Mara Alexander, are using music as an organizational weapon outside one of the big plants in San Jose, greatest cannery center in the district.

IT'S MELODY THAT DOES IT!

By HERBERT A. KLEIN

YOU'D have thought, maybe, you were at a Welsh Eisteddfod, or a song-tourney of trade union troubadors if you'd chanced into the CIO's United Nations Hall at 160 Grand Ave., Oakland, Calif.

But it was really the final pre-election meeting of the CIO Cannery Council, and the singing organizers were given the delegates a sample of how they were going to win thousands upon thousands of additional votes among northern California cannery workers—votes for the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers.

At the council meeting there was a record-breaking attendance of some 200 delegates from 10 FTA locals. FTA-CIO is the way it will appear on ballots which will be waiting for the votes of some 45,000 cannery workers in the Labor Board election to be held August 26-30. This woll be the biggest NLRB election ever held west of the Mississippi—and the biggest in the country since 1941

Opponent of FTA on the ballot is the company union chartered by the AFL Teamsters and handed a closed shop pact by organized managements representing most of the 77-some canneries that will vote.

In spite of the illegal conditions prevailing in the canneries, FTA-CIO is going to win by a big margin, Pres. Donald Henderson predicted when he spoke during a pause amidst the rounds of songs.

The songs are going to do a lot to make that victory bigger than it would be otherwise, FTA delegates agreed as they cheered, applauded, whistled, and stamped for Vern Partlow with his guitar, Mara Alexander and Janet McHarg with theirs, Stanley Wilson of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union with his ukelele, Jose Speziale of San Jose canneries with his accordion—and lots more.

Vern Partlow was donated to the FTA drive for 10 days by the Newspaper Guild's Los Angeles local. He came north on leave from his newspaper job, bearing his secret weapon (guitar to you).

Partlow wowed the cannery council delegates with four special cannery songs he had written, full of wisecracks that whacked the very stuffings out of the company-Teamsters combine—"Round and Round the Canneries," "Cannery Bill", the "Cannery Talking Blues", and the "Fertilizer Song".

Brunet Mara and blond Janet twanged their guitars to their own organizing songs, "The CIO's a Workers Union," "We'll Get the FTA," and "The Teamsters Don't Give a Hang About Me".

The Spanish-speaking and English-speaking delegates lifted the roof with applause when Abigail, lovely Mexican chanteuse and guitarist, gave with the south-of-the-border favorites.

"Guadalajara", "Celito Lindo", "Jalisoco"—she did them all in a warm throaty voice and the zest of a performer who knows her audience is with her all the way.

Abigail, a successful night club entertainer in San Francisco, is giving her time to the FTA-CIO campaign too.

When she goes out on the sound trucks, everybody stops to listen—foremen, bosses, AFL stooges, and all. When she isn't singing, she pitches in organizing Spanish-speaking workers.

A high point of fun at the cannery council meeting was the selection of the prize-winners of the organizing song contest conducted by FTA regional office.

First prize was won by a quiet little girl who works in the big Hunt Bros. cannery at Hayward, near Oakland. She has to remain nameless, for fear of company-Teamster reprisals.

In all, FTA Regional Director Luisa Moreno figures at least 25 first-rate organizing songs have been written already, especially for the current cannery campaign—and more are being born every day.

"We don't call it entertainment—we call it organizing with music," she explained.

The song-organizing technique is so basic in this historic cannery election, that a special part of the publicity budget and staff is assigned to the "cultural" and "entertainment" work.

A big red-painted truck is even now travelling from plant to plant among the northern California canneries where about a third of the nation's fruits and vegetables are packed in cans.

It bears the sign "FTA VICTORY SPECIAL"—and on its flat bed that used to haul bales, bundles, and boxes stands lean Lincoln-like Vern Partlow, petit sloe-eyed Mara Alexander, tall blond Janet McHarg, compact Stanley Wilson—all or some of them. They are giving with the guitars—and of their very best.

Around the truck at noon hour stand attentive, smiling cannery workers, smiling through the strain and weariness of the ill-paid speed-up inside the plant.

Laughter rises above the sound of the music on the loud-speakers. Frantic Teamster goons and dues-collectors run around the edges of the crowd yelling "Red"! "Phonies", "Heil Hitler", or whatever insult comes to mind.

But the workers pay no attention to the company agents. They are having too much fun listening to the truth set to music.

Teamsters, with $10 to spend for every $1 of FTA money, are worried sick these days. They'd like to see the whole election called off, postponed, anything. They are shrieking "Unfair", "Gyp", even before it's held.

The biggest labor election in Western history is showing, again and again a couple of comforting facts:

Company unions can fool some of the workers some of the time, but not many nor for long.

Company collusion with company union agents can keep some of the workers scared for some of the time, or even for a lot of time.

But there's no phony contract, nor collusive dues-collecting racket that can stand up against the blows of a gal with a guitar or a guy who sings 'em straight and simple, because where the laughs are set to music the walls of reaction just have to come a-tumbling down!

THE TRUTH HURTS

The extent to which big business will go to keep workers from learning the truth about unions was again demonstrated this week when station KGO, San Francisco, and the American Broadcasting Co., barred CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey from broadcasting an appeal to workers in Northern California canneries to vote for the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers. An election will be held Aug. 26-30 between FTA and the AFL Teamsters-backed Cannery Union.

A week before KGO and ABC barred CIO Pres. Philip Murray from broadcasting over the San Francisco station, but the other stations carried his address.

FTA Pres. Donald Henderson linked the ABC gag with the California Processors and Growers Assn. and the Bank of America.

As a result FTA this week filed a $100,000 damage suit against KGO and ABC. The suit claimed that the network and radio station violated a contract by cancelling the Murray and Carey broadcasts.

The union also filed a complaint against the station and the broadcasting system with the Federal Communications Commission.

CIO FORGES AHEAD IN DIXIE

CIO Organizing Committee has filed 261 certification petitions with the National Labor Relations Board since its Southern membership drive began late in May, Committee Director Van A. Bittner reported this week.

"We have won collective bargaining rights in 77 plants since the campaign started," Bittner said.

"We have now pending with the NLB 171 petitions for certification.

"We have lost a total of 13 elections."

Bittner said 11,267 persons are employed in the units for which bargaining rights already have been won.

"The 171 petitions now on file are for plants employing approximately 37,000 production workers," Bittner said. "Add these together and you see that the elections won and those pending cover some 48,000 workers."

Steelworkers were named the collective bargaining agency in 17 of the elections won, Woodworkers in 10, Auto Workers in seven and Textile Workers in six.

Furniture Workers, Paper Workers, Packing-house Workers, Food and Tobacco Workers and Stone Workers were selected in four plants each.

Oil Workers, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers and Fur Workers were chosen bargaining agency for three groups each.

Clothing Workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and American Federation of Hosiery Workers were selected in two plants each. Rubber Workers and Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers won one election each.

A movie premiere high in the clouds! Stewardess Romayne Cahoon, of the CIO Transport Workers, readies the projector for the first showing of the Universal Picture, "So Goes My Love", in this Pan American Clipper while flying over the Atlantic at 300 miles an hour. The TWU recently negotiated a contract covering flight stewards,

FTA CONTRACT ROUTS AFL

The CIO Food and Tobacco Workers last week won an agreement from Campbell Soup Co. to abide by its contract giving $130,000 in retroactive pay increases to the workers in its Camden and Chicago plants and improved conditions for workers in the Salisbury, Md., plant.

The agreement reached before U. S. Conciliators in Washington was flashed to the picket line in Camden, set up five minutes earlier, and ended the strike.

Campbell further agreed to end all agreements recruiting labor for Salisbury with the National Farm Labor Union and the AFL. About two month's ago FTA Pres. Donold Henderson charged that the AFL Cannery Workers and Campbell had entered a conspiracy to destroy the union at Camden and Chicago.

FTA won an extension of a modified Camden agreement to the Salisbury plant. Provisions granted the workers in Salisbury were hitherto unheard of on the notorious open shop Eastern Shore and included a 65c an hour minimum wage, time and a half pay overtime and vacations with pay. FTA officials hailed the agreement as bridgehead to the entire area.

A Tale Of Two Towns: No. 1

PUBLIC BACKS UFWA STRIKE

COMMUNITY support for 1200 strikers at the Thomasville, (N. C.) Chair Company is mounting steadily, CIO Furniture Workers officials reported this week, as the strike went into its fifth week.

The 1200 workers, one-third of them Negroes, have been striking against the largest furniture company in the South for a fifteen-cent-an-hour increase, union security, overtime pay and vacations with pay.

The company offered a five-cent an hour raise and a flat "no" to the other demands. It has also rejected an arbitration offer made by the union.

Merchants in the town as well as doctors continue to extend credit to the strikers, despite the fact that Doak Finch, company president, controls the town's bank.

UFWA Local 286, which is conducting the strike, won community backing when it pointed out clearly in a full-page advertisement in the "Thomasville News Times" that the "whole community has suffered by the company's low wages," as low as $18.00 a week.

"With such low rates of pay", the advertisement asks, "how can we afford homes to live in—buy the minimum necessities of food and life—put aside a little for a rainy day and old age—raise our children to be healthy and educated—provide for decent recreation—support our churches, schools and community organizations—in other words, live like decent, free-born Americans should live and hold our heads high before our God and our fellow citizens?

"How can our community prosper—the merchants, the doctors, the gas stations, the town treasury, etc.—with such low wages and insecurity?"

The local waited a week after negotiations had completely broken down July 19 before it called a strike. A leading newspaper in the state capital, the Raleigh News Observer has found "the demand of the furniture workers for a 60 cent minimum wage . . . not unreasonable" and editorially its asked the company to "agree to arbitration."

A Tale Of Two Towns: No. 2

70% OF WOODWORKERS UNION

ABOUT 70 per cent of all woodworkers in Laurel, Miss., are now represented by the CIO.

Three months ago none of them were.

Two CIO organizers went to Laurel early in May and began contacting prospective members.

Late in June the employes of the Masonite Corporation, largest industrial plant in Mississippi, voted in favor of CIO Woodworkers. The election was held during a strike called by the AFL, which represented Masonite's 2200 employes under a closed shop contract for four years.

The CIO obtained a pay increase of 13 cents an hour and other contract benefits—and the strike ended.

The Woodworkers now represent employes of three other Laurel plants — Green Lumber Co., which has approximately 526 production workers, Bailey Lumber Co., and Continental Turpentine & Wood Products Co., with about 65 employes each.

Woodworkers are now the bargaining agency for employes of 18 Mississippi plants — six in Natchez, five in Vicksburg, four in Laurel, one in Bolton, one in Harriston and one in Port Gibson.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Acting CIO Reg. Dir. Henry Schwarzott, Kansas City, reports: Kansas City Smelting & Mfg. Co., USA-CIO 10, no union 1. USA Rep. Hubert Dalton was in charge. Philadelphia Quartz Co., Kansas City, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 14, no union 5. Rep. Ira Williams was in charge.

Victor Ulivitch, Acting CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, reports: N. Y. Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J., CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers 253, against 56. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Pottstown, Pa., CIO Rubber Workers 930, AFL 114.

FTA-CIO Acting Publicity Dir. Connie Anderson, reports following election victories: Alaska Salmon Industry, Southeastern Alaska, CIO 481, AFL 451; Libby, McNeil & Libby, Portland, Oreg., employes voted to affiliate with CIO; Federal Compress Co., Corinth, Miss., CIO 21, no union 1; Viviano Macaroni Co., Detroit, Mich., CIO 25, no union 4; Jersey Creamery Division, Beatrice Foods, Inc., Newcastle, Ind., employes voted by card-check for CIO; Columbia Conserve Co., Indianapolis, Ind., employes voted for CIO by card-check.

Harry R. Doll, CIO Field Rep., Akron, Ohio, advises: Portage Paper Box Co., Portage, Ohio, employes voted for CIO by card-check involving about 30 people.

Intl. Secy-Treas. John C. Lawson, Un. Stone & Allied Products Workers, reports: Tennessee Marble Corp., Knoxville, Tenn., CIO 43, no union 9. Rep. J. B. Foreman was in charge. Malvern Fireproofing Co., Darlington, Pa., CIO 28, against 13. Rep. Lewis R. Lowry and Chas. Meyers were in charge.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland, Memphis, Tenn., reports: Caine Steel, USA-CIO 27, no union 9. CIO Com. Rep. J. D. Harris was in charge. Intl. Wood and Metal Products Co., recognized CIO Furniture Workers without going to the NLRB. About 15 employes involved. UFW Rep. Carl Curtis was in charge.

CIO Organizing Committee reports following election victories: Electro-Metallurgical Co., Sheffield, Ala., USA-CIO 254, no union 24; Clayton-Lambert Mfg. Co., Louisville, Ky., USA-CIO 224, no union 3; American Brake Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Va., CIO 44, no union 14; American Wheel Co., Portsmouth, Va., CIO 44, no union 14; American Steel Co., Portsmouth, Va., CIO 44, no union; FTA-CIO at Wheatley Mayonnaise Co., Jacksonville, Fla., won recognition on a card-cross check involving about 40 employes; Robinson Friedman, Lt., Miami, Fla., all employes taking part in NLRB election voted for CIO; about 35 are in the bargaining unit.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Org. Dir. IUM&SWA-CIO, reports: Patapsco Scrap Corporation, CIO 191, against 6.

CIO Regional Directors are now faced with the responsibility of bringing International Union representatives together for the purpose of activating our local representatives in the drive for voluntary contributions to PAC, which is all-important this year. With the gouge of American people going on today, blessed by Congress, it is time for a change.

Immediate action on this is expected everywhere.

Again we repeat it is a fight for the bread box through the ballot box.

The writer has called a conference in the City of Chicago for Wednesday, August 28, of all national and international representatives on PAC. The time is NOW for unity of all our forces. To that end the Organization Department will strive.

CIO CONVENTIONS LISTED

Following is a list of coming conventions of CIO affiliates:

Time	Organization	Place
Sept. 6	Ohio State CIO	Akron
Sept. 7	Vermont State CIO	Barre, Vt.
Sept. 9	Electrical Radio & Mach. Workers	Milwaukee
Sept. 10	Woodworkers of America	Portland, Ore
Sept. 12	N. Y. State CIO	Lake Placid
Sept. 16	Rubber Workers	San Francisco
Sept. 19	Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers	N. Y. City
Sept. 20	Georgia State CIO	Macon, Ga.
Sept. 23	Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Sept. 23	Stone & Allied Workers	York, Pa.
Sept. 27	Oregon State CIO	Portland, Ore.
Sept. 27	Washington State CIO	Seattle
Nov. 13	CIO Executive Board	Atlantic City
Nov. 18	CIO	Atlantic City

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

Harry Read, assistant to CIO Sec.Treas. James B. Carey, was named this week by the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination to cooperate with an American Newspaper Guild committee in seeking a change in the rule barring Negro newspapermen from the Congressional press galleries.

★ ★ ★

More than 1700 workers this week received pay increases of 16c an hour retroactive to March 1 under an arbitration award won by the CIO Transport Workers Union for driver and maintenance employes of the N. Y. City Omnibus Corp.

★ ★ ★

The 250 employes of Parsons Co., Newton, Iowa, members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, this week won a 9½c hourly increase under a contract clause providing for mid-year re-examination of wages.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — **By Rose H. Alschuler**

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

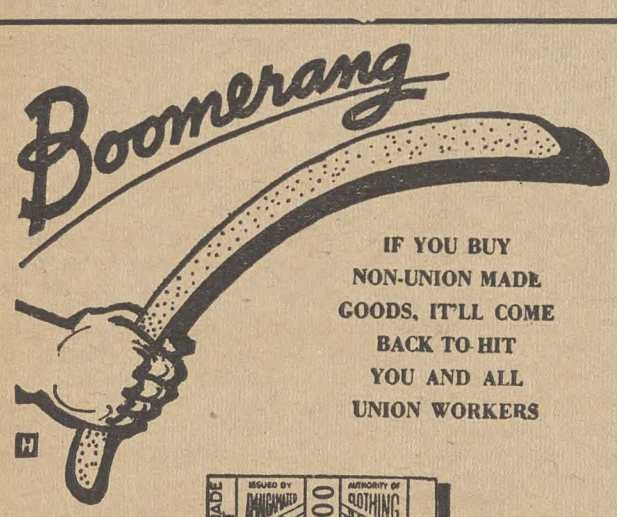
Timmy seems to be eating pretty well, but the table looks bare—bare of company, bare of effort to make food and table attractive. Meals are more than feeding times. They are the time for enjoyment of friendly conversation and for pleasure in food and drink appetizingly served: Courteous table manners and stimulating interests can be given children better by example than by nagging. Nagging spoils meal hours. Appetizing meals enjoyed together nourish body and soul.

PERFUME ADVERTISING SMELLS

WHERE does your perfume come from? Does the advertising tell you from the romantic isles of the South Pacific, from the shores of beautiful Hawaii? Well, don't believe all that you read in advertisements.

Last week the Federal Trade Commission revealed that perfumes represented as coming from "the famous gardens of Miahati in Hawaii, where the exotic vari-colored hibiscus and jasmine mingle with honeysuckle and orange blossoms in riotous fragrance." were actually manufactured in New York.

The Federal Trade Commission discovered that all of the perfumes involved are made in New York, and none of the ingredients used come from the "exotic" island of Hawaii. In fact the FTC found that there is no such place as the "Gardens of Miahati" in Hawaii.



IF YOU BUY NON-UNION MADE GOODS, IT'LL COME BACK TO HIT YOU AND ALL UNION WORKERS

SO WHEN YOU BUY CLOTHING SHIRTS, WORK CLOTHES, NECKTIES AND GLOVES — LOOK FOR THIS AMALGAMATED UNION LABEL

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES!

By ESTHER PETERSON
Legislative Representative, CIO Clothing Workers

IS THE BUYERS' strike an effective weapon against rising prices? This question has come up before many union and consumer groups wanting to take positive action in the fight against inflation. They know Congress opened the door to high prices when it passed a weak Price Control Act. They believe they must now take steps to keep prices from getting completely out of line.

Unquestionably the buyers' strike is dramatic and points up the issue. However, a one-or-two-day strike will not bring prices down permanently. It is only by refusing day after day to buy over-priced items that consumers can be effective.

The law of supply and demand still holds. If supply is high and demand low, prices drop. That is why consumers were able to force the prices of butter and meat down in many communities.

The resistance to the high price of butter and meats was of two kinds—involuntary resistance to buying was caused by the fact that many people just didn't have enough money to pay the high prices. There was no question as to whether they should or should not buy. They simply did not have the money and no decision had to be made.

On the other hand, voluntary resistance to buying was effective through organized pressure and by individual consumers. Many individuals who had the money simply decided that they would not pay exorbitant prices and they turned to other foods.

In some communities—Detroit, St. Louis, Washington, D. C., and many others—organized labor and cooperating consumer-interest organizations sponsored calls to action directed particularly at those who **could afford** to pay the high prices, urging them to refrain from buying. They used press, radio, and other outlets to attract public attention to the problem. The buyers struck— and prices fell!

But it must be pointed out, that prices fell in all communities where there was decreased demand regardless of whether a public demonstration had taken place.

Does this mean that a buyers' strike is useless? Absolutely not. It means that demand must be lessened drastically and continuously on high-priced items. It means that the strike, instead of being a one-day or one-week affair, must be a matter of everyday practice. It means that over the nation every individual must consistently refuse to pay high prices. Some retailers have taken the same stand. They refuse to pay overly-high prices charged by their profiteering wholesalers. They do not carry over-priced mechandise.

It is obvious that you can do without meat for a few weeks or even a month if you must, but you cannot abstain from buying meat indefinitely. You can refuse to buy shoes up to the point where your children go barefoot, but when that point is reached you must buy shoes regardless of the price. You cannot hold out on all things. You must buy the necessities. However, you can limit your buying to only those things you need.

Auxiliaries Stress OPA Battle

CIO Women's Auxiliaries were urged this week "to fight inflation by widespread resistance to rising prices" in a letter from Faye Stephenson, president of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries and Helen Blanchard, director of organization.

The letter came as the result of the special meeting convened August 15, by Pres. Philip Murray to discuss price control and CIO policy on the new OPA incasure.

"The job of fighting the unbelieveable rise in the cost of living for the nation falls on the CIO and its organization," the letter said. "We Auxiliary members realize this means that the wives of all CIO members must become the spearhead of that all important fight."

Take as your slogan, **"BUY ONLY WHAT YOU NEED!"**

This is what you as an individual and your organization can do to fight high prices:

(1) **LIMIT** your buying to necessities.

(2) **SET UP** a committee to receive complaints by telephone on out-of-line prices. **The committee should check these complaints and should issue from time to time a black list containing the names of local stores that are charging out-of-line prices. Circulate the list widely and give it publicity so that unscrupulous merchants will feel the effect of your organization.**

(3) **A VARIATION** of the buyers' strike has been successfully used in large communities where there are numerous stores. A group of women go into a store where it is known that meat prices, for example, are too high. One woman asks for meat—then, on hearing the price, says "That's too high!" Other women repeat this procedure. Such tactics impress both the storekeeper and other customers with the fact prices are out-of-line and resistance is building up.

(4) **IF YOUR COMMUNITY** can be organized, set up a demonstration calling in all consumer-interest organizations. On the appointed day set up booths on the main streets, distribute buttons or tags saying, **"DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES!"**—and circulate petitions saying, "I promise to buy only in stores where prices are in line, etc."

(5) **USE** the press and radio as much as possible to give publicity to your action. Union leaders should obtain time over the air to explain why workers cannot afford high prices.

Let them point out that the lowest 40 per cent of the families of our nation have savings amounting to only a total of $40. That this 40 per cent is not able to withstand the floodwaters of inflation. This 40 per-cent that has practically no savings, needs the security of a stable economy—needs the security of fair prices for all.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES **SEALS - STAMPS**

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES · MEMBERSHIP · EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS · ADVERTISING · LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

GEORGE SOKOLSKY, syndicated columnist and onetime paid propagandist for the NAM asserted boldly in a recent column that in America's "free press . . . every point of view is represented . . . every side is given."

★ ★ ★

IT'S A LIE! If every side is given let Mr. Sokolsky insert these facts into his own column.

1. "It is a matter of concern that citizens in so many communities can buy only one daily paper . . . that in . . . many cases these single dailies present the point of view of the same newspaper chain."

2. "Very few communities have more than one version of the news. . ."

3. In 1910 chains controlled about two-fifths of the entire daily circulation and one-half of Sundays.

4. In 1940 only 181 cities in the US still had competing papers.

5. Eighty-eight percent of all communities in 1940 had either one daily paper or else all were under the ownership of a single individual.

Facts are from Senate report on "Economic Development and World War II".

Paste that in your "free" column, George.

★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON's respectable newspaper, the Washington Post, doesn't like the recent CIO-PAC Voting Supplement. Says the Post editorially: "It is overloaded with labor issues and does not include enough votes on questions affecting the general public welfare."

★ ★ ★

For the information of the POST editorial writer we list the following facts.

1. More than 55,000,000 people in America work. Therefore what affects labor affects the welfare of the majority of the people in America.

2. In CIO's tabulation, eight of the issues used as a yardstick to measure members of the House—four OPA amendments, Atomic Energy Bill, USES, Housing, Wood-Rankin Committee appropriation— all directly affected the "general public welfare".

3 Nine issues on the Senate Chart—Housing, FEPC, 65 Cent wage, British loan, four OPA amendments and the rule for cloture on taking up anti-polltax bill—directly affected the "general public welfare."

★ ★ ★

HITLER taught the use of the colossal lie to destroy your enemy. The NAM has been an apt pupil. On May 25 the US press played up a statement by NAM President R. R. Wason made at a meeting of the Chicago Industrial Conference.

Mr. Wason thundered that "nine hundred strikes . . . have government clearance to start within the next thirty days."

★ ★ ★

IT WAS A LIE! Bureau of Labor Statistics records for June—the 30 days to which Mr. Wason referred—pointed out that only 350 work stoppages, involving loss of 65/100's of 1% of working time—took place.

Mr. Wason lied in order to stampede Congress into anti-labor legislative action.

★ ★ ★

IN A CLIPSHEET distributed to thousands of newspapers, the Conference of Small Business Organizations charges that CIO-PAC has "brazenly announced through the public press a drive to collect $6,000,000 by assessing its members $1.00 per head. . . ."

★ ★ ★

IT'S A LIE! CIO-PAC never announced through the public press a drive to collect $6,000,000. Last week it did announce a drive to collect a $1,000,000 "war chest".

PAC did not announce it was "assessing" members $1.00. Contributions to PAC are voluntary and PAC chairman Jack Kroll pointed out last week that CIO members could "kick in one buck or five bucks if they pleased."

POLITICAL 'KNOW-HOW' MANUAL

A comprehensive manual on **"Practical Political Action"** will be published early in September by the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee. It will be a guide to the highly specialized business of building a political organization and conducting it throughout the year's activities.

It will adapt and greatly expand the material brought together by leading political action and trade union experts at the recent school of Political Action Technique in Washington.

The book, which will be profusely illustrated with concrete examples of successful political action techniques, is divided into sections on organization, personnel, finance, research, publicity, advertising, literature and issues.

One outstanding feature is that it will be a looseleaf manual. As new techniques are developed, supplements will be issued to keep it a constantly growing technical guide. The Manual will be priced at $3, the price to include supplements covering a year's services.

Nine against one. Philadelphia police shown beating a General Electric striker in last winter's strike against the company by the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Worker's Union. The picture is taken from an exciting 80-page picture history of the union, called "UE FIGHTS FOR A BETTER AMERICA." The book contains more than 200 pictures showing thousands of men, women and children in their community-wide fight against the anti-labor forces of industry. The book, which sells for 25c can be obtained from UE-CIO, 11 East 51 St., N. Y. 22, N. Y.

EBY ON U. S. STATE DEPT. ADVISORY COMMISSION

Kermit Eby, national CIO director of education and research, was designated this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to represent CIO on an advisory commission formed by the U. S. State Dept.

The commission, composed of representatives of "principal national voluntary organizations," was formed in conjunction with U. S. participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

It is expected that the commission, which will advise the government and serve as a link with national private organizations in matters relating to UNESCO, will meet at least once and perhaps twice yearly.

Labor Educator Joins Government Mission

Lawrence Rogin, educational director for the CIO Textile Workers, will represent the CIO on a commission of 10 educators who leave for Germany this week under State and War Dept. auspices to observe and evaluate the educational program of the American Military Government in that country.

Rogin has been educational director of the Textile union since 1941 and active in the field of labor education in America since 1933.

CIO LEADERS SUPPORT URBAN LEAGUE DRIVE

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Willard Townsend, president of the CIO Transport Service Workers, are among the sponsors of the Natl. Urban League's 1946 appeal for $231,000 for an extended program of industrial housing, health, welfare and interracial planning services.

A LOOK AT THE BOOKS

JOHN Peter Altgeld, onetime governor of Illinois, was not a knight in shining armor all his life. He was a self-made millionaire of the 1870's. He was a lawyer of German peasant stock who had fought in the Civil War and he was a man who could and did meet with the politicos of his day in the traditional "smoke-filled" rooms to engineer political deals.

But "Pete" Altgeld was also a man who could be awakened by the call of conscience and by his responsibilities to society. In Howard Fast's new book, THE AMERICAN, he emerges finally as a man from whom all honest men who believe in the democratic way, can draw inspiration.

"Pete" Altgeld's memory is cherished by American labor for his defiance of President Cleveland when the latter called out federal troops to crush the Pullman strike. He is best remembered however, as the ex-governor of Illinois who pardoned the Haymarket "bomb-throwers" against the force of public pressure and public hysteria, because he was firmly convinced of their complete innocence.

Fast's story takes up these critical events in his hero's life —with the events leading up to the pardon, with Altgeld's defiance of President Cleveland, and finally with his bold and victorious fight in capturing control of the Democratic Party —to make it truly democratic— from Cleveland.

In words that are warm with respect for "Pete" Altgeld, in words that glow with the strength of Altgeld's idealism and love for the people, Howard Fast has told a fine story of one of the giants in the history of American liberalism, the story of a man who rose from humble working—class origin, but who did not betray that origin.

History textbooks give us the dry substance of a time. Howard Fast's works give us its living spirit. His work is not intended in this instance to be a definitive biography of Altgeld. It is a novel which aims at presenting the dramatic highlights in the life of a great man, a man who fulfilled in public life the tradition of American democracy born with Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson and the struggles of the American Revolution.

THE AMERICAN, by Howard Fast. Published by Duell Sloan & Pearce. Price: $3.

★ ★ ★

OPERATING behind a smokescreen of deliberately created confusion, radio and news monopoly interests have grabbed virtually complete control of the new FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting mediums from the people.

This startling expose of how the big companies obtained a stranglehold on FM is contained in a heavily-documented 48-page booklet, MONOPOLY STEALS FM FROM THE PEOPLE, by Eugene Konecky, chairman of the Provisional Committee for Democracy in Radio.

A program for restoring broadcasting to the people is offered by Konecky and the committee. It calls for anti-monopoly legislation directed at radio, a shakeup in FCC, cooperative FM stations by labor and community groups. It also calls for labor, veterans and small businessmen to be given equal opportunities by the FCC to enter the FM field.

MONOPOLY STEALS FM FROM THE PEOPLE. Published by the Committee for Democracy in Radio. P. O. Box 251, N. Y. 10, N. Y., Madison Square Station.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and are not intended, and serve no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

BY SHOWING THE PEOPLE IN WARRENTOWN THE WAY TO FIGHT AGAINST THE RISE IN LIVING COSTS, JIM SAVES THE TOWN STORE-KEEPER FROM A BEATING — AND IS CONGRATULATED FOR IT BY ROBERT CARRUTHERS — OWNER OF THE TOWN'S MILLS!

THAT WAS A RIGHT SMART WAY YOU HANDLED THAT MOB, YOUNG MAN. I COULD USE YOU IN MY MILLS — IF YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WORK.

GENERAL

YES, SIR. THANK YOU, SIR.

WELL, DROP BY IN MY OFFICE TOMORROW MORNING, SON. I OWN THE MILLS T'OTHER SIDE OF THE TOWN.

LOOKS LIKE I MADE AN IMPRESSION ON THE OLD BOY, DIDN'T I, KIT? WHAT BETTER COVER UP CAN I GET THAN BEING CARRUTHERS' PET?

HE'S WISE TO YOU, JIM! I THINK HE SUSPECTS THAT YOU'RE NOT JUST A GUY LOOKING FOR A JOB!

HE'S NOT THAT SMART — KIT — OR THAT QUICK TO GET WISE. YOU'RE BEING TOO —

HE'S NOT SMART, HEY? COME OVER TO THE WINDOW AND GET A SURPRISE...

TOM OBLIS, YOU'RE A-GOING TO GET FIRED OUT OF THIS HERE JOB OF RUNNING MY STORE! YOU'RE ONE DAMN IDIOT!

BUT, BOSS... YOU TOLD ME TO START RAISING PRICES AS HIGH AS THEY'LL GO AND —

I TOLD YOU TO RAISE PRICES — BUT SLOWLY, DAMN YOU, SLOWLY! I DON'T WANT THOSE FOOLS WHO WORK IN MY MILLS TO REALIZE WHAT'S HAPPENING! ONE MORE MISTAKE LIKE THAT AND YOU'RE THROUGH...

IT WON'T HAPPEN NO MORE, MISTER CARRUTHERS...

YOU HEARD THAT, JIM. THAT SKUNK IS CROOKEDER THAN A BARREL FULL OF RATTLERS! HE OWNS JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING IN THIS HERE TOWN...

HE MAY BE WISE TO ME... BUT JUST THE SAME, I'M GOING TO TAKE THE JOB AND GET INSIDE THE MILLS!

LATER... AT KIT'S HOME...

I EXPECT SOME OF THE BOYS FROM THE MILL TO DROP IN FOR A SPELL TONIGHT, JIM...

TALK UNION, HUH? WE'LL TELL THEM, MR. LINTON...

YOU'RE NOT GOING TO TELL THEM NOTHING, WOODY! KIT TELLS ME THAT OLD MAN CARRUTHERS TOOK A SHINE TO JIM, HERE. WE'RE A-GOING TO FIND OUT WHEN THE BOYS DROP IN HOW MUCH HE SUSPECTS!

YEH? HOW?

'BIG BIZ' MAKES EYES AT THE GRASS ROOTS

As the November elections approach with organized labor grimly resolved to sweep the tories out of Congress, big business is stepping up its own political counter-drive through use of groups with phony grass-roots appeal.

Two latest organizations attempting to do a slick anti-labor job among groups that would be suspicious of straight Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers propaganda are the Peoples Committee to Defend Life Insurance & Savings and the Tool Owners Union. Programs of both groups call for nationwide activity to promote union-busting legislation and oppose labor's political work.

Plans to set up political federations in 16 western states under rural leadership were detailed in a fund-raising letter sent out by Peoples Committee Chairman Robert E. Smith, a copy of which was obtained by Federated Press. Headquarters of the committee are at 116 Nassau St., N. Y. City. An office has also been opened in St. Paul, Minn., to direct the western organization work.

State organizations have already formed in Minnesota and Illinois and preliminary organizations in Iowa, Indiana, Missouri and Oklahoma are well advanced, Smith said. Star speakers at the Elgin, Ill., conference which set up the Illinois Peoples Political Federation were Rep. Francis Case (R,N.D.), author of the Case anti-labor bill, Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R,Wis.), and Judge Joseph Montague, general counsel of the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn.

While the People's Committee campaign is slanted mainly at farmers, the Tool Owners Union is out to form a nationwide mass organization Exposed by In Fact, weekly newsletter, the Tool Owners Union was founded early in 1946 at Lexington, Mass., as a purely local group.

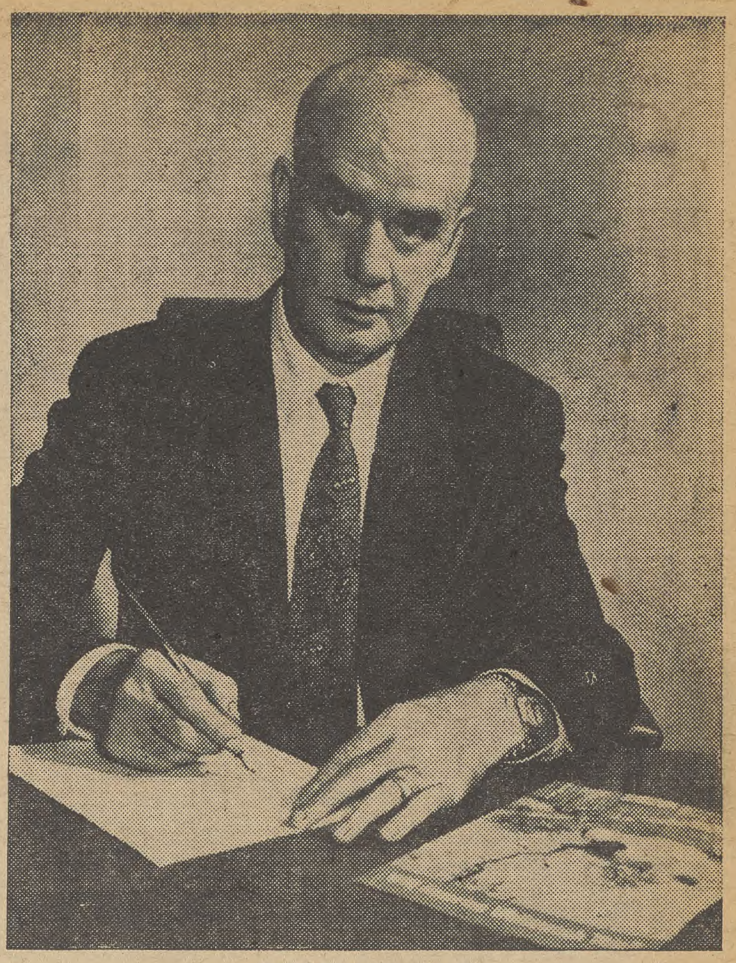
"Since obtaining NAM and big business approval, it has begun a national advertising campaign throughout the country to recruit millions of members," In Fact disclosed.

"Its advantage to the NAM is that its directors are little known and are not identified with any pro-fascist groups, thereby making them less vulnerable to attack and criticism. . . Present plans call for the big business manipulators to remain hidden in the background while the active organizers front for them."

The big business campaign to form a new mass organization was broached to NAM and U. S. Chamber of Commerce leaders shortly after Pres. Roosevelt died by Hector Lazo, public relations director for the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. In one of its letters, Lazo wrote:

"I am completely and thoroughly convinced that this job cannot be done by either the C of C or the NAM. . . It must be done through a new organization, of course, backed by business. It must be adequately staffed and adequately financed to do an educational job. CIO, through its PAC, has so far outstripped us."

When In Fact queried Lazo on what had become of his project for big business, he replied: "The Tool Owners Union is doing the job I suggested."



PHILIP MURRAY

Petition Protests "Whitewash" of Tennessee Race Riot

HITS TENNESSEE WHITEWASH

CIO Pres. Philip Murray charged this week that the federal government's "whitewash" of the police raid on Columbia, Tenn., has contributed to the increasing mob attacks on the Negro people. At the same time he signed a Civil Rights Congress petition for a new federal grand jury investigation of the raid.

"Whether the mobs are uniformed, as in the police raid on the Negro community of Columbia, Tenn.; whether they are unmasked civilians, as were those who murdered four Negroes in Monroe, Georgia; or whether they wear the robes of the Klan, they destroy the rights and freedoms which our federal government must be made to protect," he declared.

WALLACE BLASTS USES RACE BIAS

The CIO Public Workers' repeated charge that the U. S. Employment Service office in Washington, D. C., has been guilty of discriminatory practices against Negroes was voiced this week in a letter from Sec. of Commerce Henry A. Wallace to Labor Secretary Schwellenbach.

Wallace declared that Negroes formerly employed by the Dept. of Commerce found that "the USES offices in the District operated on a basis of racial segregation, including separate lines for interview purposes and separate application files, which serves to reduce the scope of their employment opportunities."

Schewellenbach said he is investigating the situation.

Primaries

2 UP, 3 MORE LOOK GOOD

LABOR-backed Sen. James M. Tunnell and Rep.-at-large Philip A. Traynor, both constant in their support of New Deal Legislation, were handed an enthusiastic vote of confidence when the Delaware State Democratic convention renominated each by acclamation this week.

Both Delaware legislators have remained in the front lines on the fight for a living wage for all workers as well as for effective price controls. Sen. Tunnell sponsored the 65-cents minimum wage bill.

Further north, three American Labor Party candidates—Reps. Vito Marcantonio, Adam C. Powell and Donald O'Toole—won nominations by the Democratic party in New York City's hotly-contested primaries, which were prefaced by campaigns of indiscriminate red-baiting. Chances for the re-election of each of the three are considered bright, as the Democrats are predominat and the ALP strong in these districts.

There was indication of a sharp swing to the right in GOP ranks, however, as Republican voters withdrew the support they had given Reps. Powell, Marcantonio and Joseph Clark Baldwin two years ago.

Conservative newspapers and Republican Party spokesmen made much of their defeat, hopefully interpreting it as a decline in ALP power, conveniently forgetting that in the districts of the first two Republicans command only a small percentage of the vote.

With the victory of state Sen. Fredric R. Coudert, Jr., over Rep. Baldwin, the issues in the N. Y. gubernatorial race became more sharply defined.

Recognized as Gov. Thomas Dewey's errand boy in the state Senate, Coudert became notorious as co-chairman of the Rapp-coudert committee of the state's Upper chamber, which ranked with the Wood-Rankin Committee on Un-American Affairs in its statewide witchhunts.

"HE'S TRYING TO PROVE THAT THE COST OF LIVING IS GOING DOWN."

'OPEN SEASON'

Campaign expenditures and "white supremacy" arguments of Sen. Bilbo (D. Miss.) are due for an investigation if four members of two Senate committees on elections have their way.

The four—Senators Bridges, Ferguson, Ellender and Hickenlooper—promised the probe.

Meanwhile, Rep. Rankin (D. Miss.) declared that as acting chairman of the House Committee on un-American activities he would investigate the CIO Political Action Committee.

It apparently was "open season."

NO LABOR ON LABOR DAY

American labor is going to celebrate on Monday, September 2—Labor Day.

In Indiana, the Lake County CIO Council and the Railroad Brotherhoods will hold an all-day picnic at Hammond featuring addresses by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Carey will read CIO Pres. Philip Murray's Labor Day message.

The Ohio CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and AFL are staging a joint Labor Day celebration at Steubenville, Ohio.

Plans for a parade, sports program and memorial services for the union war dead have been announced.

BEG YOUR PARDON!

Readers who received the "Break Reaction's Grip" voting record with last week's CIO NEWS are asked to make three corrections.

Democratic Senators Murdock and Thomas of Utah should be listed as voting plus (+) on Issue No. 2, the Case Anti-Union Bill.

Democratic Rep. Madden of Indiana should be listed as voting plus (+) on Issue No. 3, the President's Veto of the Case Bill.

Additional copies of the voting supplement will list the correct votes.

The CIO NEWS regrets the error, which did not originate with the paper.

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September 2, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

SO THE HUNGRY SHALL EAT

Twenty-nine pounds of highly nutritious food from some U. S. resident brought smiles to the faces of this Finnish family. Food packages costing $15 may be bought from the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CARE). Delivery is guaranteed. Details—page 6.

PRIMARY WINDUP ★ ★ ★ NOVEMBER NEXT

PRIMARY elections in Colorado, Louisiana and Nevada and nominating conventions in Connecticut and Rhode Island September 1 through 15 will wind up preliminary skirmishes in the 1946 Congressional campaigns, following which all eyes will focus on the home stretch leading to Election Day November 5.

"Guns" of the Louisiana CIO Political Action Committee will be trained on Rep. F. Edward Hebert in the Sept. 10 Democratic primary. Hebert's unbroken negative record includes support of all union-busting, price-control-wrecking legislation. Sidney J. Massicot is favored by PAC, the AFL and independent unions in the district to succeed Hebert.

Principal attention in the Colorado primaries on the same day will center around the fight in the Democratic primary in the first district, now represented by reactionary Rep. Dean M. Gillespie, a Republican. Vying for the Democratic designation are John Carroll and Thomas W. Nevin. Candidates for the governorship and the remaining three Congressional seats are unopposed in the primaries.

In the Nevada primaries Sept. 3 Rep. Berkeley L. Bunker, with a perfect voting record chalked up in two years in the Senate, and a term in the House as Representative-at-large, will attempt to wrest the Democratic nomination for the Senate from the incumbent Sen. Edward P. Carville. Carville's support of all measures designed to kill OPA is understood to have lost him considerable backing.

Speculation as to who will emerge with the gubernatorial and senatorial designations in Connecticut is expected to run high right up until the Republican nominating convention September 9-10 and the Democratic convention September 16-17.

Former OPA Administrator Chester Bowles has been mentioned as the certain Democratic choice for one of the two top places on the ballot, while Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin is recognized as a leading contender for the GOP Senatorial candidacy.

The role of Rep. Clare B. Luce is still a matter for high betting among politicos, who wonder if the lady who announced that she is not a candidate will exercise her prerogative to change her mind.

Recent primaries in N. Y. City, where the American Labor Party holds the balance of power between the Democrats and Republicans, were distinguished by "the degree of independent political action demonstrated by voters in both the Democratic and Republican parties," as Hyman Blumberg, state chairman of the ALP, commented.

Since there is no cross-voting in New York, the extent of the ALP vote will not be known until November; however, it is significant that ALP-endorsed candidates drew large totals in both Democratic and Republican ranks.

Despite violent opposition and indiscriminate red-baiting on the part of the GOP machine, ALP Rep. Vito Marcantonio drew 2,760 Republican votes, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell attracted 1,598, and Rep. Joseph Clark Baldwin enrolled the support of 2,004 independent Republican voters.

Endorsed by the laborites, Reps. Marcantonio, Powell and Donald O'Toole won the Democratic nominations. Chances for the reelection of each of the three are considered bright, as the Democrats are predominant and the Labor Party strong in these districts.

NO. 1 JOB—REGISTER!

CIO Political Action Committee Director Jack Kroll this week placed the responsibility for 100% registration of CIO members squarely on the shoulders of state and city CIO-PAC and CIO Council heads.

Kroll, in a letter, stressed the emergency of the November Congressional elections and the urgency of a deluge of votes this year. He warned against the possibility of a new Congress which would destroy labor's gains and "attack our very existence."

Citing a recent Gallup report which showed America lagging in the number of citizens who take advantage of their right to vote in comparison with European voters, Kroll stated:

"This will be our first general election since the War. Eighty-nine percent of the eligible voters in Italy voted in June; 81% of the French and 79% of the British cast ballots. With relatively light turnouts in America's first postwar primaries, it is easy to see that we must increase our efforts to surpass the 55% voting mark set in 1944. There is no reason why America, the symbol of democracy throughout the world, should lag behind in the number of citizens participating in their government."

Kroll pointed out that because voting is particularly sluggish in a non-presidential election year, special efforts will be required to achieve a large show of ballots.

"There is one black alternative facing labor if our people are not registered," the letter read. "If they don't register, we'll have a reactionary, anti-union Congress which will destroy our gains and attack our very existence. For the sake of yourself and your members, you must get 100% registration before registration deadline in your area."

The PAC chieftain urged that PAC units act immediately to take the registration message into the plants and the communities through various publicity media. The cooperation of newspapers, radio and other public information outlets should be enlisted, he added.

CALLING ALL CITIZENS!

PRODUCTION of 19 "register-vote" spot announcement transcriptions, for radio use by local union and civic groups, was announced by the CIO Political Action Committee this week.

PAC launched its air battle for a large vote turnout in November with a letter to CIO Councils which urged local acquisition of free radio time.

Naming radio as the most effective means of reaching millions daily, the PAC advised, "if the station balks at putting these announcements on the air . . . your reply should be that radio stations under the Federal Communications Commission are licensed to serve in the public interest."

This announcement is in the public interest, said PAC, pointing out that urging people to register and vote, is a good American tradition on which our democracy is based.

Refusal of station managers to grant radio time should be made the subject of vigorous protest to the FCC, the letter pointed out.

AN example of censorship methods used by radio stations was released this week by PAC, which reported refusal of radio station WMT, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to grant paid air time to the local CIO-PAC on the grounds that the proposed broadcasts were controversial.

The Cedar Rapids CIO Council has filed a complaint with the FCC, accusing the station of unfairness. The station was willing to permit scripts, which berated the Republican incumbent, Rep. Henry O. Talle, for his isolationist and anti-OPA stands, to be aired under auspices of the Bernhart for Congress Club (Democratic party) but not under those of the CIO-PAC.

PAC instructions for use of the "spots" suggest that six, concerned with voting, be played close to Election Day, while the other 13 on registration are for immediate use.

The five musical announcements are recorded by nationally-known ballad singers Tom Glazer and Peter Seeger in cooperation with People's Songs, Inc., while the dramatic sketches were produced by a Hollywood cast.

The PAC letter disclosed that a second series of "spots" is in production which will deal with specific issues of the campaign such as inflation, housing, security and anti-discrimination, which will provide room for insertion by the local group of a "plug" for endorsed candidates.

PRICE GRAB IN COPPER

WHILE fabricators of copper and brass goods are literally crying for copper and Mr. and Mrs. Consumer are waiting for those promised postwar appliances, the giant corporations which control production of raw copper have added 22,038 tons to their private stockpile during July.

Rather than sell the refined copper, the copper trust is piling it up in reserve as part of its never-ending campaign to force prices up to higher and more profitable levels.

As a result many sections of the fabricating industry have been forced to close down production facilities for lack of metal. Production schedules in other copper-consuming industries have been curtailed sharply and also face occasional shutdown.

Here's how the price-grab works.

Users of copper (the fabricating, electrical and appliance industries) are in desperate need of the metal. But, since they can't get it from the refiners, they must get what they can from the government stockpiles.

When these government stockpiles are depleted—and they will be soon, at the present rate of use—the manufacturers will be forced to turn to the refiners. At that time the copper trust will be in a position to force new higher prices from OPA.

And when the government's stockpiles are depleted, it too will have to replenish its supplies—by buying from the trust at the new prices.

That the government will be blackjacked into allowing price increases for copper is a foregone conclusion. The groundwork has already been laid for the extortion under terms of the OPA bill now in effect.

What price increases mean to the trust can most easily be seen on a cent-per-pound basis. It has been estimated, for instance, that each cent-per-pound of price increase would increase the yearly income of Kennecott Copper Corp. by $10 million.

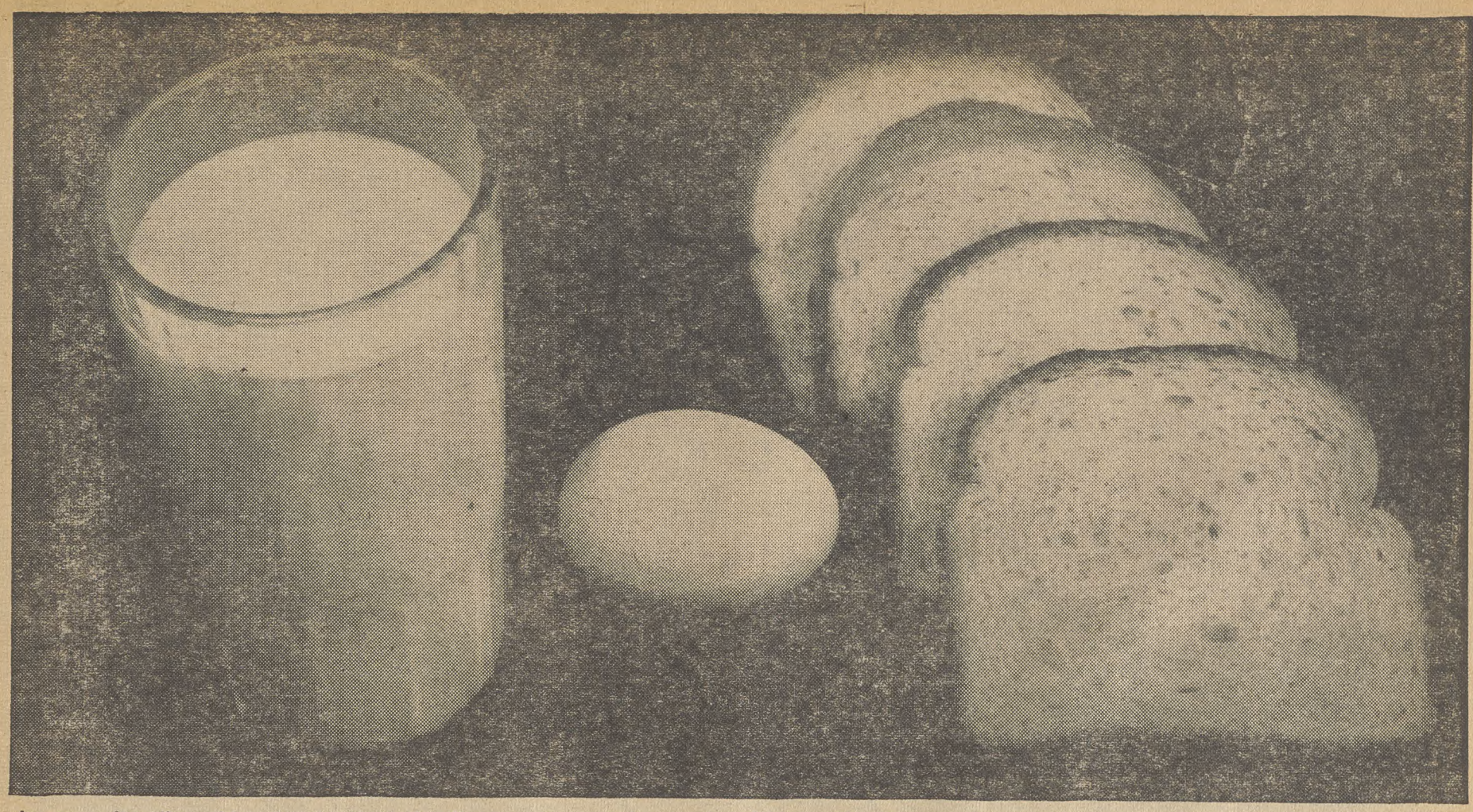
When the copper industry wrested an increase of 2.375c a pound from OPA late this spring to cover increased production costs, less than one-fourth of the amount represented the cost of an 18½c wage increase won by union strike action.

CORRECTION

The recently-published CIO voting supplement erroneously recorded Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D., N. Y.) as having voted wrong on the Hobbs Bill, on the move to sustain the President's veto of the Case Bill and on the Dirksen Amendment to the bill to return the U. S. Employment Service to the states (issues No. 1, 3 and 4).

Those who have already received the supplement are asked to make the corrections. The three votes should be marked plus (+). Future copies, to be printed, will carry the voting record correctly.

The CIO NEWS regrets the error, which did not originate with the paper.



An egg, a few slices of bread and a quart of milk ar e not enough for growing children. But Congress, b y rejecting strong price-control legislation, insured that would be all the 26c per day allowance for depen dent children from the Washington D. C. Board of W elfare could buy.

ONE DAY'S EATING, CREDIT TO CONGRESS

REPUBLICANS and their southern Democratic allies who teamed up to kill strong OPA price regulations literally stole the bread out of the mouths of babes.

The facts show that while big business profits in the food industries soared to new heights, these Congressmen were insuring that people who lived on public assistance—such as dependent children—would be put on a virtual starvation diet.

Study the stark simplicity of the picture above. Look at the few slices of bread, the egg, the glass of milk. That's not much for one meal. But that's all that the Washington, D. C. Board of Public Welfare budget allows for dependent children for THREE meals.

It's 26 cents a day! Twenty-six cents to buy life and health and vigor for our less privileged children.

Figures are even lower in various Southern states, and even in the "richer" cities of New York, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, dependent children in comparable age groups must eat on 36 cents a day. That won't buy much more than what you see above.

The data on Washington, D. C., was brought to light last week in the first of a series of reports sponsored by the Council of Social Agencies. In the report, which covered the activities of the Washington Board of Public Welfare, strong criticism was directed at the $8 monthly allotment for under-12-year-old dependent youngsters in Washington. Said the report:

"Most striking inadequacy in assistance to the poor is the amount of food budgeted for children between 7 and 12. In spite of spiraling living costs, no change in basic budgeting has been made since 1944—except that during the last half of fiscal year 1945 and 1946 there was a 10% cut in assistance grants by the district government which resulted in actual reduction in amounts for individual families.

"The 10 per cent cut reduced still further the possibility for families dependent on public assistance in Washington to manage in a way that will insure their continued health and well-being."

But the report didn't place the blame on a major source of this crime—on a Congress which threw price controls out the window.

WHILE Congress was legislating to take the milk off your table, the Natl. Dairy Products Corp., largest of the dairy companies, was doubling its profit-take this year over that of 1945.

While Congress was guaranteeing that you'd have less clothes to wear, the American Viscose Co., which controls 44% of the rayon-producing capacity of this country, more than doubled its profits for the first quarter of 1946 over the first quarter of 1945.

And while Congressmen listened to tales of woe from the meat-packers to insure that you'd get less meat, Armour & Co., one of the "Big Four" packing houses, in the first six months of 1946 MADE MORE THAN IN THE WHOLE YEAR OF 1945.

Life, Liberty And The Pursuit Of Happiness!

'UNFIT FOR OFFICE'

"UNFIT for office" was the label pinned on Secretary of Agriculture Anderson this week by the CIO Cost of Living Committee following his announcement that ceiling price boosts for meat will increase the cost per pound from 3 to 6c above the June 30 levels.

OPA Director Porter said that the new price "control" law passed by Congress makes the increases announced by Anderson mandatory.

The CIO statement, released by Chairman John Thornton of the Cost of Living Committee, declared:

"Secretary Anderson's concession to the pressure of the livestock interests and the meat packers is a new and disastrous blow to the living standards of the American people.

"We believe Anderson's reckless step demonstrates his unfitness for office. It climaxes a long series of incidents in which Anderson acted as mouthpiece for profiteers."

REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE

THE CIO in the next few months will issue a series of "Reports to the People" on wages and prices, profits and productivity, savings and taxes, and related subjects.

A CIO wage meeting, called by Research & Education Director Kermit Eby, initiated a program aimed to gather and to present facts dealing with the real causes of the present inflation and the plight of the common people.

LABOR DAY GOALS

IT may seem trite to say that peace and plenty are the goals to which the CIO dedicates its efforts on Labor Day, 1946.

Why call these CIO or labor goals? Aren't they what everyone wants? Aren't they just to be taken for granted?

But this is precisely the point which labor's critics can't get through their heads, that what is good for everyone is good for labor, that what the CIO wants most is the common good.

As to such goals being taken for granted, that too brings up a point which labor has to emphasize again and again.

Progress cannot be made toward these goals without organization, a clear-cut program and constant effort and struggle.

It can never be taken for granted that we are "on our way," just because everyone wishes it so.

★ ★ ★

OUR late President Roosevelt charted a course for postwar progress toward an economy of plenty.

He drew up an "Economic Bill of Rights" for all the common people. He called for progressive social legislation for full employment, for the health and housing of the people, for a decent minimum wage, for expanded social security and to abolish job discriminations.

The American people voted for such a program when they re-elected him.

But, looking back over the year since last Labor Day, we find that little progress has been made toward this goal of plenty, not just for the rich, but for all the people.

Congress blocked or defeated nearly all this legislation. By wrecking price control, it opened the door to inflation, thus lowering labor's and the people's living standards.

Even those business interests that had their way with Congress are not too happy with the results of their greed, as shown by the recent stock market slump.

ROOSEVELT also charted a course for lasting peace, through the unity of the Big Three and international collaboration in the United Nations.

Toward this goal too, the progress since last Labor Day has been meager, if not in reverse, as any glance at newspaper headlines and editorials will indicate.

World labor, which can do so much to promote international understanding and peaceful, friendly relations between all peoples, has not been allowed to play its full part, as shown by the denial of adequate representation in the United Nations to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

★ ★ ★

WHEN the CIO, on this Labor Day, rededicates its efforts to the goals of peace and plenty, it means something very definite.

It means it will strengthen its unions to achieve decent living standards for all workers.

It means it will combat inflation by every means at its disposal.

It means it will work for all the social legislation needed for the people's welfare and security, for freedom from want and fear.

It means it will strive for closer understanding and cooperation between the labor movements and peoples of all countries.

Examples of how the CIO is working toward these goals may be seen in its increasingly successful Southern organizing drive; in the nationwide election campaign of its Political Action Committee; and in the wholehearted support it accords to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The CIO has a clear-cut program for peace and plenty—a program which all public-spirited Americans can support. On this Labor Day, it calls for increased organization and renewed effort to place this program into effect.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

ALL THE decontrolling and ceiling-raising now going on in the name of "price control" remind me of the youngster I was teaching to ride a bicycle.

At long last, I could remove my stabilizing hand, and he wobbled off triumphantly on his own.

"Do you feel you've got the bike under control now?" I asked.

"I sure do," he answered—"just so I don't try to stop."

●

THE 1946 Congressional model of price control is a streamlined machine, complete with engine and accelerator to speed along the road of inflation.

All it lacks is a brake—and a bumper to take up some of the shock when we crash.

●

OR, TO PUT it yet another way, perhaps the Decontrol Board and other alleged administrators of alleged price control could use the sign I once saw on the elevator of a little Berlin hotel:

"This elevator only goes up."

●

OF COURSE, they may answer like the English, who call an elevator a "lift" and object to the American word: "It's true you can elevate something up, but how can you 'elevate' it down?"

Nevertheless, we have known elevators that go down. And when the American people are pressing the "Down" button like mad, it makes them plenty sore to see the price-control elevator shoot upward again and again, all loaded up with big fat men.

●

HERE'S ANOTHER tip on elevators and prices. The elevators in the Senate Office Building in Washington will accommodate anyone. But when a Senator gets in, regardless of where any other passengers may be headed, the elevator is immediately shot in the direction the Senator wants to go.

The 79th Congress pressed the "Up" button, and up went our living costs. If we put the right Senators and Representatives into the next Congress, they can press the "Down " button and get immediate results.

●

ONE FINAL word about price (control) elevators. If you can't get the elevator to take you and your living costs down, it isn't so satisfactory, but you can try going down the stairs on your own motion—by refusing to pay high prices and buying only essentials.

And if the elevator persists in going only up, we'll have to squeeze wages aboard along with the upgoing price-profiteers.

●

NOT TO CHANGE the subject, a recent Elmo Roper opinion poll reveals an appalling ignorance of Congress among the people questioned.

More than 56% of them were unable to name anyone they considered "a good Senator," and more than 76% could think of no example of a "good Representative."

But wipe off that cynical grin, brother. Even larger percentages couldn't think of the names of any "not so good" Senators or Representatives.

Many named Representatives as Senators, and vice versa, or named persons who were never in Congress. And the proportion of "don't know" answers generally was unusally high for an opinion poll.

●

IF THAT poll is representative of the citizens of our democracy, it is small wonder so many members of Congress voted prices up when the people were hollering "down."

Why should they worry about folks who don't even know their names, or who haven't followed their activities in Congress sufficiently to know whether their records are good or bad?

●

SMALL WONDER too that these price-raising members of Congress regard the CIO-PAC as their worst enemy.

For one of PAC's main aims is to make all voters aware, not only of the names, but also of the voting records of their representatives in Congress.

●

IF YOU don't want to be caught with only a vacant look or some bad guesses, when one of those opinion-poll boys knocks at your door, just get hold of the special **CIO NEWS** supplement giving the voting record of your and all other members of Congress.

And, what's more important, when the only conclusive poll rolls around in November, this will help you to know some good members of the next Congress, because you will have helped to put them there.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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TO VETS, NO FRIEND

By IRVING RICHTER

National Legislative Representative, CIO Auto Workers

REP. JOHN RANKIN, Miss. polltaxer, has made a record for himself not only as our all-American witch-hunter; he also claims to be the veterans' best friend. Whenever he is challenged on his work as the chairman of the House veterans' committee, Rankin points to the number of bills which bear his name.

Here is how he gets his name on the bills: Let's take the case of the Rogers bill, which provides specially built cars for amputees and paraplegics (men who have lost the use of their lower limbs through spinal wounds). Congresswoman Rogers (R. Mass.), introduced her bill in April, 1946. She worked hard for its passage. The amputees organized a national committee to push the bill. They sent representatives to conventions of the Auto Workers, the Steelworkers, the Clothing Workers and other CIO Unions, asking and getting support.

But the bill didn't move. So the boys went to Capitol Hill, to lobby The answer was the same as it has been on hundred of other veterans bills: Rankin, committee chairman, refused to call his committee for a meeting on the bill. But the lobbying grew.

Dozens of amputees buttonholed Rankin and other committee members. They enlisted the support of a few veterans organizations, and very active support from the CIO.

Atfer many weeks had passed, a hearing was called. No member seemed hostile, but the committee didn't report out the bill. Finally, in July, Rep. Marcantonio(ALP. N. Y.), after consulting with the amputees' committee and Mrs. Rogers, circulated a discharge petition to take the bill away from Rankin and bring it to the floor for a vote. A total of 175 members of the required 218 soon signed the petition.

Rankin was annoyed, but the other members of his committee pressed for action. On July 26, three months after its introduction, the committee met on the bill. After a long argument, Rep. Pickett (D. Tex.), introduced a compromise—to limit the cars to those amputees who had lost their legs at or above the knee. The committee, accepted the compromise, with Rankin still showing opposition.

Rankin was instructed, however, as committee chairman, to introduce the revised bill. He had it printed with his own name on the revised bill, but added the words "on request" after his name.

Rankin then went to the floor with the bill, asking unanimous consent, in accordance with the wishes of the committee. The session was about to close, and unanimous consent was the only way in which the bill could be brought up without having to go through the rules committee.

There was one exception, by Rep. Whittington (D., Miss.), a close associate of Rankin. Never before, in the memory of old Capitol hands, did he buck the master.

This objection made it necessary to go to the rules committee. Rankin asked this committee in a half-hearted fashion for a rule permitting the Rogers bill to come up. He also asked for rules on six other bills. No rule was given.

Why? the amputees asked various members. The answer, even from some friends of Rankin, was that one man held it up—Rankin.

The veterans weren't ready to give up. We all went to see someone in the Senate, who will have to remain anonymous—a man who isn't a member but who works intimately with the leading Senators. He got Sen. Magnusson (D., Wash.) to tack the bill onto the appropriations measure. It passed the Senate and the House, and was signed by the President.

Amputees at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., and their associates from all parts of the country know who helped them, and who sabotaged their fight. They are burned up at Rankin.

Above all, they are grateful for what the CIO and the Auto Workers did for them.

Veterans Protest

PAY CUT PAY-OFF

PROTESTS mounted this week against the ceilings on wages that veterans can receive during on-the-job training and still receive Government subsistence allowances.

So widspread were the threats of veterans that they would quit apprentice-training that the U. S. Labor Dept. feared a shortage of skilled craftsmen. When ex-GIs learn that they may have to return some of their subsistence allowance a new wave of protests is expected.

Under the GI Bill amendment (S2477) enacted during the closing moments of the 79th Congress, GI on-the-job trainees are limited to $175 a month without dependents, and $200 a month with dependents including subsistence allowances.

Pres. Jacob W. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers this week protested the effect of the law on "thousands of veterans who responded to the invitation of our late Pres. Sidney Hillman to enter the industry" where the new law cut their salaries $25 to $50 monthly.

"It is grossly unfair to ask a veteran with a family to live on a maximum wage of $200 a month, including government subsistence, as a penalty for spending his youth and risking his life in the service of his country," Potofsky said.

The ACW head appealed to members of the union to urge their Senators and Congressmen to amend the law.

The St. Louis CIO, through its executive secretary, Oscar A. Ehrhardt, voiced objections not only to the pay limitation imposed by the GI Bill amendment, but also to the limitation of job training to two years and the failure to impose penalties on employers offering phony on-the-job training.

Thomas A. Andert, chairman and director of organization (CIO Optical Workers Organizing Committee), estimated that 6,000 veterans are affected by the law in the St. Louis area alone. Andert also wrote a letter to President Truman, inviting him to explain to ex-GIs "how much they can benefit by the bill Congress eagerly passed and you just as eagerly signed."

Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the Natl. CIO, Veterans Committee, immediately following enactment of the law announced the intention of the CIO to seek elimination of its objectionable provisions."

At least three months will be required to cut or increase subsistence allowances to veterans in education and training, necessitated by the changes in the GI Bill, the Veterans Administration announced this week.

Veterans can arrange adjustments sooner by making special requests to VA regional offices handling their training.

The limitation applies to veterans whether they are earning money outside while going to school or earning wages in apprentice or on-the-job training.

VA has set up procedures for making necessary changes without delaying the mailing of subsistence checks to veterans.

For at least three months, perhaps longer, veterans will get the same amount they have been getting in the past.

Enclosed in the Aug. 31, Sept. 30 and Oct. 31 checks mailed to veterans will be a notice from VA describing the changes in the GI Bill and warning each veteran that he may later have to return some of the money he is receiving in subsistence allowance during this interim period.

The same notice asks each veteran to give his training officer or regional office, not later than Nov. 5, a statement of his earnings during August, September and October. Veterans are warned that further checks will be delayed until this notice is received, so they should be sure to meet the Nov. 5 date.

After veterans have turned in this notice, VA will start making adjustments in any subsistence allowances that require changes. If the veteran need to refund to the government any money they have received in August, September and October checks they will be notified of the amount, but no time limit will be set for returning this money.

LOW-WAGE JOBS GO BEGGING

PREDICTING that there will be three million unemployed veterans by December, the Veterans Administration in its current monthly analysis this week called for a positive placement program for veterans offering jobs paying more than 65c an hour.

The VA Research Service in the analysis estimated that there are 1.67 million unemployed veterans and that the unemployment rate for veterans, as measured by the ratio of unemployed veterans to all veterans in the labor force, is about three times the non-veteran rate. The VA blamed the low pay offered veterans as one of the reasons for the high unemployment rate.

Statistics in the VA survey bolstered the need for the 65-cent minimum wage law are:

The lower limit of jobs listed by the U. S. Employment Service during July for unskilled or trainee men workers was less than 65c an hour in more than one-half of the 92 major labor market areas. The pay in these jobs, the survey pointed out, is "approximately equivalent on a weekly basis to the readjustment allowance ($20 a week for 52 weeks) plus 'the cost of going to work'."

"In eight areas, most of which are in the South, the highest wage offered for such labor (unskilled) did not exceed 65c an hour," the survey declared.

VA statisticians also showed that 28% of all jobs listed for men by the USES in April in all skilled classifications paid less than 65c an hour, and that in the retail and wholesale trade one-third of the jobs offered by USES paid less than 65c an hour.

VACATION PAY WON

Two more firms, the Sharon, Pa., Works of the Natl. Malleable & Steel Casting Co. and the Moltrop Steel Products Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., this week agreed to give veterans their vacation pay during the year they return to work. Both firms are covered by contracts with the CIO Steelworkers.

It took a decision by an arbitrator, Judge John P. Egan of the Allegheny County, Pa., Courts, to get vacation time at the Sharon Works, while a written agreement did the trick at the Beaver Falls concern.

Among other firms that have agreed to give vacation pay to veterans are Crucible Steel with plants in Syracuse, N. Y., Harrison, N. J., and Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Florence Stove Co., Gardner, Mass.

CIO GIVES LOWDOWN BY RADIO

QUESTIONS of three veterans about on-the-job training were answered last Sunday by Meyer Bernstein, representative of the CIO Veterans Committee, in a Mutual network broadcast.

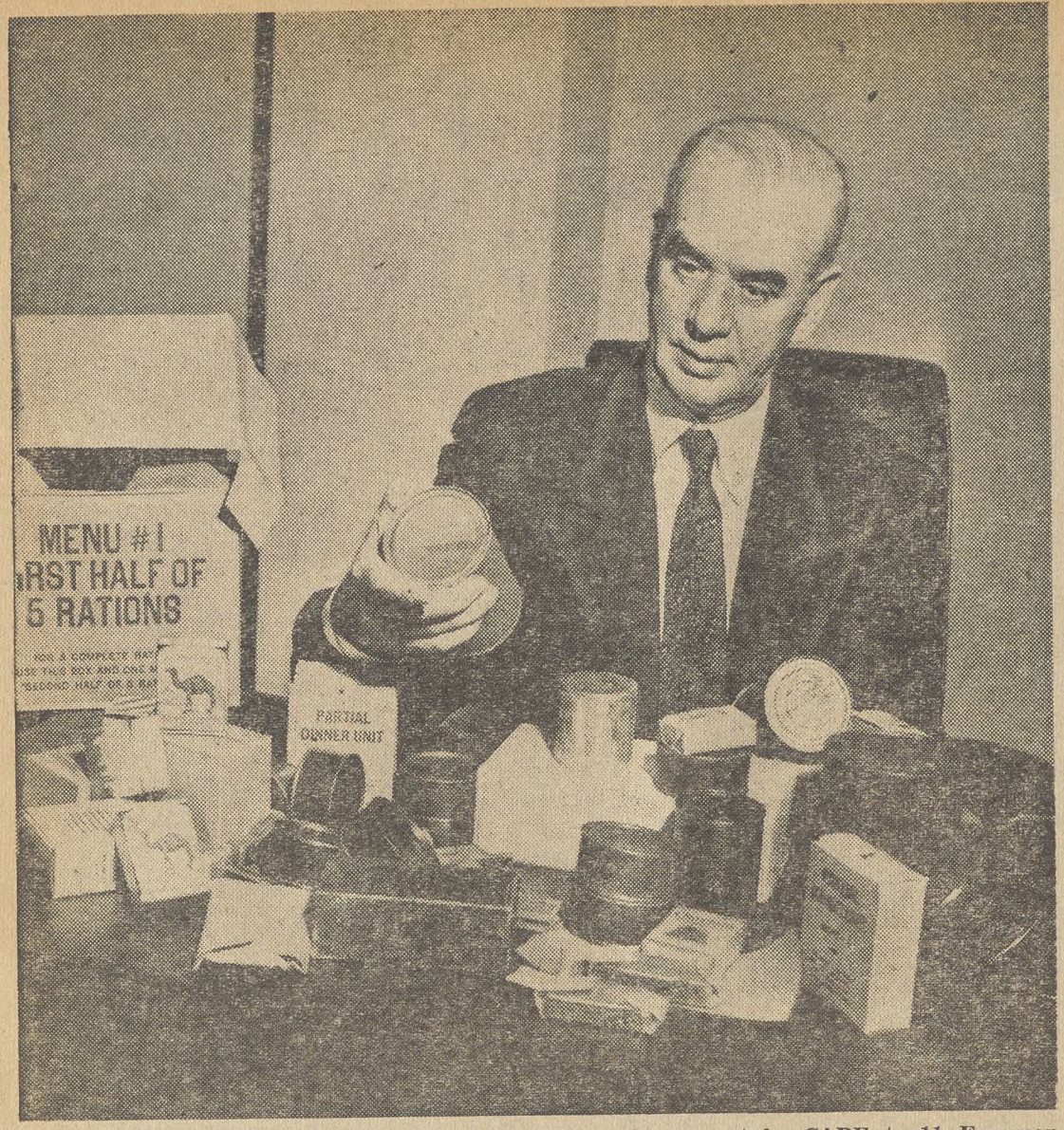
Replying to a veteran who feared that he would not have a job anyway if business conditions are not good when he finishes his on-the-job training program, Bernstein declared the "very training for a job is better assurance for a firm to be able to allay future business set-backs."

Bernstein warned veterans against phony on-the-job training, telling them that if employers refused to put the training on a legitimate basis they should quit because the VA will cut off their subsistence allowances as soon as they learn about the racket.

The CIO veterans' representative expressed faith that the new amendments to the GI Bill would eliminate most of the rackets, but struck out strongly against the provision limiting income to $175 a month for veterans without dependents and $200 to veterans with dependents, including subsistence allowances.

VA'S LABOR POLICY

The Veterans Administration this week advised its employes that they have the right to join unions of their own choosing, and invited representatives of several unions to advise VA in solving personnel problems. The CIO United Public Workers was among the unions consulted by VA personnel officers before the circular was prepared.



1 CIO President Murray examines one of the food packages sent by CARE to 11 European countries, with delivery guaranteed. Murray placed an order for 11 packages, to needy trade unionists in each of the 11 nations.

2 CARE packages contain 29 pounds of food and other needed items. This Austrian longshoreman lends a hand at CARE headquarters, in Vienna.

3 Children of St. Mary's Orphanage in Pudy, near Warsaw, Poland, get only 1,200 calories worth of food a day. CARE packages contain 40,000 calories. Included are: pre-cooked meats, preserved butter, evaporated milk, sugar, cocoa and coffee beverage powders, candy bars—and soap and cigarettes.

SO THE HUNGRY SHALL BE FED

STARVATION and undernourishment in Europe are problems for all the world. For $15 you can guarantee that some family in one of 11 European countries will get 40,000 calories of food.

The $15 will buy a 49-pound package containing 29 pounds of food, a bit of soap and a few cigarettes. It will be provided by the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe Inc. (CARE), a non-profit, government approved organization formed by 25 labor, religious, cooperative and welfare agencies. CIO is a member through participation of the CIO Community Services Commtitee.

CARE guarantees delivery of each package or the money is refunded. Deliveries are made from local ware houses in Europe and a signed receipt is mailed back to the purchaser in the U. S.

Red tape is virtually eliminated. CARE packages are duty-free, ration-free and tax-free.

Total cost of $15 covers delivery to Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the American and British zones of Germany or all of Berlin. Residents in the Soviet sector of Berlin take delivery in the American sector.

Orders should be mailed to CARE, 50 Broad St., N. Y. 4, N. Y.

LABOR DAY — 1946

Labor Day Message

By PHILIP MURRAY
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations

ON this second Labor Day since the ending of war hostilities, American labor recognizes the meager progress made toward the attainment of our nation's post-war goals.

The American people, in recognition of this fact, must prepare to secure that lasting peace and international cooperation envisaged by our war president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and buttress their efforts to secure, through progressive social legislation, an expanding economy that will attain the goals which the people have been consistently endeavoring to achieve.

Labor, through the World Federation of Trade Unions, must exercise its influence against aggressive imperialism in foreign affairs wherever it is found to be practiced by any country.

Labor has noted the derelictions of Congress in failing to measure up to its responsibilities, and the favors which it has extended profiteers at the expense of the common people. The take-home pay of American workers was drastically cut following the conclusion of hostilities.

The CIO took the lead in the fight to obtain American living standards and the mass purchasing power necessary for a stabilized and expanding economy. But since that time profiteers have destroyed the balance sought by the CIO between wages and prices by securing unjustified price increases to swell already spectacular earnings.

Congress loaned its support to profiteers by almost completely wrecking the Price Control Act. The resulting inflation has cut equally into the real wages of the American workers and into the savings and purchasing power of all sections of our people. It threatens still worse disaster to our national welfare.

It is also true that the reactionary majority of Congress has defeated or sidetracked nearly all progressive social measures urgently needed for the welfare and prosperity of the American people.

It has failed to pass legislation for housing, health, a permanent FEPC, an adequate minimum wage, expanded social security, and a real full employment program, and it has allowed the poll tax to continue to mock our democracy by denying the right to vote to ten million American Citizens.

On this Labor Day the labor movement must resolve to rise to its full responsibilities, taking the lead to bring our country back to the true path of progress.

The CIO, for its part, has engaged in a great organizing campaign to bring the benefits of unionism to unorganized workers in the South and other parts of the country.

It will use its rapidly growing strength to combat inflation by mobilizing consumers to resist higher prices; by demanding the vigorous enforcement of remaining controls, and by calling for government, industry and labor to plan joint measures to meet the growing need of the people.

The Political Action Committee of the CIO will also mobilize the efforts of its members, and seek the cooperation of all forward-looking Americans, to educate the public on the vital issues of the day and the voting records of their representatives; to encourage all eligible voters to go to the polls and vote; and to secure the election of members of Congress who will enact progressive legislation to meet the people's needs.

The CIO will intensify its efforts to secure a voice for labor in the councils of the United Nations, and to promote ever closer friendship, understanding and cooperation between the people of all nations.

FUTURE GOOD --TRUMAN

CITING the fact that "the largest part of reconversion has been accomplished, and much of the credit for the job done goes to the workers of this great Union . . .," President Harry S. Truman told American workers in his Labor Day Message that "we can look into the future today with confidence, but not with tranquility.

"We still have a big job to do, and a long way to go, to assure the domestic prosperity and international understanding necessary to prevent depressions and war. But we can do it . . ."

The President went on to say that "Labor, perhaps more than any other group, has consistently supported the objectives set forth in Franklin D. Roosevelt's memorable "Economic Bill of Rights." We must now move forward to full achievement of those objectives: useful and remunerative jobs for all; incomes high enough to provide adequate food, clothing and recreation; freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopoly; adequate health protection; more effective social security measures; and educational opportunity for all.

"Labor too has been in the forefront of the battle to end intolerance and wipe out bigotries of race, creed and color.

"I salute the hosts of labor for their magnificent job in wartime and in the beginnings of peace, and urge them on to further efforts in behalf of the rights and dignity of mankind."

KROLL URGES LABOR P-ACTION

CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll, in his Labor Day message told America's workers that "On this Labor Day, 1946, American labor has the greatest opportunity and yet is confronted with the most serious challenge in its history."

Pointing out that "the deepest desire of the workers, together with all the comon men and women of our land is for a stable peace in the world and a secure and plentiful America," Kroll warned that "against the people's program are arrayed the powerful forces of reaction, who today are battling to maintain the privileges of the few at the expense of the many.

"They must be defeated," he continued, "or our nation will take the path that inevitably leads from false prosperity to unemployment and want, economic crisis, international conflict, and a third and more terrible war.

"Labor's 1946 political tasks are clear.

FROM OVERSEAS

To PHILIP MURRAY

On the occasion of Labor Day, the Central Committee of the Polish trade unions as representative of the United Trade Movement sends to you on behalf of two million members its brotherly greetings and thanks for American trade unions' help to the Polish people and working class.

PRESIDENT KAZIMIERZ WITASZEWSKI,
GEN. SEC. KAZIMIERZ RUSINEK.

On occasion of American Labor Day extend on behalf of the Chinese Association of Labor our admiration toward your magnificent contribution for fighting for world peace and protecting human rights and our expectation of a thorough realization of democratic international labor movement and free trade unionism.

CHU HSUEH-FAN, PRES. CAL.

GOVT. OFFICIALS LAUD LABOR

GOVERNMENT officials in their Labor Day messages this week, hailed the growth and contributions of the American labor movement and set out the tasks which face labor in the coming year.

SEC. OF COMMERCE, HENRY A. WALLACE, declared that "the American people can be proud of the great achievements of the working people of this country in helping to win the war and in bringing us so far along the road to full peacetime production.

"However," said Wallace, "we must look ahead to the difficult problems that face us. We need—and must have—a Congress that will cooperate with the President's Economic Advisory Council in doing whatever is necessary to maintain full employment and avert disastrous depressions. We must have a Congress that will extend social security provisions to all American workers and provide for job security at a decent annual wage.

"The world is on the march toward a real democracy that will make the good life possible for all men. At this critical point in history the working people of America must make sure that our country . . . chooses the road to abundance and shows the world what dynamic democracy can do."

Pointing to the "disputes" and "disagreements" during the reconversion period, **LABOR SEC. SCHWELLENBACH** declared that "It is good for all of us that labor has preserved its strength through this trying year."

Lashing out at labor's critics who "say that organized labor's motives are selfish, that its aims are not directed toward the common good," Schwellenbach asserted that if he believed that charge he "would not be Secretary of Labor."

The Secretary reminded American labor that it will be "called upon to help meet the threat of spiraling prices. Make your answer an open invitation," he said, "to a period of industrial stability and peak production — with adequate price and rent controls. Such a policy will permit no sacrifice of gains already won and no abandonment of future claims."

Florida's liberal **SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER** told American labor that "it must be on guard against the same forces which we conquered in World War II. For you can be sure," the Senator continued, "they will keep on trying until the democratic groups, including our labor organizations, have whipped them thoroughly and finally."

Striking sharply at the 79th Congress which "fed crumbs to labor at the table of legislation," the fighting Congressman warned labor that "These . . . are hard times. With legalized inflation, rising prices, many workers with substandard wages, inadequate social security and assistance, scarcity of housing, manufacturers' strikes, the threat of an impending depression, international peace problems, labor has its task cut out.

"I am sure that labor, when put to the test will win out in the long run. I have faith," concluded the Senator, "in the democratic and freedom-loving forces of American labor."

CHURCHES BACK LABOR AIMS

"A GREATER sense of world fellowship and a passion for freedom which will embrace all men" was called for by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in its annual Labor Day message.

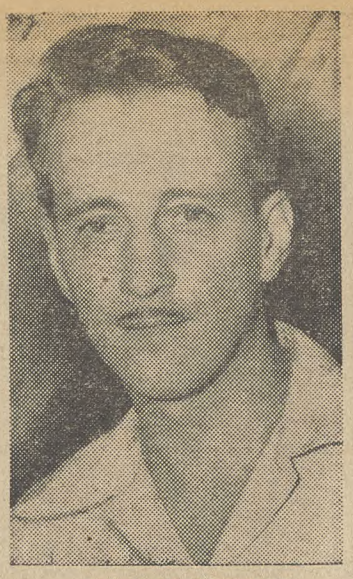
The message asserted that an "annual income adequate for a worthy standard of living, the provision of decent housing and assured medical care . . . the wider distribution of property, and income and power . . . is indispensable to the realization of the common good."

Saluting the progress of unions, the Council told American labor that "the Social Ideals of the Churches have affirmed since the early years of this century the right of workers to organize freely into unions of their own choosing.

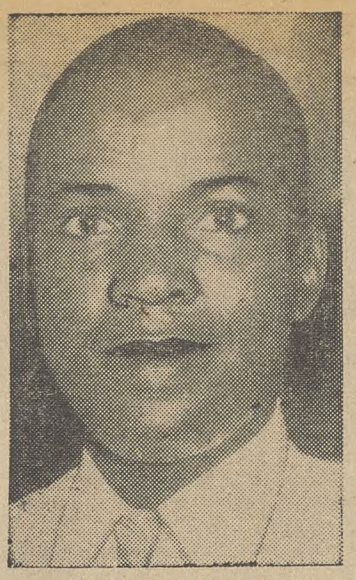
"There still are millions of workers to whom the benefits of trade unionism have never been extended," said the church group, and it urged that workers, particularly in agriculture, be extended the protections of organized labor.

"Strong encouragement is due labor organizations" concluded the Council, "in their efforts to improve the general welfare of their members through such activities as workers' education, child-care programs, family case work and personal counseling; also in their activities reflecting a social concern beyond labor's immediate interest."

GUILLERMO ROJAS
Chairman, Atlantic Chapter



EDWARD CHERESH
UPW Regional Director



EDWARD GASKIN
Chairman, Teachers Chapter

'BIG DITCH' WORKERS GO CIO

A spectacular organizing drive in the Panama Canal Zone has brought over 17,000 U. S. Government employes who work for the Panama Canal into the ranks of the CIO Public Workers. The new "Big Ditch" local is the largest in the union.

Spearheaded by Len Goldsmith, Director of Education, the campaign resulted in an agreement with the government providing for bargaining rights, grievance machinery, economic improvements, dues collection machinery and many other benefits.

For the first time in 40 years, the workers in the Canal Zone, who have been the victims of outrageous racial and economic discrimination, have a voice in determining their own working conditions.

The newly established local voted unanimously to support the policies of the CIO union, including the policy of not asserting the right to strike against the government.

Organization was first started on May 2, under the leadership of Edward Cheresh, an American pharmacist employed in the Zone. It grew rapidly and on July 4 the union held a stimulating rally of over 4,000 workers which was addressed by the President of the Republic of Panama, Enrique Jimanez.

An application for a Public Workers' charter was made and Goldsmith flew down to Panama to assist in setting up the new local.

On July 28, the union was chartered as Local 713 and over 10,000 members on the Pacific side attended a mass rally at the largest stadium in Panama to witness the ceremonies. The following night the charter was presented on the Atlantic side where 6,000 members turned out.

Membership in the newly chartered local includes such diverse groups as teachers, hotel and restaurant workers, locomotive engineers, nurses, doctors, salesgirls, painters, machinists, street cleaners, power plant workers, truck drivers, bookkeepers, etc.

There is no private industry in the Canal Zone and as a result all workers came under the jurisdiction of the Public Workers.

Important gains have been secured for the workers thus far in negotiations with Joseph H. Mahaffey, Governor of the Canal Zone. The governor has indicated that he is sympathetic towards eliminating the terms "silver" and "gold," used as a local form of "jimcrowism."

The governor opposed a 40c minimum wage but agreed that a committee of department heads would study and revise all wage scales in the Zone in light of the union's proposals. He did accede to the principle of equal pay for equal work, to establish wage scales with automatic progressions and to curtail the power of foremen over wages.

A compromise settlement over the voluntary check-off of union dues was worked out whereby the Union would establish dues collection tables on pay day at the pay windows. In addition, union stewards would be given time off with pay to collect dues.

Although past practice has been to limit tenancy in the Canal Zone to government agencies only, the governor agreed to lease for a token rental three buildings, strategically located, for union headquarters. He further granted permission for all employes who are designated as international representatives or business agents to be given leaves of absence from government service without pay and be permitted to live in government quarters on the Zone and to patronize the government commissaries where Canal Zone employes buy all necessary supplies.

Finally the governor agreed to the setting up of a retirement system and the establishment of a labor-management housing committee which would present a program of priority for housing, such a program to be the subject of collective bargaining between the union's housing committee and the Chief Quartermaster of the Canal Zone.

Public Workers' president, Abram Flaxer, named Edward Cheresh as Regional Director for the union in the Canal Zone and also designated Joseph G. Milwood and Guillermo Rojas as Field Representatives. The Local has elected four business agents and plans to add eight more to the staff within the next few weeks.

At present the local has over 1,600 stewards who have formed a steward's council which meets weekly on a chapter basis.

Len Goldsmith, CIO Public Workers official addressing a mass meeting of 10,000 union members at Olympic Stadium in Panama City.

WORLD LABOR ROUNDUP

THE GREEK government is terrorizing workers by repressive measures which "keep alive the constant danger of civil war," it was charged this week by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

In a memorandum to all Peace Conference delegates in Paris, the WFTU asked them to send a commission to intervene against reported Greek government activities designed to promote the vote for return of King George in a referendum scheduled for Sept. 1.

★ ★ ★

THE WFTU Executive Bureau meeting, set for Sept. 16 at Washington, D. C., has been postponed until Sept. 20 to allow several members to attend the Intl. Labor Organization's Montreal parley, CIO Pres. Philip Murray was informed this week by Louis Saillant, WFTU secretary.

Four WFTU leaders involved in both meetings are: Leon Jouhaux, Lombardo Toledano, Chu Hsueh Fan and E. Kupers.

★ ★ ★

THE REASON for fighting in China is "very simple," reports Allied Labor News from Yenan. "Chiang insists on sending his troops and secret police to rule by armed dictatorship. The local peasants all over North China and Manchuria resist this, demanding the right to elect their local and provincial governments and appoint their local police—rights similar to those in America.

"The reason that Chiang objects to these demands is also simple. Government in China has always been a game of graft and looting. Chiang wants the right to loot these areas, to put it bluntly. He wants to send soldiers to take the crops at will. He wants to appoint all the local officials and take the graft."

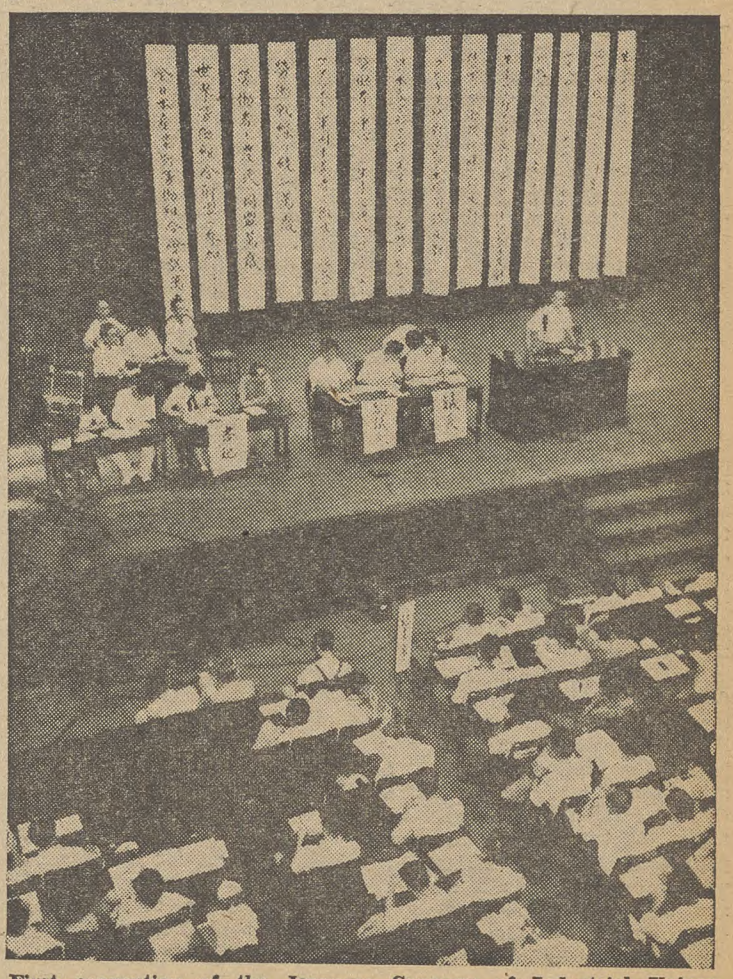
★ ★ ★

A NEW appeal to American workers to help halt intervention by "American reactionaries" in the Chinese civil war was sent this week by trade union leaders of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border region, ALN reports. The appeal was similar to those already sent by Shanghai workers and by leaders of the Chinese Assn. of Labor.

★ ★ ★

IN TOKYO, the Congress of Japanese Industrial Unions, representing a reported 1,600,000 workers, held its first constitutional convention. The constitution, adopted unanimously by 1,049 delegates, sets forth as aims the 40-hour week, unemployment insurance and the elimination of "colonial" working conditions.

The CIU is opposing a labor bill before the Japanese Diet, chiefly because it provides for a compulsory 30-day "cooling-off" period before strikes and prohibits strikes by government and utility workers.



First convention of the Japanese Congress of Industrial Unions, which met in Tokyo this week. Note the banners in the background.

New sound film strip, "The Man in a Cage," opens with scenes of cave men practicing intolerance.

The film shows how Columbus, an Italian sailor, with a crew of many nationalities discovered America.

The United States contains all races, religions and nationalities. This has helped to make us great.

We still have some people with prehistoric attitudes who are suspicious of those who are different.

George T. Guernsey, Assistant Director of Education, CIO, (left) teaches two CIO students at Antioch College how to run a sound, film-strip machine. Adual speed motor on this machine makes it possible to play regular phonograph records as well as radio transcriptions.

LOOK 'N LEARN WITH CIO

"MAN in the Cage," a new two-color sound film strip which is being distributed by the CIO Dept. of Research & Education, indicates what can be done in using visual techniques to fight discrimination.

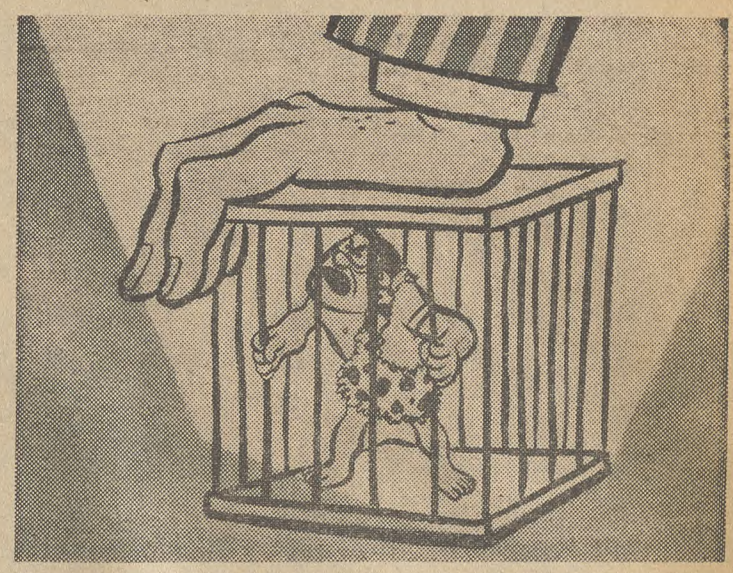
The film strip, made by United Film Productions, Hollywood, has been highly praised by George L. P. Weaver of the CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee. "I hope that the 'Man in the Cage' will be used widely by CIO locals and that it will be followed by a full discussion of the problem," he said.

This is one of the six sound film strips available on a rental or a purchase basis from the Film Division, CIO Dept. of Research & Education. In order to promote the use of sound film strips in CIO, the Education Dept. is making available to CIO locals for $200 a kit of materials including a new sound film strip machine which can handle an audience of 500 people, six new sound film strips, a PAC recording on the minimum wage featuring Gregory Peck, and two albums of union songs.

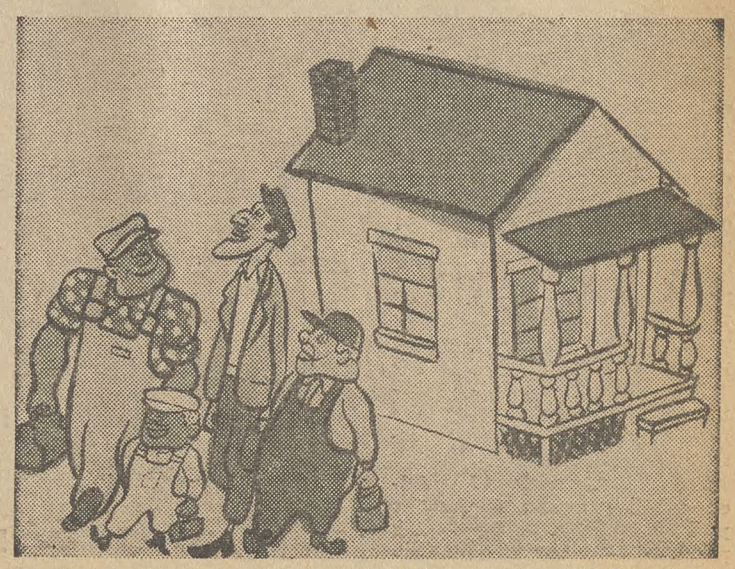
The film strip machine will play both victrola speed and transcription speed, which makes it extremely useful for union educational work. The film strips included in the kit of materials are as follows: "Man in the Cage," "Guaranteed Wages the Year Round," (the new annual wage CIO film strip), "Saga of 666" and "Svenson's Seniority," both made by the CIO Auto Workers; "X Marks the Spot," a film strip on political action work, and "Up and Atom," a film strip emphasizing the need for civilian control of atomic energy.

CIO discussion guides are being prepared for each film strip and will be mailed to those purchasing the kit.

"Sound film strips, professionally produced, can be as valuable in union education work as sound movies and are much cheaper to produce," Kermit Eby, director of CIO Research & Education, pointed out.



During the war President Roosevelt established the FEPC by executive order and put "prejudice in a cage."



Workers today support the passage of a permanent FEPC—one step in building a better world.

BIGGEST NLRB POLL ON

FIFTY thousand Northern Calif., cannery workers were voting in the biggest NLRB election ever held west of the Mississippi and the biggest in the U. S. since 1941 as the CIO NEWS went to press.

The contest was between the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers, the AFL Teamster-backed Cannery Workers and no union.

Several months ago FTA won a large majority over the AFL in an NLRB election, but failed by 63 votes to win a majority over the AFL and "independent." The Teamsters took that as a signal to sign back-door agreements with the canners.

The power of the Northern Calif. Processors and Growers Assn. and the Bank of America was shown during the later stages of the FTA campaign when the Station KGO and the American Broadcasting Co. barred CIO Pres. Murray and CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey from speaking over the San Francisco station.

Contract demands for a 15c hourly wage increase, time and one-half pay for overtime work, and other cannery wage demands were raised this week a few days before the election by FTA Pres. Donald Henderson.

In a letter to the Calif. Processors & Growers, Henderson asked for immediate negotiations following the NLRB elections in the northern California canneries.

Wage demands, in addition to the 15c raise and overtime pay, after 40 hours, included a 20% increase in piece rates, with a minimum of 98.5c an hour guaranteed; a night shift bonus; changes in the bracket system, and establishment of grievance machinery.

BITTNER HAILS LABOR DAY

Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee this week urged working people to observe Labor Day by pledging to "devote all their strength and intelligence to those things that will bring economic justice to every section of our land."

Bittner said in a pre-Labor Day statement that the CIO "is proud of its wonderful record in behalf of humanity in 1946. Never in the history of any labor organization in this or any other country has so much genuine progress been made . . . ."

SELLY REELECTED

Pres. Joseph Selly of the CIO American Communications Assn. was reelected over his opponent, former Vice Pres. Harold Taylor, by a vote of 3,371 to 2,817, according to results of a referendum made public this week. Organization Dir. Joseph Kehoe defeated incumbent Josephine Timms in the race for secretary-treasurer by a vote of 3,056 to 2,978.

CIO-BAITERS EXPOSED

DIRECTOR Van A. Bittner of the CIO Southern Organizing Committee this week declared that charges by employers and the AFL that the CIO is a communistic organization are "manufactured out of the whole cloth."

"This campaign," Bittner said in Atlanta, "is used solely for the purpose of confusing real Americans regarding the purpose of the CIO in organizing the unorganized workers of the South and other sections of our country."

Declaring his personal opposition to communism, Bittner pointed out that CIO takes into membership all workers in an industry, and "if the employers have hired a few communists they naturally are apt to become members of the CIO."

"Everybody who wants to treat this question fairly," Bittner said, "knows full well that the CIO is an American institution made up of millions of common people who are just folks like the rest of Americans.

"The overwhelming majority of CIO members belong to the Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Lutheran, Jewish and other faiths, yet none of our enemies would say the CIO is a Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Lutheran or Jewish organization."

Bittner accused the AFL of joining with "non-union employers who are enemies of organized labor" in a campaign of red-baiting, and pointed out that the CIO, in contrast, is devoting its energies to organizing the unorganized.

FOR UNITED ACTION

Support to the Sailors Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers International Union and recommendation for a concerted national program of action by all maritime unions to set aside the recent ruling of the Wage Stabilization Board against SUP, SIU and Marine Firemen wage increases was voted this week by the CIO Committee for Maritime Unity.

BLUMBERG ADVANCED

Hyman Blumberg, state chairman of the American Labor Party and a vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, this week was elected executive vice-president of the clothing union in a series of changes in the union's executive board made necessary by recent deaths among the top leadership of the organization.

August Bellanca, head of the Amalgamated's Italian department, was elected a vice-president by the board as were Mrs. Bessie Hillman of New York, widow of the late Sidney Hillman, ACW president, and Anthony Froise of Passaic, N. J.

Blumberg, an ACW founder, has participated in the struggles and achievements in the clothing industry for more than 45 years.

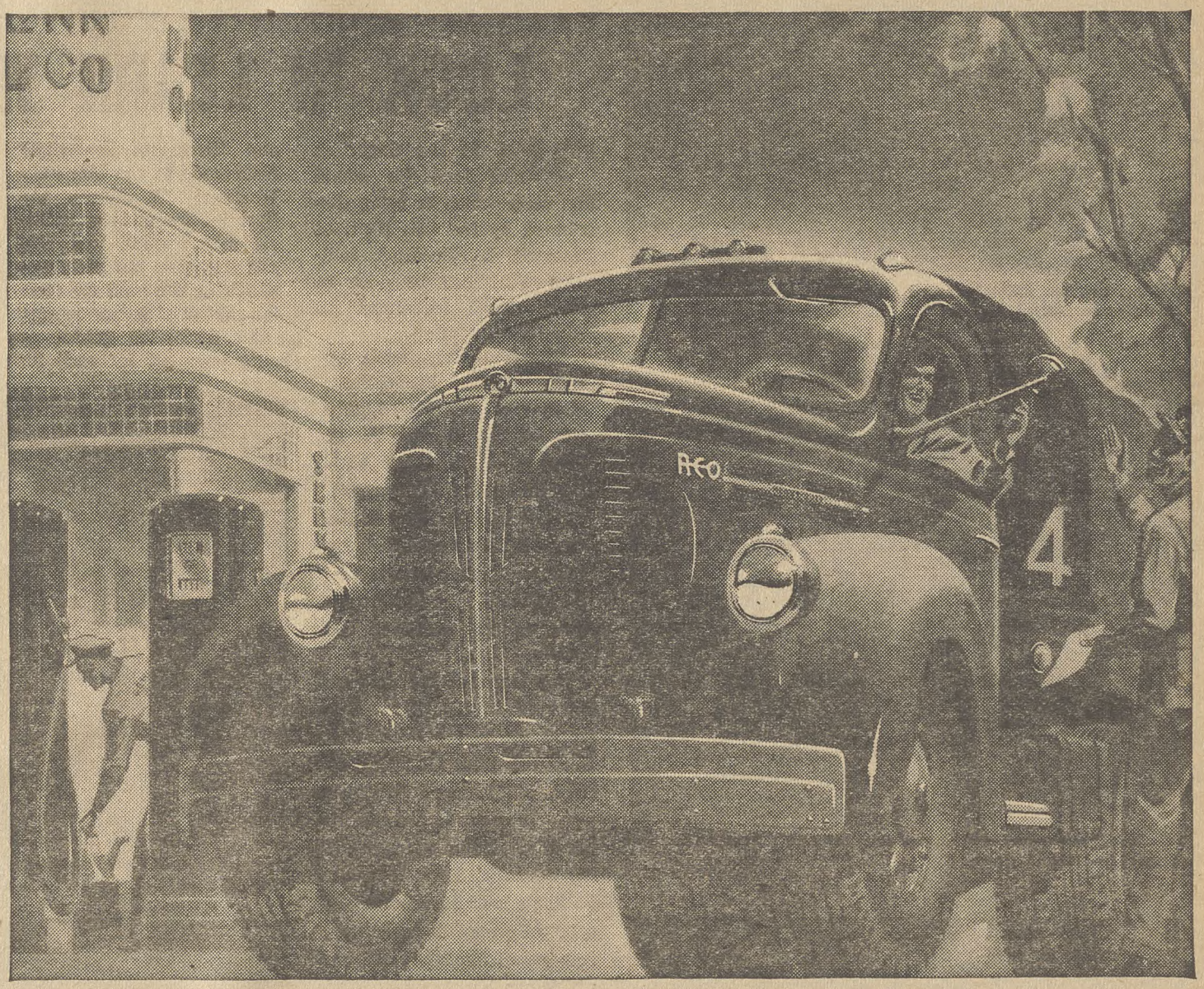
PACKINGHOUSE STRIKE LOOMS

After two weeks of negotiations without progress, the United Packinghouse Workers-CIO announced this week that it had filed 30-day strike notices against the Big Four packers, Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy.

UPW Pres. Ralph Helstein, in announcing the action, declared that filing of the notices did not necessarily mean a strike will occur, but if the packers continue to refuse proper consideration to union demands, the workers will have no other alternative.

"To date," Helstein said, "the packers' proposals would deprive the union of all forms of security while at the same time imposing penalties designed to destroy the union. These proposals, in addition to taking away many benefits previously enjoyed, actually reduce the workers' income."

Packinghouse workers, he pointed out, are among the lowest paid in industry. A fact-finding panel last February found the average wage in the Big Four packing plants to be 96c hourly.



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ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley, Cleveland, reports: Seagrave Plant, Columbus, Ohio, employes voted four to one in favor of the UAW-CIO as the bargaining agent. Intl. Rep. James Desmond conducted the drive.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., advises: Oneida Products Limited, Canastota, N. Y., UAW-CIO 117, no union 73. UAW Rep. Francis O'Mealia was in charge.

Michael Livoda, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Denver, reports: Bay Oil Refinery Co., Denver, CIO Oil Workers 25, AFL 1. Much credit for this victory is due Harry Costilow, a member of Local 477, OWIU-CIO, assisted by the CIO Office. Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. Wagon Wheel Gap, Colorado, USA-CIO received 24 out of 30 eligible to vote in a cross-check.

Local 231, UOPWA-CIO announces: Foster D. Snell Laboratories, New York City, CIO 18, against 7.

Victor Ulivitch, Acting. CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, reports: Progressive Quaker City Life Ins. Co., Philadelphia, UOPWA-CIO 6, against 2; Keystone Watch Case Division, Riverside Metal Co., Riverside, N. J., UERMWA-CIO 33, against 9; Suckle Electronic Co., Philadelphia, UERMWA-CIO 36, against 16.

John C. Lawson, Sec.-Treas., Stone & Allied Products Workers, CIO, reports: Bedford Milling Co., Everett, Pa., CIO 15, no union 7.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE reports following victories:

Green Lumber Co., Laurel, Miss., IWA-CIO 332, AFL 113, no union 21; Bailey Lumber Co., Laurel, Miss., IWA-CIO 51, no union 14; Continental Turpentine and Wood Products Co., Laurel, Miss., IWA-CIO 51, no union 13; Tennessee Marble Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., CIO Stone & Alied Products Workers 43, Dist. 50, UMWA, 9. Southern Cotton Oil Co., Dublin, Ga., CIO-MMSW 19, no union 1; Caine Steel Co., Memphis, Tenn., USA-CIO 27, no union 9; Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., Mountain Pine, Ark., IWA-CIO 260, no union 143; Arkansas Fertilizer Co. Little Rock, Ark., CIO 45, no union 11.

Tensas Cooperage Co., Sondheimer, La., CIO 59, against 2; Sondheimer Lumber Co., Sondheimer, La., CIO 19, against 1; Chesapeake Box & Lumber Corporation's two plants, one in So. Norfolk, Va., and one in Portsmouth, Va., both are small plants and voted as one unit resulting in IWA-CIO 37, no union 1. IWA local business agent Rossela Sesmons and CIO Org. Com. Field Rep. Earl Davis handled this campaign.

By mutual consent of the Steelworkers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the CIO National Office established a local industrial union set-up among the Westinghouse Electric employes, in Buffalo, N. Y., and as a result of this arrangement CIO Regional Director Hugh Thompson advises the results of the NLRB election, as follows: CIO, 547 Machinists, 291. Congratulations to all participating!

CIO Reg. Dir. Jos. M. Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: Picardy Mills, Inc., Scranton, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 74, no union 15; Double Woven Corp. Scranton, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 69, no union 13. Rep. Wm. B. McCaig was in charge of this campaign.

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Reg. Dir. reports following additional victories: Randall plant, Cincinnati, Ohio, CIO 89, against 66. On August 23 the local won an election at the Western Auto Warehouse in Cincinnati. Intl. Reps. Lewis Strickland and Wm. Beckham were in charge assisted by business representatives of Local 647, Brothers Al Busch and Jerry Maxie.

Cleveland's largest amalgamated UAW-CIO Local 217 won collective bargaining rights in Ferrotherm Co. and Falcon Mfg. Co. both in Cleveland. The employes of Ferrotherm Co gave CIO a unanimous vote. Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat was in charge.

A meeting was held in Chicago on August 28 of International Union representatives, representatives of the state and city council, together with the writer. An agreement was arrived at to coordinate all CIO forces on political activity. Every one of our affiliates pledged itself to go down the line on voluntary contributions. Similar conferences will be held in Cleveland. The foundation is being laid in Chicago for further cooperation, based upon mutual understanding and trust.

LABOR DAY, 1946! Labor, on this day, should be aware of its enemies; we should endeavor to follow the policies enunciated by President Murray. Unity at this time is particularly essential if CIO is to continue to be the leading, progressive movement in America and if we are to continue to expand our membership and bring to the workers we have the honor to represent, the things to which they are rightfully entitled, but which in the main is denied them to which they are rightfully entitled, but which in the main is denied them because of the present reactionary Congress.

CIO is strong only when its membership is strong and it is our duty to rededicate ourselves to the principles of preserving and expanding our great movement. Remember political action is a part of the program of CIO. Can you say to yourself on this Labor Day, 1946, that you are making your contribution to the principles of CIO?

LEONARD ON LABOR DEPT. BOARD

Vice Pres. Richard T. Leonard, of the CIO Auto Workers, was appointed this week to the Labor Dept.'s Labor-Management Advisory Committee. Leonard replaces former Vice Pres. Richard T. Frankensteen of the Auto Workers. The committee, composed of eight members, was formed a year ago to study and recommend means of strengthening the Conciliation Service.

NMU SIGNS SIX CARRIERS

RESISTANCE of the Great Lake carriers was definitely broken this week by the CIO Natl. Maritime Union when it signed agreements with four more ship owners, bringing the total number of agreements to six.

These pacts fulfilled the objective of the strike by ending the 56-hour work week through providing a 48-hour week at sea, 44 hours when in port and 40 during layups and fitouts.

Companies that signed up this week are Cleveland Tankers, Great Lakes Tankers, Lake Tankers, Inc., and Gulf Oil Co. Standard Oil Co. and Bethlehem Transportation Co. entered into agreements last week.

Negotiations also were held this week with Ford Motor Co., Nicholson Transit Co. and Texas Oil, and more than half of the 17 struck companies have asked for reopening of negotiations.

Violence flared in Detroit and Cleveland, where NMU officials say two ships officers fired on strikers. Police in both cities shrugged off the incidents, saying that no harm was meant even though at Detroit police found a gun after the NMU had brought charges against the officer.

Duluth where a score of pick ets were injured by police last week was silent this week after unions had warned that a recurrence of violence would result in a city-wide strike. A CIO-AFL coordinating committee has demanded that city officials call an open meeting to place responsibility for the attack on the picket line.

Meanwhile, a sworn affidavit by Nicholas Romano supported the contention of NMU officials that the AFL Seamen's International Union was engaging in scab herding. Romano told how he and 14 others, under the impression they were going to work on an organized ship, were flown from N. Y. City to Detroit, where they were taken to the SIU Hall, and later were transferred to Toledo where they were escorted by police through picket lines to the S.S.W. Pollock. When he realized that the ship was struck, Romano left it, he declared.

STRIKE 8½ MONTHS OLD

By SYLVIA COHEN

THE eight and one-half months in which Phelps-Dodge fabricating plants have stood idle in Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Elizabeth, N. J., have not loosened the company's hand on its fat pocketbook.

This notorious corporation, which focused the attention of the entire nation on the brutal methods employed by industry to beat down the demands of its workers for decent working conditions has carried its vicious anti-union position into the conference room.

Phelps-Dodge was forced to begin talks with the CIO Electrical and Machine Workers when the entire labor movement of New Jersey was aroused at the wounding of a UE war veteran and father of four children by one of the Murder Inc. gunmen employed as a scab by Phelps-Dodge. The company had previously refused all offers of government mediation.

Basic demands of the strikers include an 18½ cent increase, settlement of contract issues on paid holidays, vacations, overtime and union shop which has been pending for two years.

Phelps-Dodge method of stalling negotiations has been to take a stand on NAM "principles"—the same greedy principles which netted the Phelps-Dodge corporation over 140 million dollars in war profits.

Wylie Brown, president of the copper products division of the company, revealed recently how Phelps-Dodge "principle" works.

When UE members of the negotiating committee raised the demand for paid holidays and pointed out that nearly 90% of all UE workers in the New York area already receive six paid holidays and better, Brown replied that he would close down the plant before granting this demand.

Although Brown paid out over $250 weekly to the scabs he employed to attack the UE picketline, he protested that his "principles" would not permit him to pay workers for holidays.

Phelps-Dodge "principles" did not prevent the company from trying to duck out of the $500,000 it owed the Elizabeth strikers in back pay and settlement of old WLB rulings. Brown proposed to the negotiating committee that the debt be wiped out by giving the committee $250,000 to distribute "in any manner it chose."

CIO DIXIE TALLY 88 VICTORIES

CIO unions have been chosen the collective bargaining agencies of 11 more groups of Southern industrial workers, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee reported this week.

"These 11 victories bring to 88 the number we have won since our campaign to organize Southern workers started," Bittner said. "We now have pending with the National Labor Relations Board 185 petitions for certification."

Following are CIO victories not previously reported:

Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., Mountain Pine, Ark., won by Woodworkers; Arkansas Fertilizer Co., Little Rock, Ark.; Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co., electrical department, Bessmer, Ala., Steelworkers; Texas Cooperage Co., Sondheimer, La., Woodworkers.

Sondheimer Lumber Co., Sondheimer, La., Woodworkers; Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Co., Charleston, S. C., Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Noble Manufacturing Co., Textile Paper Products Co., both of Cedartown, Ga.; Carling Tile Co., Gulf Atlantic Warehouse, both of Macon, Ga., and International Wood and Metal Products Co., Memphis, Tenn., Furniture Workers.

SIX-WEEK STRIKE

After six weeks of strike, the management of the Thomasville Chair Co., of Thomasville, N. C., still refuses to arbitrate the issues in dispute before an impartial arbitrator.

Twelve hundred members of the CIO Furniture Workers maintain a militant picket line in front of the eight shops. In view of the high cost of living, and the slender resources of the strikers, a Strike Fund Committee has been organized in New York at the offices of the United Furniture Workers of America, 261 Fifth Avenue. The committee is appealing to all organized labor unions for contributions of food and money to keep the picket line moving

BOSSES' TALKS RULED UNFAIR

THE NLRB established an important precedent in pre-collective bargaining election activity this week when it ruled that an employer who forced his workers to attend anti-union speeches on working time committed an unfair labor practice.

The case on which the ruling was based involved Clark Bros. Co., Olean, N. Y., the CIO Auto Workers, and Employes Assn., Inc., of Clark Bros. Co., an affiliate of the Confederated Unions of America. Board Member Reilly dissented from Chairman Herzog and John Houston in their finding that the company carried on illegal activities to prevent the UAW from winning a plant election.

In forcing the workers to listen to an anti-union address one hour before the voting, the NLRB majority said: "The employer's purpose was not merely to express its views, but rather to engage in an organized, intensive and aggressive campaign forming part of a general course of conduct aimed at achieving objectives forbidden by the Wagner act."

Previously the workers had been addressed in the plant on the community chest, Red Cross and bond drives—but only during the lunch hour.

IOWA-NEBRASKA IUC CONVENES

The Iowa-Nebraska IUC convention in Mason City, Iowa, last weekend elected Hubert Lockhart president and reelected Sec.-Treas. Orvel T. Champ. The convention was the first since 1943.

John Brophy, of CIO IUC director, stated that "the CIO is interested in all the problems affecting the American people." Referring to plans for a Missouri Valley Authority similar to the TVA development, Brophy said "an increasing number of people sees the need for such an integrated program for the 10 states involved."

He declared that the present rapid inflation is a danger to the economy of the nation as a whole, and called for an end of avoidable purchases, reinstatement of price control over all foods, and a labor-management conference to stabilize the national economy.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS **By Rose H. Alschuler**

IS THERE A HEALTH PROGRAM NEAR YOUR HOME?

You pay taxes. You have a right to expect that your child and all children will be protected by an adequate health program. If thorough physical examinations given by a public health agency are not available, if proper precautions such as vaccinations against small pox, immunization against diphtheria are not provided, we suggest that you write your State Dept. of Health and the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., to find out what can be done for your child, for all children in this great wealthy U. S. A.

Photo by Snyder, Monkmeyer Press Photo Service

Take It From 'Mom':

IT'S THE PRECINCTS THAT COUNT

By RUTH ROEMER,

Washington Staff Member, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers

"THREE GENERATIONS of my family are members of the UE," a grey-haired, dynamic grandmother proudly told me at a leadership training school the UE-CIO was holding in a beautiful wind-swept spot on Lake Michigan.

"I'm a spot-welder, steward of my department. When I was elected to the steward's job, people told me I'd have my troubles —I'd never be able to settle grievances because when the foreman gets mad he has an awful temper. I told those folks that the foreman couldn't get any madder than I do. I've got a temper too," she added with a knowing smile.

This fighting UE member uses her temper—and her good sense—not only to settly grievances and to handle the day to day problems on the job of the people in her department.

She also feels that union members and their families must help settle the problems outside the shop that affect every working family so seriously. They must help to keep prices down, to see to it that there are jobs, not unemployment, to get a national health insurance program, to ensure Big Three unity and a firm peace.

"Our first job is to get our own CIO members and their families sold on political action. We must see to it that they are registered and ready to vote. Then all of us can go to our neighbors, our friends, and the whole community on a door-to-door basis, through organizations, by means of the radio, the papers, and leaflets. But we can do the job only with thorough and careful work long in advance."

This UE steward whom the workers in the shop fondly call "Mom" had hit the nail on the head. Political action is like organizing an unorganized shop.

First off you don't get in to the boss and lay a contract on the table. You begin by standing outside the gate, handing out leaflets, talking to the workers, getting an organizing committee started.

You hold department meetings, shop gate meetings, talk things over. You build an organization, and then you're ready for an election and finally for contract negotiation.

So with political action. You don't just defeat an anti-labor candidate or elect a fighter for the people. First you build an organization in your congressional district that you can get the people registered, explain the issues, get the vote out.

Only when you have workers in every ward and precinct, only when your ward and precinct captains are coordinating the work on registration and explaining the issues, can you begin to feel you're ready for the election.

One large part of a successful campaign is money. The big corporations pour millions into getting their representatives into Congress. We can elect representatives responsive to the majority of the American people less because we have rights on our side.

But we need money to print leaflets, to send out speakers, to do radio shows, for the countless ways of getting the story to the people. The importance of the $1 campaign for CIO-PAC cannot be overemphasized. The money is needed, and for every worker who contributes his dollar we have one more active participant in the fight for a descent Congress.

In this big job, our women trade unionists and wives of union members must play a leading part. Women were approximately 51% of the total vote in the 1944 campaign. And since the major campaign issue this year is price control vs. inflation, an issue which the women voters know inside out, the responsibility rests even more seriously on the shoulders of our CIO women.

In the words of "Mom," our steward, "We're all busy, but we've got to make time for political action. No one is going to defeat my anti-labor congressman except the union and other progressive people in my congressional district."

CHILDREN
HAVE A
BILL OF RIGHTS

A great American several years ago formulated what he termed "a bill of rights for the American child."

One of these was "the right to be born healthy" He might have added another; for instance:

Every American child has the right to grow up under the protection of adequate life insurance covering the person whose income provides for his proper care and training.

Many fathers have turned to life insurance to provide educations for their sons and daughters and in some instance sound protection has helped to launch a successful business career.

THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR

The PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
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Badges - Emblems
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INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
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COUNT THE UNITS, FORGET THE VOTES!

Although admitting that the county unit voting system causes "glaring inequalities" among Georgia voters, a three-judge federal court this week at Atlanta refused to invalidate the recent primaries under which Eugene Talmadge won nomination as governor despite a popular majority of about 14,000 for his opponent, James V. Carmichael.

The court contended that the voting system violates no constitutional guarantees of equal rights and said the system should be changed by changing the state law instead of appealing to the courts.

Under the unit system, the candidate carrying the county wins the unit vote for the whole county. A majority of unit votes determines the winner. However, Fulton county, seat of the state capital and possessing a population of more than 400,000 has only six unit votes while Chattahoochee, with fewer than 1,500, has two votes.

A candidate winning three rural counties with a total population of less than 5,000 could off set the vote of the almost half-million people of Atlanta.

ASKS RAIL PROBE

Sen. Glen Taylor (D. Ida.) has his teeth sunk deeply into the pants of some U. S. Treasury robbers and is asking why the Bureau of the Budget, traditional Treasury watchdogs isn't on the job.

Taylor announced this week that he was asking the Mead committee to discover what railroad men, if any, are responsible for Budget Bureau policies with respect to railroad freight rates. At the same time he made public an exchange of letters with Budget Director James Webb, in which he said he was "shocked by the extreme solicitude with which you (Webb) are handling the railroad corporations."

Taylor had earlier demanded that the bureau act against roads which overcharged the government for freight carrying during the war, through connivance of executives in uniform assigned to duty as freight rate experts.

Wartime net profits of Class I railroads during the war years 1941-45 totaled $3,390 million—a 700% gain over the years 1936-40.

SEDITION TRIAL

Reacting sharply to reports that the charges of sedition against 26 American citizens may be dropped, the N. Y. State chairman of the American Labor Party, Hyman Blumberg, declared in a letter to Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark that such action "would . . . be a confession that the U. S. government lacks the will and the resources to punish open conspiracy in America."

The 26, which include Elizabeth Dilling, William Dudley Pelley, Gerald B. Winrod and Lawrence Dennis, escaped a verdict in 1944 when the death of Justice Edward Eicher, presiding judge, halted their mass sedition trial.

"If this case is dropped" said Mr. Blumberg, who is also executive vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, "it is an almost statistical certainty that production in the field of manufactured race hatred, anti-labor attacks and lynch terror will show a quick spurt. That is not the kind of production America wants or will tolerate."

SLAV CONGRESS PARLEY

Mobilization of all Slavic Americans, behind the policies the late President Roosevelt as the cornerstones to lasting peace, is the chief aim of the Third American Slav Congress, scheduled for N. Y. City, September 20-22.

Leo Krzycki, vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is president of the National Committee of the American Slav Congress.

IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

REP. DONDERO (R., Mich.) shrieked recently that the recent PAC school on Political Action Techniques held in Washington, D. C., was actually an "attempt to establish in Washington a branch of the chain of Communist schools to be founded throughout this country."

IT'S A LIE! A huge lie! Among the speakers at school sessions were such noted "communists" as Nat'l Democratic Party chairman Robert Hannegan, Republican Senator Wayne Morse, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace and Democratic Senator Claude Pepper. In addition, if it will quiet the Hon. Congressman's fears, the school was only a three day session, not a permanent school.

★ ★ ★

THE HON. JOHN RANKIN, Congressman from Mississippi, referring to the recent discharge of five War Department employes, at Aberdeen, Maryland, (CR 9578) called them "five civilian spies."

IT'S A LIE! Neither the five employes, all members of the CIO Public Workers, nor Congressman Rankin know the reason for their discharge.

IN A LETTER to the Secretary of War this week, CIO President Philip Murray wrote, "It is my understanding that these five workers . . . have been separated from the service without hearings at which they could defend themselves and without being furnished with any statement of the specific matters charged against them."

★ ★ ★

CREDIT SENATOR SMITH (R., N. J.) with adding a new twist to the run of Congressional inaccuracies. During the late-lamented debate on OPA, the good Senator cited (CR Pg. 8507) what he called en "editorial" which "appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of Tuesday, June 25, a page editorial . . ." The Senator asked that "this editorial" be printed in the Congressional Record.

THE "EDITORIAL" was NOT an editorial! It was a paid advertisement placed in the paper by a businessman. By calling it an "editorial" Smith invested it with a worth it did not possess.

★ ★ ★

FRANK KENT, columnist, whose sense of contact with the realities of life grows dimmer and dimmer beats the drums lustily on August 23 in the Washington Evening Star, for Virginia Senator Harry Flood Byrd. Waxing lyrical, Kent declares that "every waster of public funds, every spender of the taxpayer's money, every unnecessary bureaucrat . . . hates" Senator Byrd. "In the past 13 years," says Kent, Byrd has "opposed all of these more consistently, determinedly and effectively than anyone else."

IT'S A LIE! And the Senator's own backyard, Virginia, proves it. There, with the state under control of the Byrd machine, columnist Marquis Childs reported on August 5 that "Virginia has by far the greatest number of State employes in proportion to population of any State in the group of the 19 most populous."

Citing figures from a Virginia paper, Childs went on to show that "when the figures are stated in terms of the number of employes per individual citizen they are even more startling. Virginia has one State employe for every 164 citizens. New York has one for every 241 citizens; Illinois, 376; Texas, 327; Michigan, 300; Massachusetts, 225. Virginia led them all . . . the number of State jobs (in Virginia) had been increasing at a rate three times as high as in the Federal Government when war activity was excluded."

A flavor *that shortens the miles*

One of these days when the war is over, you'll travel in amazing new streamlined trains—you'll eat in unique new dining cars, and sleep in luxurious new-type Pullmans. • But you don't have to wait until the war has ended to enjoy perfection in one of the good things of life. Today, in Schlitz, you are truly drinking the beer of tomorrow. • On the dining cars of the future, that famous flavor found only in Schlitz will continue to shorten the miles by adding to the pleasure of travel.

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS *...no bitterness*

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Schlitz

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP by Yomen

"UNCLE, YOUR GET-TOUGH POLICY DOESN'T WORK."

THREE R'S PLUS CIO

ALREADY acknowledged the leaders in the field of workers education, CIO unions during the past summer have been building an even more impressive record in this field.

The CIO Steelworkers, under the direction of Vin Sweeney, instituted a new program this summer at Pennsylvania State College where approximately 400 steelworkers took a one-week course. The Steelworkers also sponsored a special course at Antioch College.

According to Education Director Victor Reuther, the CIO Auto Workers hope to reach more than 2,000 members in their one-week schools being held in Canada, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, New York and the new Franklin Delano Roosevelt Camp at Port Huron, Michigan.

Attendance at the one-week courses at Port Huron has been running between 150 and 200 students. Here UAW members are taking specialized courses in educational leadership, collective bargaining, union counselling and other trade union subjects.

The CIO Textile Workers, under Education Director Larry Rogin, expanded their summer program to include institutes at the University of North Carolina, the University of Wisconsin, Hudson Shore Labor School, Rhode Island State University and schools in the New England and southern areas. This program reached between three and four hundred of the TWUA membership.

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers has had four schools, recently, including one at Highlander Folk School. The Food and Tobacco Workers ran a special school at Waukegan, Ill., and one in New York.

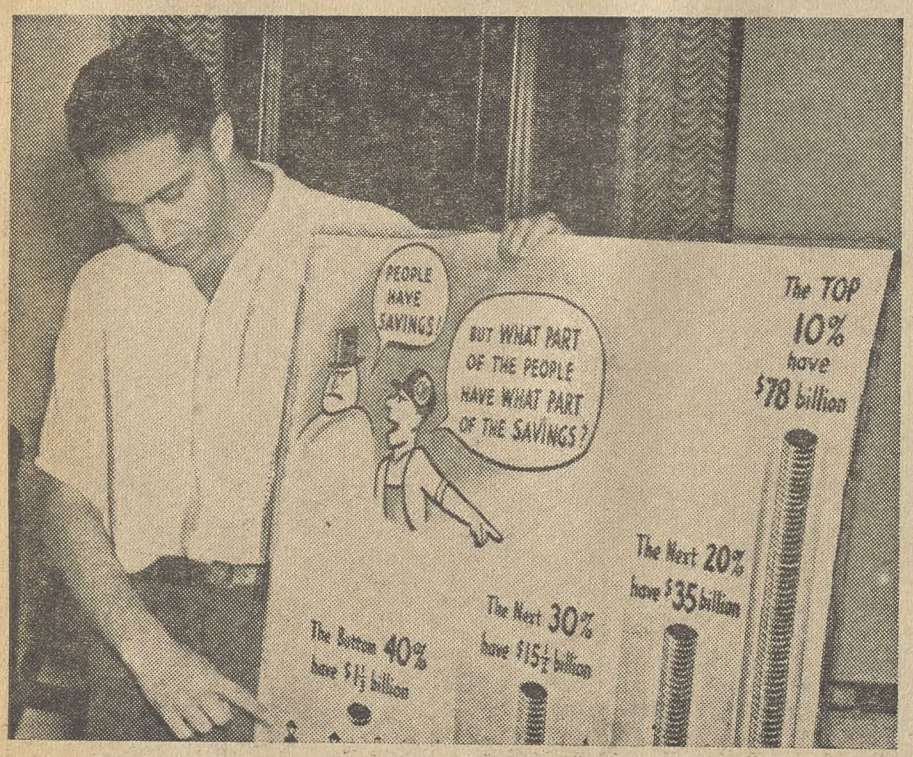
The southern CIO regions sponsored a one-month term at the Highlander Folk School last May. The United Electrical Workers, District 9, ran a special district school near Benton Harbor, Michigan.

The Michigan CIO is jointly sponsoring a one-month school at Port Huron, Michigan. The Ohio CIO was successful in reaching approximately 100 of its members at a special one-week session at Antioch College.

Between six and seven thousand CIO members will go back to their locals this fall better prepared to build a stronger CIO.

UAW summer school students attending the new FDR Camp at Port Huron, Mich., learned how to prepare union hall displays from Mary Speer, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Chan Montgomery and George T. Guernsey, CIO Education Department. Total cost of the above display was $5.

At the Ohio CIO School at Antioch College, Tom Downs, assistant PAC director (right), shows George DeNucci, Regional CIO director (left), a new chart on voting records of Ohio legislators. A member of the CIO Fur Workers who attended school looks on.



Joe Glaser, TWUA Education Dept., teaches textile workers at the University of Wisconsin some of the facts about distribution of savings in the U. S.

I. W. Abel, director of USA-CIO in Canton, O., shows Ohio CIO students some of the material for the course in collective bargaining.

the ADVENTURES of
JIM BARR
by MORT MESKIN and COLE G

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons.

BY SHOWING THE PEOPLE OF WARRENTOWN HOW TO FIGHT AGAINST RISING PRICES... JIM WINS THE PRAISE OF CARRUTHERS, OWNER OF THE TOWN'S MILLS! LATER THAT EVENING AT THE LINTON HOME...

RECKON SOME OF THE BOYS FROM THE MILL WILL BE DROPPING AROUND TO TALK UNION, DAD. JIM WILL—

WE'RE NOT A-GOING TO TALK UNION! KEEP YOUR LIP BUTTONED, JIM BARRY!

BUT I DON'T UNDERSTAND, MR. LINTON... IF THE BOYS WANT TO HEAR ME—

OLD MAN CARRUTHERS TOOK A SHINE TO YOU, JIM. HE'S NO DAMN-FOOL! WE'LL SEE WHO'S DROPPING IN TONIGHT 'FORE WE DO ANY TALKING...

HE MIGHT BE SENDING ONE OF HIS— HUH? OH, HOWDY, BOYS... COME RIGHT IN...

HOWDY, BRAD... ME AND THE BOYS DROPPED IN FOR A VISIT...

HEAR YOUR NEPHEW JIM, HERE, IS A RIGHT SMART BOY, BRAD... I WAS WONDERING IF HE COULD TALK ABOUT A UNION TO US AND—

DON'T KNOW IF HE KNOWS ANYTHING ABOUT UNIONS, JEFF... ASK HIM YOURSELF.

HEARD THE BOSS TOOK A LIKING FOR YOU, SON. THAT SURE WOULD HELP US IF YOU'RE A UNION ORGANIZER?

RECKON YOU'VE MADE SOME MISTAKE, MISTER. ONLY THING I KNOW ABOUT UNIONS IS WHAT'S IN THE NEWSPAPERS—

WELL, WE'LL BE MOSEYING ALONG. SURE SORRY YOU CAN'T HELP US WITH THE UNION ORGANIZING, JIM.

GOOD NIGHT, MISTER... SORRY BUT I DON'T TAKE ANY INTEREST IN UNIONS..

THAT RAT-FACED INDIVIDUAL IS A SPY FOR CARRUTHERS... AND HE CAME DOWN TO FIND OUT WHAT YOU KNOW ABOUT UNIONS, JIM—

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO, DAD?

WE'RE GOING TO ORGANIZE THE UNION, THAT'S WHAT, KIT! CARRUTHERS DOESN'T KNOW ANY MORE THAN HE KNEW BEFORE... NOW WE'LL GET THE BOYS AND HOLD A REAL MEETING—

BUT, DAD— I DIDN'T TELL YOU ANYTHING ABOUT JIM... HE CAN'T HELP US!

WHAT D'YOU MEAN, KIT? HE'S FROM THE UNION, AIN'T HE?

JIM'S NO UNION ORGANIZER ... HE— HE'S JUST A NEWSPAPER WRITER FOR THE UNION PAPER...

I OUGHT TO FAN YOUR HIDE, KIT! WE SENT YOU TO THE CITY TO BRING BACK A UNION ORGANIZER! NOW WHAT AM I A-GOING TO TELL THE FOLKS?

TRACK DOWN *YOUR* CONGRESSMAN

"QUIT FOLLERING ME!"

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September 9, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

'BILLION DOLLAR CLUB' GRIPS 1/4 OF U.S. ASSETS

CONCENTRATION of wealth and power in the United States has mounted to the point where 43 corporations — each with more than a billion dollars in assets — account for more than one-fourth the total assets of all industrial concerns, banks and insurance companies!

The 43 "billion dollar babies" have total combined assets of more than 101 billion dollars!

The evidence on corporate wealth was brought to light by a United Press report, which pointed out that the number of billion dollar business enterprises, which expanded steadily during the war years, has remained unchanged since the end of World War II despite huge cutbacks and cancellation of military contracts.

Total assets of all industrial concerns, banks and insurance companies in 1942 were only 371 billion. In 1939, they were 319 billion. Government officials say that it is a safe assumption that the growth from 1939 to 1942 was greater than from 1942 to 1946, and that total assets today amount to an estimated 400 billion dollars.

The 43 billion dollar businesses have gained rapidly since Dec. 31, 1944. Their assets then totaled 97 billion dollars. One year later they were more than 101 billion.

Six of the "billion dollar babies" were among a list of 12 giant corporations listed in 1939 by the Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Education & Labor as belonging to a "Special Conference Committee" set up to coordinate the fight against labor unions. Representatives of these firms—American Telephone & Telegraph, duPont, General Motors, Irving Trust, Standard Oil and U. S. Steel—met secretly with representatives of Bethlehem Steel, General Electric, Goodyear Rubber, Intl. Harvester, U. S. Rubber and Westinghouse Electric to cook up schemes against progressive legislation and labor's fight for better wages. The last six, although giant in size, did not "make" the billion dollar list this year.

The current members of the Billion Dollar Club and their latest known assets, compared with resources on Dec. 31, 1944, follow:

COMPANY	LATEST ASSETS	1944
Metropolitan Life Ins.	$ 7,561,997,270	$ 6,995,450,471
Bell Telephone System	6,765,557,026	6,548,361,704
Prudential Ins.	6,355,984,306	5,856,880,815
Bank Of America, NT & SA	5,554,310,000	4,599,124,133
Chase National Bank	5,403,847,000	5,160,003,956
National City Bank, N. Y.	5,184,476,000	4,469,686,465
Equitable Life Assurance	4,000,115,000	3,507,983,461
New York Life Ins.	3,813,504,095	3,570,738,941
Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.	3,489,673,000	3,826,161,882
Standard Oil (N. J.)	2,531,808,387	2,490,309,946
Manufacturers Trust Co.	2,489,525,000	2,100,298,087
Contl. Ill. Natl. Bank	2,371,676,000	2,619,321,040
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,223,731,246	2,304,346,240
First Natl. Bank, Chicago	2,169,056,000	2,217,921,206
Central Hanover Bank	1,902,366,000	1,921,737,110
U. S. Steel	1,890,768,775	2.082,374,183
Northwestern Mutual Life	1,887,664,905	1,757,656,104
John Hancock Mutual Life	1,837,622,237	1,631,326,701
Mutual Life Ins., N. Y.	1,798,385,011	1,717,638,788
Bankers Trust Co.	1,758,506,000	1,907,634,889
Security-First Natl. Bank, L. A.	1,756,521,000	1,415,117,263
New York Central Railroad	1,734,709,321	1,795,248,222
Southern Pacific Co.	1,688,329,649	1,793,511,184
General Motors Corp.	1,642,382,142	2,182,609,504
First National Bank, Boston	1,576,526,000	1,514,356,981
Union Pacific Railroad	1,524,361,793	1,508,261,913
Travelers Insurance Co.	1,512,224,247	1,412,982,760
Chemical Bank & Trust, E N. Y.	1,470,213,000	1,500,836,755
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	1,341,924,257	1,324,976,750
Northwest Bancorporation	1,332,447,934	1,193,006,255
Consolidated Edison	1,323,687,070	1,409,919,908
Natl. Bank Of Detroit	1,261,075,000	1,295,926,015
Irving Trust Co.	1,259,475,000	1,262,589,365
Bank Of The Manhattan Co.	1,255,330,000	1,170,340,024
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	1,246,835,971	1,325,751,290
E. I. Du Pont De Nemours	1,245,911,622	1,170,038,642
Commonwealth & Southern Corp.	1,205,243,639	1,192,816,544
Aetna Life Insurance	1,152,901,151	1,040,777,100
Marine Midland Corp.	1,133,511,000	1,037,595,829
Cleveland Trust Co.	1,087,360,000	955,015,150
Socony-Vacuum Oil	1,043,665,369	1,057,969,363
Penn Mutual Life Ins.	1,016,977,550	949,107,010
Mutual Benefit Life Ins.	1,006,427,438	937,351,272
Total Combined Resources	$101,808,613,411	$97,731,561,226

Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of the Lichfield, Eng., "horror camp" for the U. S. soldier-prisoners, who got off with a $500 fine and reprimand after witnesses testified that prisoners were beaten with fists and clubs and kicked in the body.

BRASS-HAT JUSTICE

IT took a seven-man military court only two hours to convict Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of the notorious U. S. Army replacement depot at Lichfield, Eng., of having permitted cruel and unusual punishment of American soldier-prisoners.

The court decided during its two-hour deliberation that the punishment consisted of striking prisoners with fists and clubs, kicking them in the body, and forcing them to stand with nose and toes pressed against the wall or in other strained positions for extended periods.

But the punishment hardly fit the crime, for Kilian was fined $500 and reprimanded, receiving no prison sentence such as six-months in jail which was meted out to eight witnesses against him and other defendants in the Lichfield trials.

These witnesses were found guilty of offenses while they were in Bad Nauheim, Germany, where the trials had been transferred from England. The latest of these witnesses to be sentenced is Pvt. Fred C. Moore, who was given not only six months at hard labor but also fined $180 for assaulting a German youth.

Moore declared that the youth was rifling his room.

Lt. Granville Cubage, one of the officers at the camp, who was fined $250 and reprimanded for cruelty, testified that Kilian advised taking a "prisoner down to the rifle range and work him over."

He quoted his superior as saying, "Take him down where no one can see him....Just don't break too many bones."

One witness testified that he drew a sentence of seven weeks in the Lichfield guardhouse for overstaying his leave four hours.

During his imprisonment, the witness said, he was made to stand with his nose and toes against a wall for 45 minutes on one occasion, and for three hours at another time.

For laughing when a particularly tough guard tripped over a wire, Sgt. Judson Smith beat him over the back with a billy, the witnesses testified at Bad Nauheim. Sgt. Smith was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, a dishonorable dis charge and forfeiture of all pay allowances, but the entire sentence was later suspended.

Despite such testimony concerning brutality at the camp which was under the direction of Kilian, the seven-man court acquitted him of "aiding and authorizing and abetting" cruelties for which others were convicted and cleared him of "knowingly permitting them"—apparently accepting Kilian's claim that he knew nothing about mistreatment of prisoners.

Kilian's evasion of responsibility caused Maj. Joseph S. Robinson, who summed up the case for the prosecution, to declare:

"It is an outrage when a high ranking officer to protect his own skin blames such events on others. In all honor this accused man should accept his responsibility as a man and an officer and not seek to welsh wrongdoing onto his successors and subordinates as he is attempting to do."

Major Robinson asserted that "the military justice system itself is in balance unless the earlier Lichfield sentences can be justified on the theory that others were only subordinated to the will of this accused."

The failure to punish Kilian sufficiently drew sharp criticism in the U. S., where the American Veterans Committee declared:

"There is no doubt that at Lichfield treatment accorded American prisoners was sub-human beyond all concepts of justice, whether civilian or military. The sentence of Col. Kilian is extremely mild and can only be interpreted as a whitewash of the horrors of Lichfield, which have shocked all thinking Americans."

AVC demanded a full Congressional investigation of the Army's court-martial system.

The Washington Post was even more caustic, declaring:

"Although there are differences in the charges brought, there is an interesting parallel between the case of Col. Kilian and the trials of the late Japanese generals, Homma and Yamashita. Among the charges against the Japanese generals, they were indicted for permitting men under their command to commit atrocities in the Philippines.

"In the trials American prosecutors enunciated the doctrine that military commanders are responsible for the action of their subordinates even though —as Yamashita and Homma asserted in their defense — they may not have had knowledge of specific acts. Gens. Yamashita and Homma were convicted and executed. Is the principle of a commander's responsibility for Japanese only?"

Staff Sgt. James H. Jones, of the Lichfield camp staff, who was given a six-month sentence which was later suspended. Both Ennis (r.) and Jones were subordinates of Col. James A. Kilian, who pushed responsibility for conditions at the camp on them and others under him.

DISABLED GOOD WORKERS — VA

DISABLED workers experience one-third fewer serious accidents than able bodied workers exposed to identical work hazards and their production records are slightly better than those of unhandicapped employes, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the request of Veterans Administion.

The study placed the accident frequency rate for impaired workers at 8.3 injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours worked, compared with 11.8 injuries for unimpaired workers.

Time lost because of disabling injuries was the same for impaired and unimpaired employes, 0.1 day per 100 scheduled work days.

During the six months covered by the survey, none of the injuries sustained by disabled workers resulted in additional permanent impairments. Furthermore, no instances were reported of handicapped workers causing injuries to able-bodied fellow employes.

The survey, conducted between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1946, studied the performances of 4,000 physically handicapped and 6,400 able-bodied employes in 47 manufacturing plants.

The study matched handicapped and non-handicapped workers as to sex, age, experience on the job, and kind of work performed.

The plants, located in seven highly industrialized states, were classified with machinery, aircraft and aircraft parts, electrical machinery, steel works, and other industries (such as food products, photographic equipment, glassware, etc.).

Records of both veterans and non-veterans were included in the study. However, only 14 of the 47 plants had comprehensive, formalized plans for training returning servicemen.

The survey arrived at three further conclusions:

The production efficiency record of impaired workers was slightly superior to that of unimpaired workers. The efficiency relative to impaired workers was 102, compared with 100 for the unimpaired. BLS officials said that the high productivity record of the disabled might be due to more careful placements, more earnest attitudes on their part, or a combination of both.

Absentee rates for impaired and unimpaired workers were identical, 3.8 days off per 100 scheduled work days. Industry records failed to state reasons for absence in about half the cases. In the remaining half, most common causes given were "illness" and "personal business."

Non-disabling injury rates were slightly higher for impaired than for unimpaired workers. Impaired employes suffered 1,227.5 minor accidents per 1,000,000 man-hours worked, while unimpaired workers had 1,206.1 such accidents. Analysis of minor accident records revealed that some plants do not insist upon immediate use of medical facilities; dispensaries are inconveniently located in others; and records of medical visits are kept haphazardly in others.

VFW TOLD JOBS BEST DEFENSE

CIO Sec. Treas. James B. Carey this week told the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, one of the largest U. S. veterans organizations, that the nation's most important defense and its greatest strength is full employment without discrimination as to race, creed or color.

He said that at present there are 58 million persons employed in the U. S. and there will be no unemployment problems if the line is held through increasing the purchasing power of present workers.

Carey called for mass participation of the nation's people in international affairs to prevent future wars. He also stressed importance of higher wages, improved working conditions, reasonable hours of work; full employment, and the participation of the American people in economic and political decisions.

The delegates, however, got other advice from a number of military leaders, including Gen. Eisenhower, who called for a powerful military security force and joined with Selective Service Director Hershey in praise of universal military training. Maj. Gen. Del Valle of the Marines, said the "only defense against the third World War over American soil is men and steel."

There was at least one representative of the U. S. government who did not beat the war drums —Housing Administrator Wyatt, who declared that "new homes cost more than the great majority of the American people—the people who work in a bank or in a shoe factory—can afford."

He placed final responsibility for success of the veterans' housing program on citizens in local communities. He urged retention of Government controls and added that the one essential piece of legislation missing to insure success of the program is the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill.

Lt. Leonard Ennis, one of the officers at the Lichfield camp, who was fined $350 and reprimanded by a military court for cruel treatment of prisoners at the camp. One soldier-witness said he saw blood-like stains in Ennis after the officer took a prisoner into a building.

UNITY RALLY IN CHICAGO

THE organized weight of eight of America's leading organizations, including the CIO and its Political Action Committee, will be thrown behind a mighty election effort to make the 80th Congress a truly progressive one, it was announced this week. The drive will be touched off by a two-day meeting in Chicago on September 28-29, "where common ground for joining . . . strength and redefining a program that will fulfill the needs of the people" will be arrived at.

The call was signed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, CIO Political Action Director Jack Kroll, Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee; Harold Ickes and Jo Davidson of the Independent Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions; A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Walter White, secretary of the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People; James Patton, president of the Natl. Farmers Union; and Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Fully cognizant of the need for unity among progressive forces if the tide of reaction is to be turned back at the polls on November 5, the conference call plainly stated that "the November elections will decide the nation's future."

The meeting will refurbish the progressive coalition established in 1944 to spark the re-election push for Franklin D. Roosevelt, in addition to initiating a more influential role for the NAACP and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in the national political limelight.

The eight organizations reminded America that the independent voters, for the last 12 years, have always been the key factor on election day and when "they rallied around liberal candidates, democratic leadership grew strong."

Aware that the progressive movement faces its most severe crisis, they asserted that "only through the active cooperation of independent groups and organized labor can the progressive movement survive."

BIG VOTE IS GOOD VOTE

UNDERSCORING the CIO Political Action Committee's premise that "a big vote is a good vote," PAC Director Jack Kroll this week emphasized the urgency of a large registration and reminded CIO members that the size of the voter turnout in November would determine the fate of some of labor's staunchest Congressional friends.

"Let us not forget what happened in 1942 when we stayed home from the polls," Kroll warned. "Reaction enjoyed a heydey. But the tide was reversed the next election when voters made their wishes known.

"I could cite at least a score of conspicuous examples of districts in which a great increase in the 1944 balloting resulted in a decisive switch from the Old Guard to the progressive."

Most conspicuous of the examples in the House, the PAC head said, are the areas now represented by Reps. Frank Havenner, California; Melvin Price, Illinois; Philip Traynor, Delaware (at large); Frank Starkey, Minnesota; Walter Huber, Ohio; James Geelan, Chase Going Woodhouse and Joseph F. Ryter, Connecticut—all of whom succeeded reactionaries in 1944 as a result of heavy increases in the vote.

The margin of victory in each of these instances was 1.8% or less, which indicates that a shift in the 1944 vote of this number or a decrease in the total turnout could mean defeat.

Voting in 1944 in many instances almost doubled the 1942 off-election figure. For instance, in the election of Rep. Starkey, Democratic Farmer-Labor candidate in Minnesota in 1944, the vote cast was 124,428 in comparison with the 1942 figure of 70,562 which had placed Richard Gale, a reactionary, in office.

In Delaware, 125,440 people voted in the election which swept Rep. Traynor into office, while only 84,726 voted the previous election year. A record vote of 146,949 in 1944, resulting in the election of Rep. Havenner in California, more than doubled the previous figure of 63,890 which had sent Thomas Rolph, Republican, to Congress.

PAC AT 'GARDEN' SEPT. 12

CIO Political Action Committee Director Jack Kroll will join with other leading New Deal exponents at a giant election rally at Madison Square Garden in N. Y. City Sept. 12, dedicated to revamping the 79th Congress by the election of more progressive representatives.

Sponsored by the National Campaign Committee of the Arts, Sciences Professions and the Nat. Citizens Political Action Committee, Kroll, Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace, Sen. Claude Pepper, Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman of the NCPAC, and Paul Robeson, noted singer and actor, will address the meeting.

Wallace and Pepper, recognized as the best-known defenders of the New Deal philosophy, will be appearing on the same platform for the first time and their remarks are scheduled to touch off the drive to elect men who will fulfill the goals President Roosevelt set for post-war America.

Dumped with Dewey in '44, John W. Bricker, former Governor of Ohio, is making a new try for Washington power—this time a seat in the U. S. Senate. Bricker (left) is a pal of Republican cohort R. A. Taft, U. S. Senator, long-time reactionary, and boss of Cincinnati from the courthouse to the kitchen gas.

THAT MAN IS HERE AGAIN

By GLORIA CAPLAN

REMEMBER John W. Bricker, the "new — Harding of the Old Guard Republicans" who was Thomas E. Dewey's running mate in 1944, and who hit an all-time low for fanning race hatred, smearing Roosevelt with red paint, and spreading "tall stories" about a labor Utopia under a GOP administration?

Bricker has been out of the public limelight for two years, but he's trying again—for a seat in the U. S. Senate. And those two years have changed neither his tactics nor those of the Ohio gang in back of him.

"The people of Ohio," the late Sidney Hillman said in 1944, "and the people of New York . . . each owe the nation an apology—you for producing John Bricker and we for producing Thomas Dewey. When John Bricker talks, he leaves no doubt in anyone's mind that he is an old fashioned Hoover reactionary and a whole-hearted isolationist."

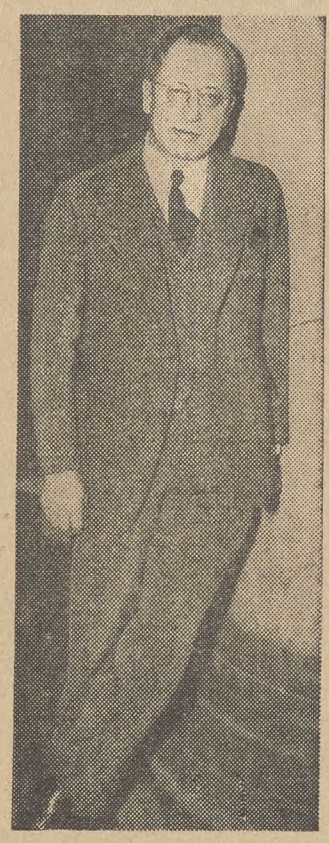
A glance at the impressive list of political bosses, Nat. Assn. of Manufacturers heads and giant corporations in back of the former Ohio governor sheds additional light on this Senatorial contender to divest him of all the shadows his party has attempted to cloak him with.

Behind Bricker stand men who still are arch isolationists and thrive on racial discontent, who have fought price control, social security and labor savagely.

In top position is the almighty Taft family, whose complete control of Cincinnati—from the court house to the kitchen gas—has brought the city the dubious distinctions of leading the nation in sex crimes and in tuberculosis, and in trailing most of the nation in family income. Sen. Robert Taft's father firmly held that no worker was worth more than two dollars a day and the Taft line hasn't deviated a single degree from that policy.

Friend Bricker says, "Me too." Symbolic of his concern for the workers was the famous instance in 1939, at the height of the depression when Cleveland ran out of relief funds. An appeal to Gov. Bricker brought the stony reply that cities should solve their problems without state aid.

The Taft family assets total $75-100 million. The family controls a newspaper, radio station, bank, gas company, street car company and telephone company—as well as the mayor of Cincinnati, the courts and the board of education.



GEORGE S. VIERECK
A Friend of Taft?

Gerald L. K. Smith, of America First Committee repute, terms Robert Taft one of the "few statesmen" in Congress. The Senator was so friendly with the Nazis in this country during the war that he wrote Attorney General Francis Biddle in behalf of the 28 men indicted for sedition in 1943 and was accused of holding secret meetings with the convicted Nazi agent, George S. Viereck.

Add to the Taft resources the enormous fortunes of the Wolfe family, which holds two Ohio newspapers, the Wolfe Wear-U-Well Shoe Corp., a chain of 18 banks and the BancOhio Corp., a holding company.

Leading the lengthy list of giant corporations in back of Bricker is the "Cleveland Gang composed of:

1. The Cliffs Corp., and its affiliate, the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., which own stocks in Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Wheeling Steel Corp., and Inland Steel Co. Board Chairman William Mather is also director of Republic Steel Corp.

2. The M. A. Hanna Co.

3. Pickands, Mather and Co., also large stockholders in Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.

4. Thompson Products, whose Board chairman, Frederick Crawford, is also a director of the NAM and was president of it in 1943.

Bricker won't run short of finances—and it's a safe bet that he won't run short of red paint. The question is will the man who has been described as the most backward-looking of the entire Republican Old Guard, lack for votes?

Labor and its progresive allies hold the answer.

THE BIG SQUEEZE

MR. BIG is going to town with a vengeance. The Smaller War Plants Corporation recently reported on the appalling increase of monopoly control over the American economy during the world war. But this trend did not stop with the end of the war. It has continued and become accentuated since then.

A United Press report shows there has been no decrease in the war-swollen number of billion-dollar corporations, and that the 43 members of this "billionaires' club" have now increased their total assets from 97.7 billion dollars, as of Dec. 31, 1944, to 101.8 billions.

This means that something like one-fourth of America's corporate wealth is concentrated in only 43 giant monopolies.

★ ★ ★

OWNERSHIP of American corporations is also concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few wealthy stockholders.

Figures of the Temporary National Economic Committee, a few years ago, showed that only 10 thousand persons owned one-fourth, and 75 thousand persons owned one-half, of all the corporate stock in the country.

The 1,000 largest dividend recipients received 10.4% of all dividends paid, while 61 thousand persons received one-half.

Further emphasizing this maldistribution of wealth, government figures show that in July of this year 10% of American families held 60% of the country's savings, while 30% had no savings at all.

★ ★ ★

BIG BUSINESS and its millionaire owners not only monopolize American finance and industry, but their controlling influence is felt in nearly every phase of our economic and political life.

Particularly noteworthy is the increasing big-business monopoly over newspaper publishing, radio and other media for forming and controlling public opinion.

Though newspaper circulation has more than doubled since 1909, the number of daily papers has almost been cut in half. Big-business newspaper chains, by 1940, controlled about two-fifths of the country's entire daily circulation and one-half of the Sunday circulation.

The extent of big business' influence in politics was clearly demonstrated by the 79th Congress, which speedily granted its demands for increased prices, profits and privileges, while blocking or defeating all progressive social legislation which big business opposed.

★ ★ ★

IN its constant drive for more monopoly and greater profits, big business has been responsible for the wrecking of price control and the present inflation.

The results of its rule are felt in decreasing opportunities for small business, in lower real wages for labor, and in higher prices and devalued savings for all.

Big business is also pushing for an aggressive and belligerent foreign policy, to further its aims of monopolizing world markets and to suppress the democratic forces that might threaten its profits.

★ ★ ★

THE recent stock-market slump is one of many indications that the big squeeze of greedy and increasing monopoly is creating an unholy mess.

Although profits and dividends have been increasing, there was the most sweeping recession in stocks since October, 1937.

By forcing up prices and profits at the expense of wages and the people's purchasing power, big business has raised the specter of a declining domestic market, while foreign market prospects are also shrinking due to international uncertainties.

The American people face lower living standards, depression, unemployment and possibly another war unless they curb the power and greed of the big-business monopolists.

The power to do this rests in the strength of the labor movement and in the progressive political activity to which the CIO is trying to arouse all Americans.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

A RECORD number of sightseers visited the New York Stock Exchange on the day when stocks were dropping to a record low for the year.

In sheep-raising country too, it's quite an occasion when the shearing starts. But there the wool is clipped from full-grown sheep and turned to useful purposes.

In Wall Street, it's the lambs that get shorn, and what they lose serves only to create depression by going to those who already have too much.

★ ★ ★

MOST OF the country's corporate stock is owned by less than 1% of the population. So sightseeing is as close as the ordinary American ever gets to the stock market. But that does not save him from being shorn.

The same principle—"to them that have shall be given, and from them that have not shall be taken even that which they have"— operates all the way from the lowest-paid job to Wall Street.

★ ★ ★

IF YOU belong to the 40% of American families with average savings of only $40, you not only give of the fruits of your labor to them that have, but your money buys less than that of the more well-to-do.

Industrial insurance costs you more per dollar than if you could afford to pay a yearly premium. Housing costs you more in rent than it would if you could buy your home.

Everything you can only buy by "easy payments" costs you more than if you could pay the full price at once.

And every increase in the basic living costs takes a larger proportion of your income than it takes from those who are better off.

★ ★ ★

IF YOU are in the next 30% of families, with assets averaging $700, your money will be worth a little more to you. You will be able to buy a little insurance more cheaply, and generally do less installment-buying.

You may even be able to draw a very small percentage of interest on a little savings account or a few bonds.

★ ★ ★

THE NEXT 20% of families, with savings averaging $2,350, get just a wee bit of the "to them that have shall be given."

They can start buying their homes—though still less cheaply than if they could buy them outright mortgage-free — and avoid most installment-buying.

They may even be able to make a few dollars from the labor of others, without labor on their part, by buying a few shares paying around 4%.

★ ★ ★

BUT ONLY if you get into the top 10% of families, with assets averaging $10,500, will you really be able to start clipping the coupons of unearned income to amount to anything.

Even in this class, however, if you're in its lower brackets, you're still only a small stockholder, one of the lambs that may lose your wool when the big-money boys get out their shears.

★ ★ ★

ON THIS same day of the stock-market slump, a United Press report revealed how the bulk of the country's industrial and financial wealth is concentrated in 43 billion-dollar corporations. (Even million-dollar concerns are small fry nowadays.)

The number of these billionaire trusts, which expanded steadily during the war, has not decreased since then. On the contrary, their total assets have increased to almost $102 billion, compared with less than $98 billion on Dec. 31, 1944.

★ ★ ★

THESE GREAT monopolies are the real "super-government" in America', constantly driving for more and more power and profit at the expense of labor, farmers, smaller businessmen and the consuming public.

Even the stock-market slump serves their purposes, by fleecing the little fellows for the benefit of the big-money insiders.

But this slump also reflects the disastrous results of their greedy monopolistic rule.

For as the process goes on of taking from those that have not to give to those that have—through inflationary price increases, lower real wages and higher profits—the purchasing power of the people is sapped, and even Wall Street gets the jitters at the prospect of an insufficient domestic market for profitable production.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Pepper's Warning

PEACE OR EXTERMINATION

PEACE or extermination. That is the choice facing the human race.

"Whether we can pursue our daily tasks in undisturbed quiet or whether we are torn from our normal ways and thrust into the anguish of desperate combat with all of man's weapons of terror and death; whether we dwell in our several places of comfort and safety or whether we cringe in the slimy mud, or crouch in dark cellars, or hide like hunted beasts in holes; whether we are torn to pieces, choked by strangling gas or stricken down by raging virus—all this depends on whether we live in a world of peace or war."

This was the solemn warning sounded by Senator Claude Pepper at a huge Labor Day rally held in Los Angeles' Hollywood Bowl.

The Florida Democrat, speaking under the auspices of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of Arts & Science, declared that another world war would "threaten the survival of the human race."

Pepper warned that the American people need to "Tell the military dreamers and new emperors that they are expected to carry out their orders and not to lead us into an ideological, world-shaking war which would not only destroy our very democracy but, which threatens the survival of the human race. itself.

"The unity painfully achieved by President Roosevelt in war and victory has been lost in peace." Pepper declared. "The foundations he so bravely laid have been overturned and shattered and the structure he so bravely built has crumbled.

"Our voice, which in its natural role is the voice of the rights of man—the voice of the American and French Revolutions—has taken on harsh overtones of repression.

"Our duty to avoid isolation like a plague does not lead us into fraternal association with any powers to exploit jointly with them the oil of the Middle East; to preserve for them their old mastery of subject peoples; to share with them exclusive control and domination of the Mediterranean; to perpetuate Western European domination of the Balkans or the Danube; to construct another Cordon Sanitaire around the Soviet Union; to retain for our joint selves supreme mastery over every passageway between every ocean and sea, over every strategic base on the face of the globe.

"Let the people demand that we, the melting pot of all races and all lands, be the understanding leader through which all peoples and nations can work together for peace and well being.

"Let the people demand that international confidence be restored, that faith and trust be revived so that the atomic bomb shall no longer be a Damoclean Sword held over heads of any people, so that their leaders laying aside all lesser demands, shall assemble together and remain together until, in a spirit of Christianity and Democracy, they can rebuild those enduring foundations of peace which FDR laid with his own trowel and hand."

"AND LET the people be no less certain that Democracy prevail in our own land!

"How much longer shall we deny to the laborer, wherever he works, his just hire? How much longer shall we let the aged sicken and die in destitution? How much longer shall we let the breadwinner, disabled, remain destitute?

"How much longer shall we daily pay a tragic toll in life, in health and in achievement for our neglect to make a doctor, a hospital, a nurse, a laboratory, a dentist available to every ill man, woman and child?

"How much longer shall the family altars of the nation be by the roadside, in the park, in crowded rooms or in hovels?

"How much longer shall we deny Democracy in any part of America because of race or sex?

How much longer snall the ballot be conditioned upon the money you have, and civil liberties live under the threat of the mob?

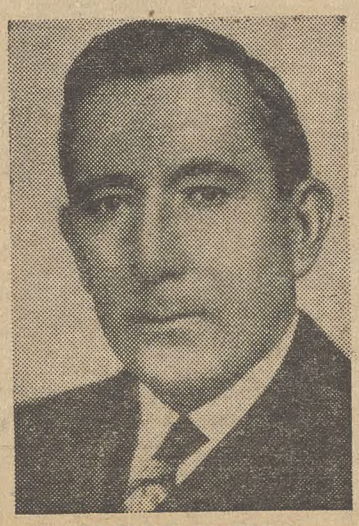
"We have a choice to make today. We can make the world the best world man has ever known with all science its obedient servant, or the lag of our spirit behind our minds will make our creation our masters to destroy us.

We can lift our leaders out of the garment of petty politics and enrobe them with raiment of political and social generalship.

"Or, spurning this choice, we can deepen the chasms which divide us; fatten the monsters of selfishness and hate. We can let the blessings of science become our curse and eventually be our destroyer.

"We can waste wealth which is ours—prosperity which we enjoy, and sink back into morass of depression and despair. All as we choose our course.

"Our dead look down upon us and remind us of all they have paid for this right of choice which we possess. An immeasurable future beckons us on. Let us make the right choice, and God helping us, our leaders not failing us, enter into the rich green valleys of peace and plenty for ourselves and for mankind."



CLAUDE PEPPER

The same Filipino guerrillas of Central Luzon who fought so valiantly during the war are now struggling against the absentee landlords, in a battle to secure democracy and decent living conditions.

Unrest In The Philippines

ONLY FASCISTS NEED FEAR IT

IN THE HOMES of the hacenderos (absentee landlords) in Manila, and from the columns of the large daily papers we learn that the plain of Central Luzon is a land of danger.

We hear tales of armed bandits that roam at large menacing all "decent" people. We hear of "peasant and agricultural unrest" which threatens return on property investment. We are warned not to travel into the land of the PKM (The National Peasant's Union) and the Hukbalahap (the Anti-Japanese People's Army), for our lives may be forfeit.

In the homes of the "little people" of the great city, the working man and his family, the small shop-keeper, we hear a different story. Here we learn of the heroism of a Filipino people, which fought for three years against the Japanese. From them we learn that the peasants of Central Luzon are the real voices of freedom for the Islands.

TO SEE for ourselves, four American trade unionists, now in uniform, set out for a weekend journey. Traveling north from Manila one passes thru an exceedingly beautiful and peaceful countryside. In the immediate foreground stretches the brilliant green of the rice paddies. A green which symbolizes the wealth of this land; a green which can mean life and happiness to the people who stoop all day in the planting and cultivating of the crop.

Along the streams and on the edges of the fields stand the banana trees, and the thickets of acacia. In the background the darker green of the mountains, gives a solid atmosphere, a feeling of strength to this land.

We pass thru the native barrios (villages) and are greeted by the swarms of children. Women look out of the glassless windows of the nipa huts and smile. The men wave at us as we pass, stopping their labor momentarily. If we should stop, they surround our car selling bananas, or just being friendly.

Just at dusk we arrive at our destination, Cabanatuan, the capital of the province of Nueva Ecija, Central Luzon. We are taken to the largest and most imposing building in town and the only one with a flashing neon light.

Inside we meet peasant leaders, and many young people, sons and daughters of peasants. We are greeted very warmly, as they are glad to meet American friends.

This is a story of the people of the Philippines —told by four GIs who visited the Island of Luzon. The struggles of the peasants for land and of the little people in the cities for decent wages are the "unrest" featured in the employer press. Only the fascists in the Philippines need fear it.

Within a short time a native party has been arranged in our honor and we are really shown some Central Luzon hospitality. At the party we are entertained by a mixed chorus, the Nueva Ecija Cultural and Dramatic Association, singing some of the songs of freedom which inspired the people in their struggles against oppression.

BETWEEN the songs and the dances we learn from the leaders of the people of Nueva Ecija some of the facts about the "agricultural unrest." The first speaker is Juan Feleo, affectionally introduced as the real Governor of the province. He is a gray-haired, rotund man, and smiling all the time.

This man, who is proud to be a peasant and lets everyone know it, was democratically elected Governor by the Barrio Councils during the occupation.

He saw to it that the people of the province were taken care of as well as possible, despite the presence of the enemy. He is deeply loved by young and old alike, and as he walked forward to speak some of the children followed him.

Feleo was deposed by the Collaborationist Government in Manila and an ex-traitor put in his place, but the people are outspoken in letting us know who the real Governor is, and who will be elected to that position when elections are held next spring.

For decades these people have lived in poverty and insecurity. As landless tenants they have tilled the fields so that others may eat, receiving at best only 50 per cent of the crop they produced. Their children cannot go to school because they must pay for their education, and food and clothing of necessity come first.

They must live in grass and bamboo huts, together with their animals, or not live at all.

When the Japanese came the wealthy landowner stayed in his Manila or Baguio mansion and offered his services to the new master. The landlord became the rice collection agent for the Japanese Army; and the peasant joined the guerrillas to fight the Japanese Army.

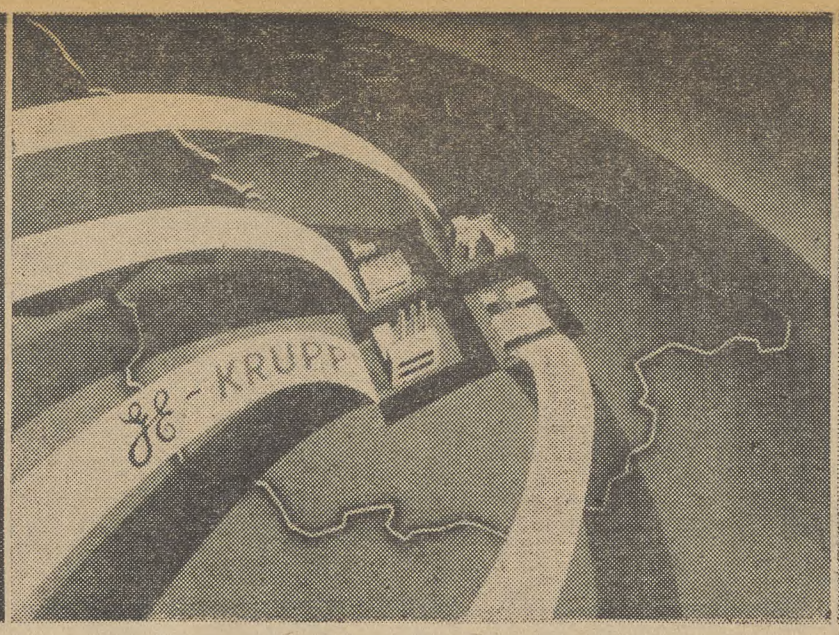
The peasants now feel they have a right to live a more decent life. They do not ask to be given the land for which they fought, but merely a more equitable distribution of the crop.

The agricultural "unrest" is caused by atrocious living conditions and unsolved social and economic problems, for which an enforced return to the old way of life is not the answer.

The speakers hope that we will understand, and will tell their story to the people of America, disproving the cries of "banditry".

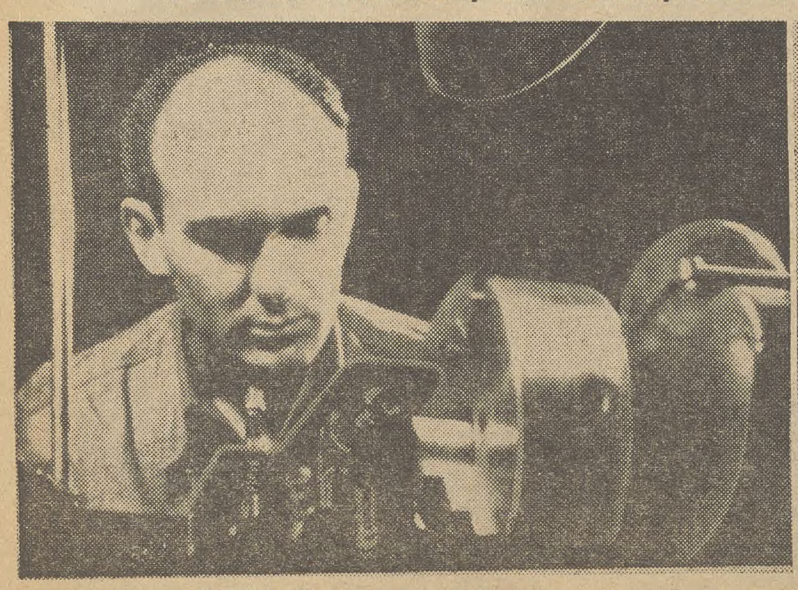
On our way home we say to ourselves, we have found out what we came to find out. We have met the real people of the Philippine Islands, we have experienced the warmth one can find in the homes of the poor.

We know that only the fascists, the enslavers of the people, need have fear of Central Luzon. We know that these people are our allies and our friends.



The international tie-ups of Big Business . . . lead to cartel agreements . . . and to criminal in

A UE-CIO member, Bill Turner, who in the film fights to defend his family.



A NEW Po

DEADLIN

A UE-

POLICE brutality against striki
delphia provided the impetus fo
& Machine Workers' political acti
ACTION. First shown this week
Milwaukee, the film was the direc
a union cameraman had taken on
delphia this year.

Originally conceived as a film
the union found that in the pro
material grew beyond the confines
a single union. By the time it was
powerful plea for political action
CIO.

The UE strike takes up 10%
broad problems facing all worker
ment.

DEADLINE FOR ACTION is
his job, his family, his country.
movement of 1946 in an historical
to the employers' postwar offens
actual scenes from 1919, the movie
that earlier post-war offensive em
that victory contributed to the bo

Three quarters of the film is
is in animation. The use of anim
one of the movie's outstanding fe
reveals the fantastic power of mon
on the findings of a Senate inv
animation shows the tie-up betw
their international connections a
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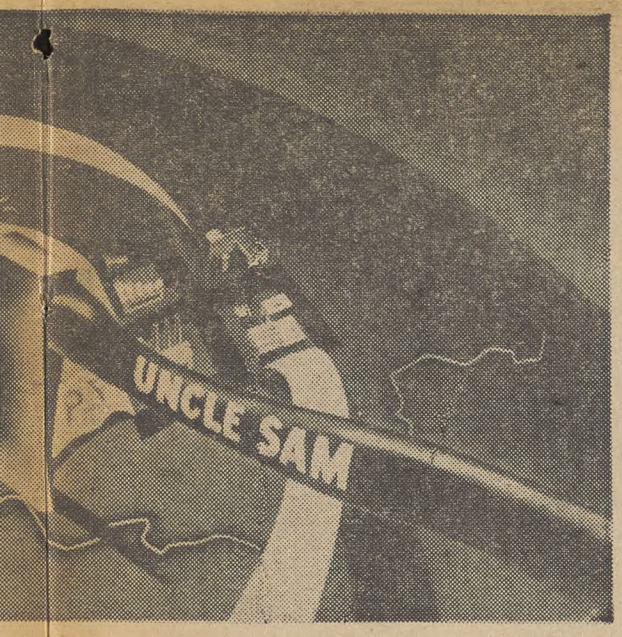


nal indictment by Uncle Sam.

Political Action Film

INE FOR ACTION

UE - CIO PRODUCTION

inst striking CIO workers in Phila-
impetus for the CIO Electrical, Radio
litical action film, DEADLINE FOR
this week at the UE convention in
the direct result of pictures which
taken on UE picket lines in Phila-

l as a film on the UE strike itself,
in the process of development the
ne confines of the strike struggles of
ime it was finished, the movie was a
cal action which covered the entire

es up 10% of the entire film. The
all workers receive extensive treat-

ACTION is the story of Bill Turner,
country. The film places the strike
historical perspective as the answer
war offensive against labor. With
the movie points up sharply how in
fensive employers had won, and how
to the boom and bust days of 1929.
he film is in live action, one quarter
se of animation to explain ideas is
tanding features. One fine sequence
ver of monopolies in America. Based
Senate investigating committee, the
ie-up between various corporations,
nections and their concentration of

The film goes on to show that while trade unionism is vital to enable the workers to stand up against monopolies, it is not enough. Bill Turner finds that out. His struggles on the picket-line are successful but his victory is short-lived.

With the cooperation of a reactionary Congress, Big Business takes back the wage increases through skyrocketing prices. Bill Turner learns then that he must win victories at the ballot box as well as the picket-line.

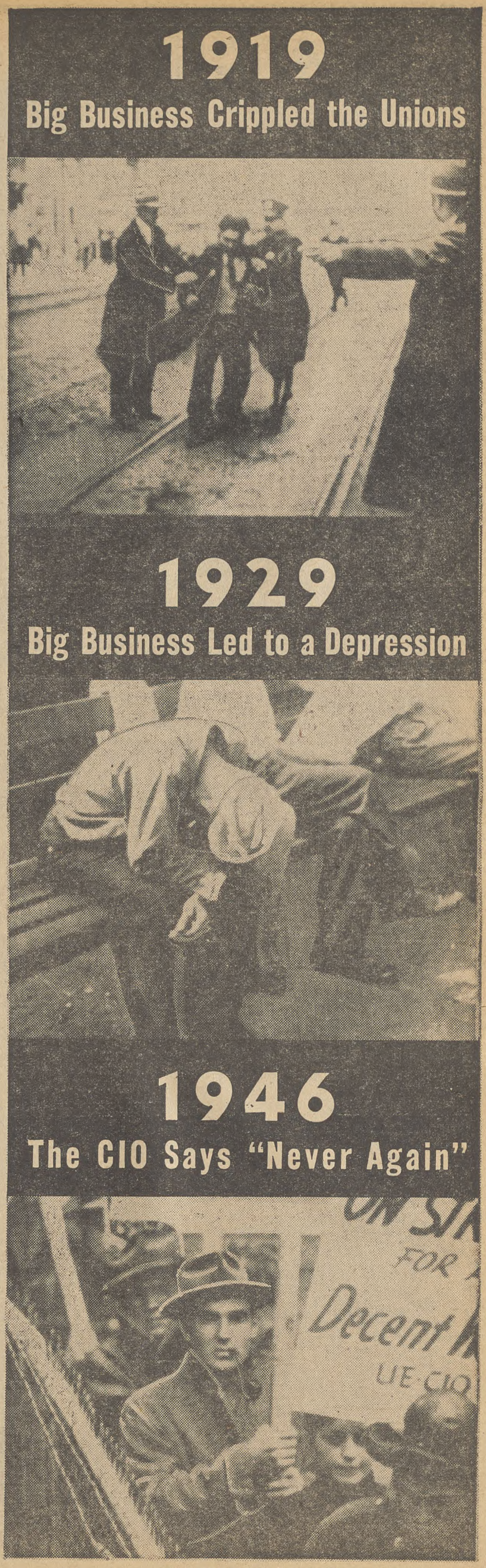
"Vote and vote right," warns the film. "Canvassing, registering, voting . . . sustained organized effort by every local in every community . . . will hold the gains of the picket lines."

DEADLINE FOR ACTION was produced by a new documentary group, Union Films, a cooperative venture made up of men and women who worked together during the war and produced some of its outstanding documentaries.

The writing, directing, animation and production rank with the best that Hollywood has made. DEADLINE FOR ACTION is 40 solid minutes of tense and power-packed film.

Union locals may purchase this movie on 16mm film for $65. One print can be used for an unlimited number of showings and makes an effective weapon in this election year. The film may be rented for $10 a showing.

To add to the film's value a trailer can be made and attached giving the record of local Congressional candidates using the CIO yardstick printed in **The CIO NEWS** supplement for August 19. The trailer sells for $15 and can be produced in three days. Union Film's address is 1507 M St. N. W., Washington, D. C.



IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

THOUSANDS of newspaper editors are deluged periodically with a slick-paper clip-sheet entitled Industrial Press Service. . Distributed gratis by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, the clip-sheet contains many cleverly worded half-truths as well as outright lies.

In the August 19 clip-sheet, for example, the NAM propaganda service wails that "profits of U. S. corporations in 1945 were the LOWEST in five years and they are still declining."

THE STATEMENT CONTAINS BOTH A HALF-TRUTH AND A FLAGRANT LIE! Sure, profits did decline from a high of 9.9 billion in 1943 to 9.1 billion in 1945 BUT the decline was due to the war's end, to the end of fat cost-plus contracts, to the end of exorbitant prices which manufacturers could exact from the government. The decline was natural and inevitable.

HOWEVER, NAM figures do not show that in pre-war years (1936-1939) average profits were only 3.8 billion according to Dept. of Commerce statistics.

The NAM lies when it says that profits are "still declining."

BARRON'S (business weekly) reports that second-quarter net profits of 120 industrial companies were "nearly 37% better than in the corresponding three months of 1945."

Standard & Poor's "Outlook" (August 19) says: "Corporate earnings should be generally high for the current half year and we expect the composite for both industrial and utility companies to be up for the full year."

A Dept. of Commerce report indicates that "over-all corporate profits for 1946 will be equal to any previous year."

Reports for the second quarter of 1946, according to the Natl. City Bank, show that profits are almost double those of the first quarter.

NAManufacturers are still doing fine.

★ ★ ★

ON August 30, the Milk Industry Foundation, spokesman for America's dairy interests, hailed the removal of milk from price controls and asked for "consumer cooperation and understanding." The Foundation wept that, "Milk distribution costs have skyrocketed."

BUT THE MILK INDUSTRY FOUNDATION SAID NOTHING ABOUT SKYROCKETING PROFITS IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY!

The N. Y. Times reported on August 23 that the net earnings of the National Dairy Products Corp., largest of the dairy companies were "$11,802,554, after taxes and all charges, compared with $6,977,276 in the corresponding period a year ago."

Shed a tear for the dairy industry while you pay over 20c for a quart of milk.

★ ★ ★

IN AN INTERVIEW on August 26, Herbert Hoover, onetime U. S. president and engineer of America's greatest depression, stated: "One thing that can be said for the Yugoslav people: the fact that we contributed anything to UNRRA or to them is unknown to anyone in Yugoslavia."

IT'S A LIE! An official UNRRA release reported that after one year of UNRRA in Yugoslavia, Tito cabled Director LaGuardia thanking him for supplies. The text of his telegram "was also published in full on the first page of all Belgrade papers and was read on the Belgrade radio," says the release.

Randolph Churchill, son of Winston, no friend of the Yugoslav regime, wrote in 1945, "The Yugoslav people realize what UNRRA has done for them and there is no doubt of their attitude."

UNRRA releases dated March 15, June 20, June 28, July 11, July 17 and August 5 all contain information on knowledge that Yugoslav people have of America's contributions to UNRRA and welfare of Yugoslav people.

SAVE TREES--WOODWORKERS

By ELLERY FOSTER

Delegates from Florida to Alaska will gather in Portland, Oreg., on Sept. 10 for the tenth constitutional convention of the CIO Woodworkers.

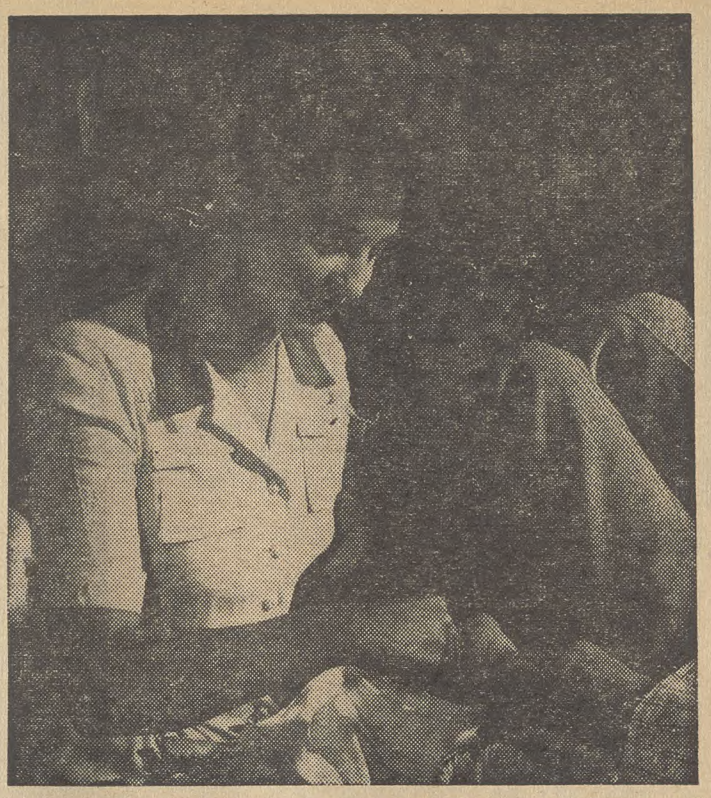
High on the agenda of this convention which represents logging, sawmill and related industries workers are organization of the huge Southern lumber industry as part of CIO's Southern Organizing Drive, action on price inflation which has robbed the workers of recent wage gains, and next steps in the union's plan to stabilize and expand the wood industries through scientific forest management.

IWA Pres. James E. Fadling declared, "One of the big undertakings of the past year has been the work on a special legislative program designed to stop the ruthless destruction of forests and to obtain the government assistance which many of the industry's small operators need if they are to practice scientific forestry, employ efficient production methods and eliminate the present excessive waste of valuable wood.

"Woodworkers want to live in good permanent communities like anyone else. They won't be able to do that until there is government regulation of logging to curb the over-eager profit seeker who often finds it more to his advantage to clear-cut the forest and move on than to practice scientific, sustained yield management. Our convention will address itself to the problem of how to get such a program passed in the next Congress."

Several representatives of the CIO Furniture Workers will also be present to discuss further the possibility of amalgamation of the UFWA and the IWA.

25,000 STRIKE IN HAWAII



As members of New York's Local 1, CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists, prepare to strike for higher wages on Sept. 15, Beatrice Cochrane, former wife of middleweight champion Red Cochrane, plans to walk out, too. One of the manicurists' major demands is for owners to pay for the supplies used in polishing the nails of tired business men.

By MORRIS WATSON

HAWAIIAN sugar strike, which began Sept. 1, is 100% effective with picket lines around 33 plantations and mills of the territory's largest industry.

Twenty-five thousand members of the CIO Longshoremen's Union walked out at deadline set 30 days previously when negotiations bogged down with the largest and most powerful industry of big five sugar companies dominating territory's economy. The union has four basic demands: 65c minimum wage, 40-hour week, union shop, joint administration of prerequisites; housing, medical attention, fuel and water furnished as part of plantation wages—but is willing to compromise and negotiate until agreement is reached.

ILWU Sec.-Treas. Louis Goldblatt charged the industry is deliberately refusing to negotiate realistically and is attempting to smash the union, and said workers are ready to stay on strike indefinitely.

A few hours after the strike deadline passed without settlement strike machinery perfected weeks in advance was set in motion. Pickets reported to assigned posts and a showdown with sugar barons shaped up. Previous strikes conducted by single unorganized racial groups failed, but this strike is directed by a well-organized union with all races determined to maintain unity until victory.

Workers refuse to leave company-owned houses, living as usual except for picket duty.

UE MARKS TENTH YEAR

By BILL CAHN

MARKING the tenth anniversary of the founding of their union, 900 delegates of the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers will start a week-long convention Sept. 9 in Milwaukee, Wis.

The union's general executive board met in Milwaukee on Sept. 7 to make preparations for convention business, among it the discussion of 250 resolutions which local unions have drafted dealing with the pressing problems of the day.

From an initial membership of less than 30,000 workers whose representatives met in March, 1936, in Buffalo, N. Y., UE has grown until today it represents approximately 600,000 men and women in the electrical, radio and machine manufacturing industries, a union statement reported.

Plants under contract increased from 578 in pre-war 1941 to 1,375 at the present time. Between 1936 and 1946, UE increased the average rate in the electrical industry by 63 cents an hour, winning an 18½c an hour increase early in 1946 throughout the entire industry.

The union revealed that workers enjoying paid vacations increased from 289,000 in 1941 to 547,000 in 1946. In 1941, 250,000 received night bonuses, while in 1946 the number had risen to 515,000. For call-in pay, the number rose from 158,000 in 1941 to 531,000 in 1946.

UE Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald will be the presiding officer at the convention, whose sessions will be held in Milwaukee's Civic Auditorium. The Schroeder Hotel will be convention headquarters. The other UE general officers are Sec.-Treas. Julius Emsphak and Director of Organization James J. Matles.

AIR ABERDEEN FIRINGS--MURRAY

CIO Pres. Philip Muray this week was joined by the American Civil Liberties Union in demanding of War Sec. Patterson a hearing for five War Dept. employes at Aberdeen, Md., who were recently dismissed. The five were officials of the CIO United Public Workers.

"It is my understanding," Murray said, "that these five workers, who are officials of a union affiliated with the CIO have been separated from the service without any hearings at which they could defend themselves, and without being furnished with any statement of the specific matters charged against them."

The CIO President said it was not his belief "That a man who is disloyal to his country should be continued as a public servant," but added, "surely it should be possible to substantiate the truth or falsehood of such a charge at a fair hearing, with the presentation of witnesses and evidence, before an impartial tribunal."

CIO UNIONS BACK AFL SEA STRIKE

Both the Natl. Maritime Union and the Longshoremen's Union, both of CIO, are supporting the strike of the Seafarers' Intl. Union and the Sailors Union of the Pacific, both AFL, against a Wage Stabilization Board decision denying wage increases won by these unions in collective bargaining.

The CIO Committee for Maritime Unity had earlier called for a concerted national program of action to set aside the WSB ruling.

"This strike is clearly a trade union issue and we are in full support of the issues in the strike," NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said in a statement to the membership. "If the SIP, SUP set up picket lines on the docks where our ships may be docked, all our members are called upon to respect these picket lines and support the strike and keep in touch with the Union Hall, should any confusion occur."

$3 MILLION FOR 7,000

By CHARLES SILVERMAN

WAGE increases amounting to 3 million dollars a year were recommended for some 7,000 Western Union workers in the N. Y. metropolitan area by a fact-finding board appointed by Labor Sec. Schwellenbach in the dispute between the CIO American Communications Assn. and Western Union.

The report and recommendations issued Aug. 29 proposed a 12½ cents an hour across the board increase for 5,700 non-messenger employes, establishment of a fund based on an average of 4 cents an hour for all these employes, which will be distributed to about 2,000 workers denied substantial increases by the company's interpretation of the War Labor Board order in last winter's strike, and a 10 cents an hour increase for 1,300 messengers.

Coincident with the issuance of the recommendations, ACA Pres. Joseph P. Selly announced receipts of an arbitration decision awarding a half-million dollars in retroactive pay to employes who would have been denied a portion of their back pay under a company interpretation of an existing contract.

As requested by Schwellenbach the ACA and management negotiators are scheduled to meet Sept. 11 to "resume negotiations immediately using the board's report as a basis for solution of the wage dispute."

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Henry A. Schwarzott, Acting CIO Regional Director, Kansas City, advises: Falls Spring Co., North Kansas City, Mo., UAW-CIO 153, no union 4. UAW Rep. Pete Rinkenbaugh was in charge.

United Rubber Workers report: Durable Pencil Co., Melrose Park, Ill., CIO 43, against 4. URW Rep. Manson James was in charge.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. Org. Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, reports: Federal Ship, Kearny, N. J., CIO 37, no union 18; Northern Metal Co., Philadelphia, CIO 94, AFL 0, neither 1.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IAW-CIO, advises: Electrion Snow Peak Legging Co., Dallas, Oregon, CIO 14, AFL 11.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, Newark, N. J., reports following victories: K. C. Food Products Co., Newark, N. J., CIO Retail & Wholesale Workers by card check resulted in 50 for CIO; Anderson Candy Co., Bloomfield, N. J., CIO Retail & Wholesale Workers by card check resulted in 40 for CIO. Rep. Geo. Braverman was in charge. Yardley of London, Union City, N. J., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won by a card check involving 700 workers; Haydn Chemical Co., Fords, N. J., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won by card check involving 250 workers; Munn and Steel, Newark, N. J., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won by card check involving 60 workers; National Fireproof & Brick Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers defeated AFL 3 to 1; Glossy Finish Plastic Co., Newark, N. J., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won card check involving 50 employes; Amalgamated Asphalt Co., Trenton, N. J., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won card check involving 100 employes. Reps. David Elliot, Gerard Mullica and Charley Davey of UGCCWA-CIO were in charge.

A. B. Martin, URRW-CIO, reports: Harsbarger Dairy Plant, Altoona, Pa., CIO 23, no union 5. Drive was under direction of Ransom R. Reeder and his staff in the Altoona area.

CIO Organizing Campaign reports following CIO victories: Pullman Standard Car Mfg. Co., Bessemer, Ala., USA-CIO 14, IBEW 6; Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer Co., Chareston, S. C., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 238, Dist. 50, UMWA 9, no union 1; Nobel Manufacturing Co., Cedartown, Ga., CIO 18, no union 3; Textile Paper Products Co., Cedartown, Ga., CIO 17, no union 6; Carling Tile Co., Macon, Ga., CIO 60, no union 22; Gulf Atlantic Warehouse, Macon, Ga., CIO 48, no union 0; Intl. Wood & Metal Products Co., Memphis, Tenn., recognized CIO Furniture Workers as bargaining agency without a NLRB election, involving about 15 workers.

Koppers Co., Charleston, S. C., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 183, AFL 16, District 50, UMWA 4; Pierpont Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 190, no union 7; Southern Cotton Oil Co., Dublin, Ga., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 19, no union 1; Swift Fertilizer Co., Savannah, Ga., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 17, no union 1; Fort Worth Rendering Plant, Ft. Worth, Texas, CIO Packinghouse Workers 14, no union 0; Ness Bros. Sanitary Wiper Co., Biltmore, N. C., CIO Fur & Leather Workers 49, no union 12; Southern Compress & Warehouse Co., Houston, Texas, CIO-FTA 53, no union 30; Chesapeake Box & Lumber Corp., Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. (two plants), IWA-CIO 37, no union 1, and CIO Stone & Allied Products Union was selected as bargaining agency for employes of American Agricultural Chemical Co., Columbia, S. C., on a cross-check involving about 59 employes.

The funniest thing we heard on the air Labor Day was Wee Willie Papa Green speaking from Oklahoma City. Willie, in trying to work up his audience, got worked up himself and became a victim of hallucinations. He saw a number of CIO organizations clamoring to get back into his fold. He believed the boastful, braggadocio statements of his representative in the South, George Googe. Willie says they have recently organized 100,000 members in the South—George says 200,000.

In this column you will note how the AFL is faring as against the CIO. The atomic plant election—that's not decided yet.

Willie boldly proclaimed they are going to organize the South. It has taken them over 20 years to wake up to the realization that the Southern worker needs organization, only after CIO has usually led and will continue to do so.

No, Mr. Green, there is no stampede to get back in the AFL by CIO unions. On the contrary, CIO has now affiliated with it three which were heretofore AFL unions; but enough of this, let Willie rest in peace. Willie's organizing possibilities will be best amongst those AFL business agents that are living on the taxpayers' expense in such places as Sing, Sing, etc.

Continue organizing the unorganized—that's the best answer to all the AFL's claims and slimy slanders. Keep up the good work for voluntary contributions. Make the workers fight with workers' money. Other money is used to fight the workers and the big interests have plenty of it.

SET OAK RIDGE RUN-OFFS

Run-off elections at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic plant will be held Sept. 10-12, the Natl. Labor Relations Board announced this weekend.

The run-off elections are necessary as neither the CIO, the AFL nor no union won a majority in the elections held last week

Under the board rules, CIO and AFL will be on the ballots at Monsanto Chemical Co. and Carbide and Carbon Chemical Co. At Tennessee Eastman the workers decide between AFL and no union.

ANNUAL WAGE, CANADIAN ISSUE

LEADERS of the Canadian Congress of Labor have asked Prime Minister McKenzie King to intervene in current discussions between the Labor Dept. and the CIO Steelworkers for settlement of the Dominion's eight-week-old steel strike.

More than 15 thousand CIO Steelworkers, striking against the "Big Three" of the Canadian steel industry have virtually paralyzed all iron and steel production in the country.

The workers are out in the Algoma Steel Co., Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. and plants of the Steel Co. of Canada, including two in Hamilton and one in Montreal.

The Montreal strike took place as the result of a shipment by boat of "scab" steel now being produced within the Hamilton works and the Steel Co. by less than 1000 non-strikers and over one thousand foremen and supervisors and imported university students, all receiving triple pay.

This triple pay, which has cost the company more than the original demands of the union is in defiance of government wage control provisions but no action to stop its payment has yet been taken by the government.

Demands of the striking workers include national recognition of their union, a minimum guaranteed annual wage of $1750, a 40-hour work-week "as soon as sufficient man-power becomes available," two weeks vacation with pay and union security.

One of the most startling developments of the strike took place when thousands of veterans marched to the Hamilton picket lines to protest against the projected use of force by the government in an attempt to break the strike.

In addition, several other Hamilton steel plants ceased operations while workers in scores of other firms together with public utility employes notified their employers that work will cease at once should police attack the lines. Similar sympathy action has been threatened by Nova Scotia coal miners and by unionists in many centers.

Five hundred Royal Canadian Mounted Police have been in Hamilton for over a week but due to the obvious public resentment they have not yet left their barracks.

Discusions with the government which now controls the mills started last week. To date the only offer made over and above the 10c an hour limit supported by both the government and the company is an 11c increase. This has been rejected by the union.

MACK CO. STILL SAYS NO!

THREE weks ago the U. S. Conciliation Service proposed arbitration to the Mack Truck Co., whose workers have been on strike in three cities. The union agreed. The company said "NO!"

Last week the Labor Dept. proposed that the union and management meet with department officials in Washington, D. C., on Sept. 11, 12, 13. The union agreed. The company said "NO!"

That's the story in brief of the little-publicized 17-week-old strike of 8,000 CIO Auto Workers against the Mack Truck plants in New Brunswick and Plainfield, N. J., and Allentown, Pa.

The union seeks an 18½c per hour increase in accordance with the previously established national wage pattern. It is also asking for a union shop with check-off, seven holidays with pay, an improved vacation plan, top classification rates for returned veterans, vacations for veterans and several other demands relating to working conditions.

Thus far, in the face of the steadily mounting cost of living, management has offered an increase of 12c per hour to non-production workers alone. The increase would go to approximately 20% of the company's employes.

The stubborn refusal of the company to grant any of the union's demands has resulted in an increasing firmness and strength in the ranks of the union. An Auto Worker spokesman pointed out that a large majority of Mack Truck employes had found work elsewhere and that the strike can continue indefinitely unless the corporation drops its arrogant attitude and bargains in good faith.

ANNUAL WAGE URGED FOR DIXIE

DIRECTOR Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee this week urged that Southern industrial and labor leaders study the possibility of putting the guaranteed annual wage into effect as soon as possible.

"I can think of nothing that would do more to stabilize our economy than for industrial workers to be assured of steady work and steady pay," Bittner said.

"Industry has long followed the practice of setting aside funds with which to maintain its machinery and other properties on a year-around basis.

"Industry pays its officials and its so-called white-collar workers on an annual basis. The next logical step is for industry to maintain its production force on a yearly basis.

"In the early days of industrial development in this country management kept its employes on the payroll the year around. Later, as manufacturing plants grew larger, this practice was changed and production workers were subjected to periodic layoffs.

"This resulted in heavy personnel turnover and costly job training programs. . . ."

GREAT LAKES STRIKE WON

THE short, snappy two-week strike of the CIO Maritime Union on the Great Lakes was all but over this week when the powerful anti-union Lake Carriers Assn. matched the terms won by the union from other shipping companies both as to working hours and overtime rates.

Hours were reduced from 56 a week to 48 while at sea, to 44 a week in port and to 40 hours for the layup and outfitting season. All time put in beyond those limits will be paid at overtime rates, which vary on different ships in accordance with previous union scales.

"When the Lake Carriers Assn. found it expedient to bring their conditions up to the new union levels," said an NMU port agent, "they really paved the way for a tremendous organizing drive. The non-union seamen know who got them their reduced hours and increased overtime pay. They know where to go to get more of the same."

About 9,000 of the 15,000 seamen on the lakes are employed by the Lake Carriers Assn., Monroe estimates. If they all join the union it will more than quadruple the NMU membership on lake boats.

Settlements are expected shortly on the 18 union ships that are still tied up out of the 135 that originally went on strike.

CIO TALLY IN CANNERIES 50%

By C. W. FOWLER

DESPITE an unparallelled campaign of terror in the plants, the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers, rolled up a vote of close to 15,000—nearly 50%—against the AFL's 16,000 votes in the northern Calif. cannery elections this week.

The CIO union failed of a majority, as did the AFL, and the issue of union membership for 60,000 cannery workers in the state remains undecided.

Over 2,000 votes were challenged in the week's biggest NLRB election, while charges of company-AFL collusion and intimidation still remain before the Board.

The AFL Teamsters union, which was working under an illegal, backdoor contract signed with the employers last March, used every trick in the bag to confuse and frighten the voters.

Red-baiting was one of the principal weapons used, and reached such an extent that the FTA filed a libel suit for $500,000 against the AFL. The suit is based on a forged photograph purporting to show FTA and Communist party leaders together, and on a leaflet alleging that the FTA and the CIO were "controlled by Moscow."

Teamster-employer tactics against the workers reached their highest point in a few days before the election, in which workers were threatened with loss of jobs, loss of seniority, and a complete shutdown of all canneries voting CIO. Special threats were made to minority groups, including large numbers of Negro, Mexican and Japanese workers.

The CIO campaign, which had the aid of state and national CIO leaders and rank and file, was one of the liveliest and hardest fought in the history of labor.

Both Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey gave full support to the FTA-CIO drive, as did California leaders and scores of rank and file organizers and members.

The AFL Teamsters, aided by the entire AFL officialdom and by the employers, spent unlimited money on their anti-union drive, brought in hundreds of goons, bullied, threatened and fired thousands of cannery workers—but still failed to get a majority.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS **By Rose H. Alschuler**

WHAT HAVE NURSERY SCHOOLS TO OFFER?

Well-run nursery schools offer children a chance to play with other children their own age, as well as play materials and equipment that help all-round development, a good health program, sound counsel as to the child's home and school needs. It is almost impossible for mothers to meet all of children's needs 24 hours a day without relief. Nursery schools offer needed relief to parents who, with the help given, can take better care of their children when they are at home.

LOOK TO YOUR HEALTH!

Revealing the serious need for a national health program, Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), chairman of the Senate Health subcommittee, this week presented the final committee report advocating congressional action to improve the health of the nation.

Among the committee findings during its three-year activity were:

1. "The shocking truth about the inadequacies of our medical care system and about our generally low level of health compared to what we could achieve."

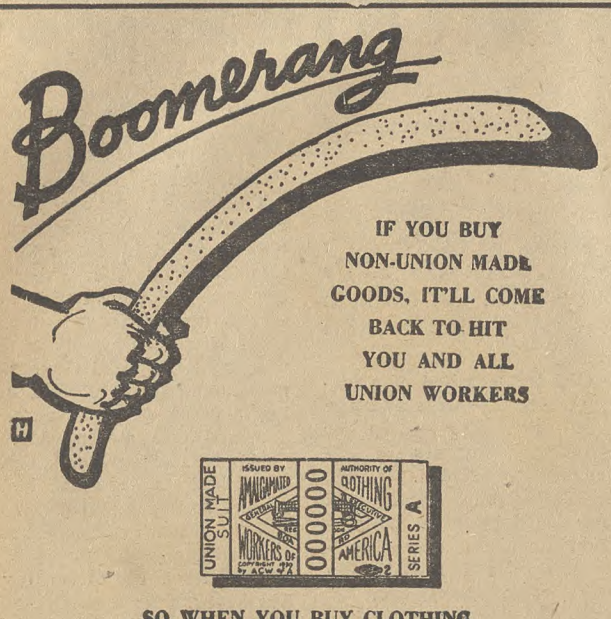
2. Drastic insufficiency of expenditures for medical and health research.

3. Serious deficiencies in dental care throughout the nation.

4. Need for concerted educational, police, medical and local authorities' efforts to curb venereal disease.

5. Need for special maternal and child health legislation.

6. Importance of promoting international cooperation to discover the means of curing and preventing cancer.



SO WHEN YOU BUY CLOTHING
SHIRTS, WORK CLOTHES,
NECKTIES AND GLOVES —
LOOK FOR THIS AMALGAMATED
UNION LABEL

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

IT'S YOUR CONGRESS — VOTE!

By EDITH PRATT

Legislative Asst., United Steelworkers of America, CIO

ELECTION time is a time for questions. Big questions like "What candidate shall I vote for?" Which in turn leads to such questions as "How did the opposing candidates vote on issues which affect me?" And from that, "What are the important issues on which to judge these candidates?"

But in early fall before the election campaigns really heat up, there are some little questions which should be asked by every woman (and every man for that matter) in the trade union movement or sympathetic with its goals. Because if these questions aren't answered correctly now, there can't be any right answers to the big questions later.

The first little question is, "Are you registered?" Now that isn't as impertinent and unnecessary as a lot of us might think. The fact of the matter is that a great many people—members of trade unions, yes, even officers in trade unions—are not registered today. So before you ask yourself any more questions make sure you can answer, "Yes, I am," to the question, "Are you registered?"

After registration, what then? The next question if you're a union member is, "Have you volunteered with your local political action committee to do registration work in your neighborhood?" But you protest, "I work all day and don't have the time and am just too tired to knock on doors and talk politics with my neighbors." Talk politics with just one neighbor — some neighbor who doesn't work and has a little more time to get around during the day. Get her to agree to get every woman on the street or in the block registered.

That's where knowing the answer to some of the big questions comes in handy. Because talking politics is talking about the things that are bothering all of us—high prices, lack of housing, no decent place for our children to play, fear for sickness and not being able to afford a doctor, and fear of another war.

Once your neighbors see that the Congressmen and Senators they elect can do something about the things that are bothering them, if they're the right Congressmen and Senators, the rest is just a matter of showing them when and how to register and vote. So volunteer with your political action committee and spend a little time with just one person in your neighborhood, and you'll have the beginning of a neighborhood organization.

If you don't work and aren't a trade union member yourself, don't think you have no place in political action. Yours can be the most important job to get your neighborhood organized to register and vote.

First you have to know when and where to register, and that means finding out if your city is going to have special registration days in the neighborhoods, and if so when and where.

Or where you have to go in the city or county to register.

Then you have to find out which of your neighbors aren't registered. If you can get the street list from the election commission you can check the registered voters on that. If that's not possible, talk to them invidually and ask them to check themselves if there is any doubt.

You should try to get those who are already registered to work with you when the time comes for the others to register—some of them to do a telephone check, others to be baby watchers for an hour or so. You can save yourself and others a lot of trouble too, if you check in advance as to what hours are the least busy, and try to schedule your neighborhood accordingly.

Too often, people turn away and decide not to bother about registration if they have to wait in a long line. You can make it easier for yourself, and for the people who work and have to register after hours, by getting your neighborhood registered and back home before the rush.

Once you've got your neighborhood registered, you can go on from there to discuss candidates and issues, and you'll be well on the way to having an organization ready to get out the vote on Election Day. Right now the answer to the little question of who and how many are registered can decide the answer to the big question of who will win the November election.

AUXILIARY LOCAL FIGHTS PROFITEERS

For concerted action in opposition to present price rises women's Auxiliary Local 335 of Red Wing, Minnesota, has set the pace. Besides inviting a buyer's strike in the community, the housewives organized a community-wide protest to all price increases in the form of committees who made weekly reports on price increases.

The reports of these committees were widely circulated and housewives informed of outlying districts where prices are lower. With the entire community mobilized behind the buyers' strikes, merchants have been forced to hold prices down.

Not Enough To Eat For Half Of World!

More than half the people in the world were seriously undernourished during the prewar era, according to an article in the Sept. 7 issue of Foreign Commerce Weekly, a publication of the Dept. of Commerce.

The article, which summarized the findings of a World Food Survey conducted by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, states that tremendous increases in the supply of food will be necesary to provide everone in the world with enough to eat to maintain normal health.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7818

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary & fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WHEN KIT'S FATHER FINDS OUT THAT JIM IS NOT THE UNION ORGANIZER...

I OUGHT TO FAN YOUR HIDE! BRINGING SOMEBODY WHO AIN'T GONNA DO A THING TO HELP US ORGANIZE A UNION —

BUT DAD — JIM IS GONNA WRITE —

I DON'T WANNA HEAR NO EXCUSE, KIT. YOU'VE DONE ENOUGH ...

I'M SORRY, BRAD... I'D LIKE TO HELP BUT I'M A WRITER, NOT A UNION ORGANIZER... WOODY AND I WILL BE GOING...

'T WEREN'T YOUR FAULT, JIM.

YOU'RE WELCOME TO STAY WITH US AS LONG AS YOU WANT, JIM. WRITE YOUR STORIES AND TELL FOLKS WHAT WE NEED DOWN HERE... RECKON IT'LL HELP US SOME.

THANKS, BRAD. THAT'LL HELP MORE THAN YOU REALIZE... NOW WHERE DID KIT GO?

I'LL GO FIND KIT AND BRING HER BACK.

TELL HER I'M SORRY FOR LOSING MY TEMPER. IT'S JUST THAT WE BEEN LOOKING FORWARD TO HAVING A... UNION ORGANIZER DOWN HERE...

I FEEL LIKE A HEEL FOR LETTING THESE PEOPLE DOWN...

NOW WHERE DID KIT DISAPPEAR TO?

WHAT'S THAT? KIT...

SOB... SOB... SOB...

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ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

Murray Calls For Crusade

PROFIT-HUNGRY WRECKERS HIT

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a Labor Day speech over the ABC network, called on the people to defeat the legislative wreckers of OPA and the "malefactors of great wealth who are bent upon despoiling our economy."

"Workers today are threatened by a bitter squeeze between rising prices and reduced earnings," Murray said. "Our living standards are in danger of being seriously depressed. The economic liberty of all of us is threatened by greed and profiteering.

"Those malefactors of great wealth who are bent upon despoiling our economy and appropriating its fruits must be checked. The legislative spokesmen for the NAM and its satellites who wrecked OPA and who have further designs upon the living standards of America must be rebuffed at the polls.

"All of our people must join in a crusade—the worker, the housewife, the veteran—all of those whose modest needs for a decent life are being thwarted by profit-hungry lobbies must band together in a people's movement to restore our economic liberty, in a movement for a better America.

"We must raise again the banner of that great crusader, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and rededicate ourselves to his ideals."

Recalling CIO's contributions to the welfare of the people, Murray said:

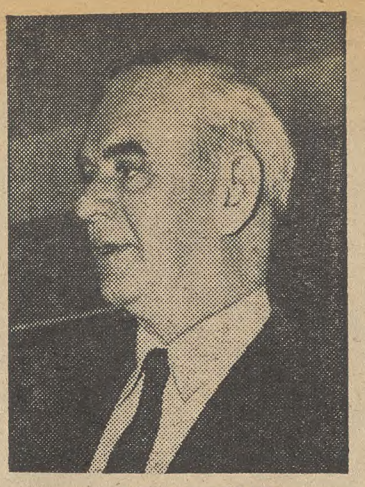
"I need not spell out the long list of legislative strides we have made in the direction of a better economy. Laws such as the Social Security Act, Federal Employers' Liability Act, Wage and Hour Act, and the Workmen's Compensation Acts in the various states, are now considered a minimum of protection for all of our people.

"Labor is proud that these legislative advances of the Twentieth Century are forever identified with its struggle and its progress just as it is proud of its role in the creation of a free public school syetem in the 19th Century.

"It is without a spirit of boastfulness that I say that we in the CIO are particularly proud of our contribution to the welfare of all our people. I say all our people advisedly, for only the zealots and the fanatical labor baiters can deny the contributions of the CIO to the public welfare.

"Advance toward our goals of peace and security is not easy. The enemies of the people are not all vanquished. The forces of special privilege are flushed with power, arrogant in their wealth, convinced that now the war is ended, they can return to profiteering and exploitation.

"We need only recall the fate of President Truman's program in the 79th Congress—what happened to minimum wages, social security, housing, FEPC, and OPA—to understand the renewed aggression of Big Business and the NAM against the living standards of the people."



PHILIP MURRAY

"Those malefactors of great wealth who are bent upon despoiling our economy must be checked."

LONGSHOREMEN MAY STRIKE

"It looks like a strike Oct. 1," was the reaction of the CIO Longshoremen to the turndown of all their contract demands, except reopening of wage scales, by the Waterfront Employers Assn. of the Pacific. The WEA again proposed extension of the present contract to June 15, 1947, with two wage conferences meanwhile —a proposal which the union had already rejected.

The WEA specifically refused an ILWU demand that the coast master contract include 8,000 ship clerks, checkers, car-loaders and dock foremen as well as the 12,000 longshoremen already covered.

National Trend

D. C. PRICES SET NEW RECORD

PRICES in the nation's capital have soared past the last reported record high, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported this week. Top figure for June 1920 was 141.9 as compared with the 1935-39 base of 100. New record of 142.1 was set during mid-July to mid-August, 1946.

While no figures were available at press time for price rises during this period over the nation, BLS officials said that the D. C. trend may "possibly" be reflected over the entire country.

Biggest hike during the summer month period was in food—3.1%—with meat rising 8%. Washingtonians had to pay $2.25 for meat that cost only $1 during August, 1939, a rise of 125%.

Over the nation, durable consumer goods also have made startling price advances since Congress virtually emasculated OPA. Price rises granted by OPA under the new price "control" law since July 25, 1946, include the following percentage increases:

Bicycles	3.5%
Box springs	12%
Chinaware—ordinary household	7%
Clocks and non-jeweled watches	6%
Coal, oil and wood stoves	5%
Dry batteries	8%
Eectric ranges	9%
Gas ranges	5%
Household aluminum cooking utensils	5%
Metal bed springs	4%
Metal cots and double-deck beds	3%
Metal office equipment	4%
Portable typewriters	5%
Radios and electric phonographs	3%
Small electrical appliances, such as toasters, electric irons, small space heaters, coffee makers and shavers	4%
Vacuum cleaners	7%
Washing machines	7%
Window shades	10%
Refrigerators, household	6%

TAYLOR URGES PROBE OF COST-PLUS PATRIOTISM

ASSAILING "cost-plus patriotism" of big industrialists during the war, Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D. Ida.) this week called for a full dress investigation of war profiteering. Writing in the Washington Merry-Go-Round column, Taylor said:

"I am not particularly interested in unearthing evidence of champagne parties or of the more dramatic examples of disloyalty. I am much more anxious to learn the nature of the loyalties of the military and industrial figures who negotiated our war contracts and who determined procurement policy.

"It became clear, very early in the war, that the large corporate giants were in the saddle. Their officials donned uniforms and sat down with their erstwhile colleagues to negotiate contracts. It was all very clubby.

"Recently, I accused the railroads of overcharging the Government on military freight during the war, and named the men who were supposed to serve as the Army's watchdogs in making railroad freight rates. Four of the five were railroad officials before the war. They have since returned to their roads at substantial promotions.

"No War Dept. employe could request a rate reduction for the Government without clearing the proposal with these railroad men.

"Other industries, too, sent brave sons to the Pentagon and the WPB, where they ran the procurement and production programs. Never were buyer and seller so completely agreeable.

"The procession of excessive war profits skipped in blissful harmony under an archway of gleaming sabers.

"Before the war the investigation by the Temporary National Economic Commission did a great deal to reveal tendencies toward monopoly control.

"It was called off as we entered upon war preparations. For, as Roosevelt organized the defenses of the U. S. to meet the Nazi-Fascist aggression, he learned that a high price would be exacted by the big-business boys for cooperation in the defense of the Nation: Enormous war profits, plus a still greater control of the national economy.

"It was apparent that President Roosevelt could not fight a two-front war against the Axis abroad and the big-business lobby at home.

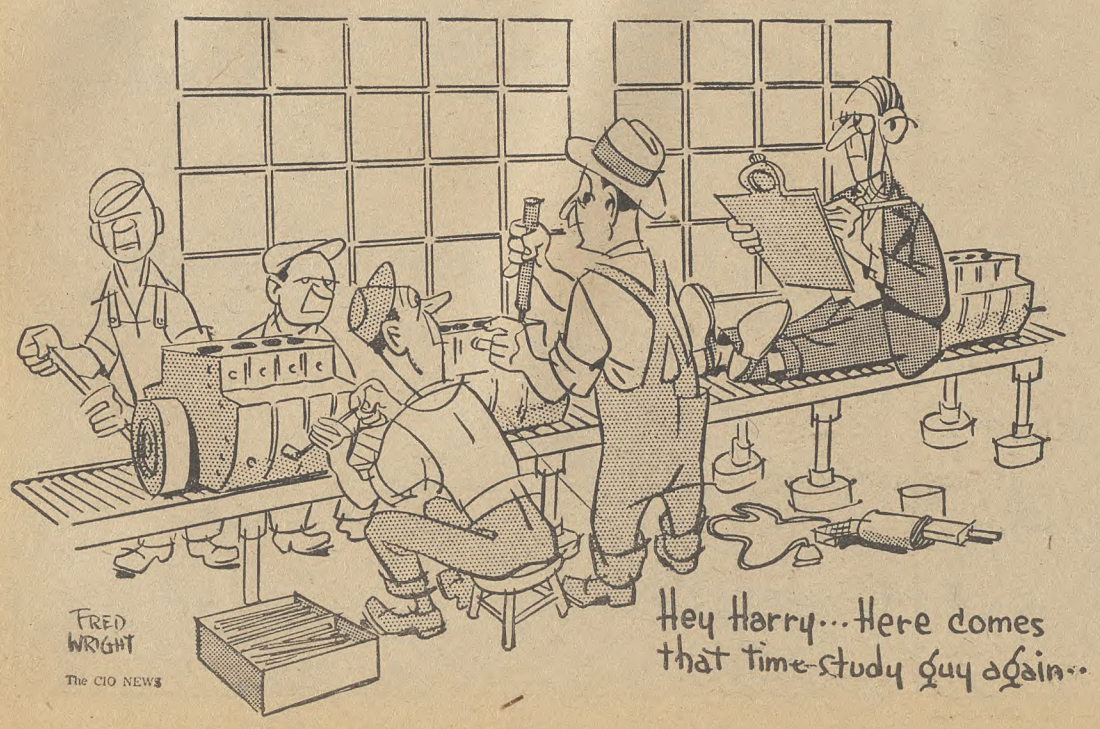
"The monopolies refused to accept war production orders until accelerated tax amortization laws were enacted. In several instances they refused contracts until they were paid their own prices; their patriotism was cost-plus.

"Soon the familiar NAM faces were seen at the helm of America's war production efforts.

"President Roosevelt's proposal for a $25,000 salary limitation was immediately junked by Congress.

"We need a thorough investigation that will show us how we can restore a real competitive economy which will make it possible for small business to survive, and which will avoid another depression.

"That can be accomplished only by uncovering the whole story of war profits and of wartime trends toward concentration of wealth and elimination of competition."



Miss CIO: Elayne Keenan was named winner of a beauty contest sponsored by the Wayne County CIO Council in Detroit on Labor Day.

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

FOR WORLD PEACE!

FIFTEEN thousand people vigorously committeed to FDR's policy of "Big Three" unity to preserve world peace this week jammed Madison Square Garden in N. Y. City to protest talk of war and to demand a special session of Congress for consideration of important domestic issues, including price control and housing.

The rally heard Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) warn that the plan of "conservative Democrats and reactionary Republicans" to "get tough" with Russia will not work.

"It is not so far from 'get tough' to 'get rough'," Pepper declared. "I think we ought to remember, however, that the last two fellows who tried to get rough with the Russians—you may remember them from their first names, Napolean and Adolf— did not fare so well.

"You and I know that today the reason we have got so much Republican unity behind the foreign policy is because there is so much McKinley imperialism in our foreign policy. What do you expect in a foreign policy which really meets the approval of Senator Vandenberg and John Foster Dulles?"

THE MEETING, which was called by the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions, also heard Sec. of Commerce Henry Wallace declare that the people must organize for peace.

"We who look on this war-with-Russia talk as criminal foolishness must carry our message direct to the people," Wallace declared.

While Wallace berated the Republicans for leading the hysterical drive toward possible war, Pepper lambasted reactionary forces in both parties. But the Florida Senator declared:

"If we go on, as we are now going, appeasing the imperialists in the Republican Party, there can be no end but war. There can be no alternative but the division of the world into two armed camps, one headed by the Soviet Union and the other headed by the U. S., which will rob us of our riches and eventually devastate our earth."

Both Pepper and Wallace emphasized that the U. S. can "get along" with Russia. But, Pepper declared, if the people turn out the Democrats and put Republican reactionaries wholly in power in Congress and in the White House, they would get us into war with Russia.

"The people are uneasy," Pepper said. "They want to know why armed American forces become a symbol of royalty and reaction in the skies over Europe and Asia. They want to know why American diplomacy orders an American fleet to pull the British chestnuts out of the fire in Palestine, in the Bosporus and in the Suez Canal at the grave risk of shattering the peace.

SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER

"The people not only want prosperity but peace."

"For the people not only want prosperity but peace. It is the people's sons and daughters who die. In the next atomic bomb rocket war, it would be the people themselves who would be blasted from their homes and businesses, strangled by gas or writhing in the agony of atomic virus. It is the people who will pay for this war with Russia that the Roosevelt haters as well as the Russia haters are trying to get us into."

WALLACE called for U. S. industrial and technical aid to undeveloped nations in the cause of world peace and progress.

'To prevent war," he said, "it is essential that we look abroad through our own American eyes and not through the eyes of either the British Foreign Office or a pro-British or anti-Russia press.

"Throughout the world," the Secretary of Commerce declared, "there are numerous reactionary elements which had hoped for Axis victory— and now profess great friendship for the U. S. Yet, these enemies of yesterday and false friends of today continually try to provoke war between the U. S. and Russia. They have no real love of the U. S. They only hope for the day when the U. S. and Russia will destroy each other."

Wallace said that he believes we can get peaceful cooperation with Russia when she "understands that our primary objective is neither saving the British Em-

(Continued on Page 12)

For Aid to Mexico: Sec. of Commerce Henry A. Wallace (l.) on a trip to Mexico last week urged U. S. industrial and technical aid to help develop Mexican productive capacity. He was greeted by Lombardo Toledano (r.), head of the Latin American Federation of Labor, and by Walter Thurston, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico.

CHARGES WALL ST. SPLITTING TRY

Wall St. gold is flowing through Mexico to bolster efforts to split the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL), it was charged by Lombardo Toledano in a speech to the national council of the Mexican labor movement.

Toledano, head of the CTAL and a member of the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions, accused representatives of the AFL of playing ball with falangists and other reactionaries in an effort to crack the CTAL. CIO and CTAL have maintained close relationships throughout the past several years.

Answering smear attacks of half a dozen varieties, the Mexican union leader set forth the principles of CTAL:

"The CTAL is democratic, because it demands the destruction of surviving feudal customs. It is anti-fascist because it demands the destruction of fascist doctrines which are based on corporative regimes imposed on Latin America during the colonial period. It is anti-imperialist because monopoly hinders and is fighting Latin America's economic emancipation."

The AFL, Toledano declared, has followed a policy of discrimination against Negroes and Mexicans, and has refused to help constitute any western hemisphere labor organization in which it would not play the role of czar.

WFTU MEET SEPT. 20

THE World Federation of Trade Unions' nine-man executive bureau—top group in the global labor group—is scheduled to meet in Washington starting Sept. 20.

Purpose of the meeting, which was scheduled during the WFTU's get-together in Moscow early this summer, is to elect a president to succeed Sir Walter Citrine of the British Trades Union Congress, and to discuss ways and means for winning a more adequate voice for labor in the United Nations Economic & Social Council.

CIO will be represented on the bureau by an alternate pending election of a U. S. successor to the vice-presidency held by the late Sidney Hillman. Other members are V. V. Kuznetsov, USSR; L. Jouhaux, France; Lombardo Toledano, Latin America; H. F. Chu, China; G. Di Vittorio, Italy, and E. Kupers, Netherlands.

Following the WFTU session, the American-Soviet Trade Union Committee, composed of representatives of CIO and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, will meet in Washington. Five Soviet members of the committee are scheduled to come to the U. S. for the sessions.

CIO DROPS ILO

CIO is planning to withdraw completely from all activities of the Intl. Labor Organization, Pres. Philip Murray announced last week following the government's decision to stand pat with the AFL as its choice for labor representative in ILO affairs.

The government action, believed to have come from the White House, reversed an earlier decision of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach to alternate the labor delegate between the two labor bodies.

Murray, speaking to a district steel union convention in Chicago, said CIO would send no advisors to the AFL labor delegate since it rejects any "second class" status.

WORLD LABOR ROUNDUP

FRANCISCO FRANCO, the Spanish dictator, is about as popular as a case of measles with every major segment of the population in this country, according to a report of the Natl. Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver.

A poll of leaders in six groups—agriculture, labor, management, Negroes, press-radio and veterans—showed big anti-Franco majorities in every group except management. Questions were:

"Do you believe that Franco's regime in Spain should be a subject for discussion by the United Nations?"

"Do you wish to see concrete action taken if necessary to lend weight to the outcome of any such discussions?"

Here's the breakdown on the answers

	Yes	No	Undecided
DISCUSSION			
Agriculture	64%	13%	23%
Labor	84	9	7
Management	46	33	21
Negro	91	9	.....
Press-radio	83	17	.....
Veterans	74	26	.....
ACTION			
Agriculture	60	18	22
Labor	82	11	7
Management	41	33	26
Negro	83	9	8
Press-radio	57	40	3
Veterans	59	29	12

★ ★ ★

DISCUSSION IS VERBOTEN in Franco's Spain, but plenty of Spaniards are showing they can act against the dictator. Allied Labor News, reporting from Madrid, tells of widespread Republican guerilla activities throughout the country.

Here's a report for the last week of August:

Near Teruel, guerillas drove guards off a 15-car freight train and emptied it of supplies. In the Asturias mining district, Republicans ambushed detachments of the notorious civil guard. At Ciudad Real, a guerilla detachment entered a village, requisitioned food and fought its way back to its base despite the arrival of reinforcements to the civil guard.

★ ★ ★

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S soldiers and cops are feeling their oats—to the point where they forced a strike of Shanghai streetcar men. The drivers and conductors walked out to protest constant manhandling by the soldiers and police. Uniformed officials of the Kuomintang government — who several weeks ago seized trade union relief centers financed by contributors of CIO and AFL members in the U. S.—are reported increasingly autocratic.

★ ★ ★

A WARNING that the U. S. is supporting a "fascist" government in China was sounded, meanwhile, by Brig. General Evans Carlson, USMC (retired) who served for many years in the Far East and commanded a special task force.

Carlson emphasized that he used the word "fascist" advisedly, and in the "same sense that I would in speaking of the Hitler and Mussolini governments." Chiang's government exists not by the will of the people but by the strength of American armed forces, material and support, he said.

DEPORTATION BATTLE

THE Dept. of Justice is performing a service for anti-labor employers in its deportation proceedings against Humberto Silex, representative of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, the union charged this week.

Silex, a 25-year resident of the U. S., has been active as a MMSW member and official in winning unprecedented gains for the Spanish-speaking workers of the Southwest, including those achieved in strikes this year.

After 25 years' residence in the U. S., a half-hour's visit across the border into Mexico by Silex was interpreted by the Dept. of Justice as a new entry into the country.

With this as a starting point, the Department picked up the record of a fight between Silex and an anti-union stooge who had been instrumental in getting Silex fired. As a result of the fight, the union organizer had been held on an "assault" charge in 1944 and fined $35.

To the Department, this became a crime involving "moral turpitude" prior to entry into the U. S.!

Deportation proceedings against the MMSW representative were begun after he had filed his second naturalization papers and just before he would have been eligible for U. S. citizenship.

YOU CAN HELP. Write to the Hon. Ugo Carusi, commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Philadelphia 2, Pa., protesting this attempt to deport Silex. Ask Carusi to call off deportation proceedings as an unwarranted attack upon an individual because of his trade union activities.

HUMBERTO SILEX

To Aid Consumers

REPORT HOARDERS, CIO ASKS

CIO, through its Cost of Living Committee, this week requested all its affiliated local unions to report excess inventories of consumer goods in a campaign to reduce hoarding in anticipation of higher prices.

In a telegram to its international unions, the CIO said that "government statistics show a tremendous increase of goods 'in inventory' by wholesalers and manufacturers." In order to secure the release of these goods in the consumer market, local unions have been asked to report on the location, quantity and types of goods being hoarded.

The Cost of Living Committee then plans to take steps to secure the release of these goods to the consumer market as soon as possible.

John Thornton, chairman of the Committee, said in the telegram: "The hoarding of consumer goods by the greedy profiteers is a major factor forcing price increases. If all of the goods being made in America's factories were released in the consumer market there would be fewer shortages, less pressure for price increases and less of a hazard of a coming depression."

Meanwhile, consumers learned this week that:

1. A Washington, D. C., poll showed that the average family in the nation's capital is paying 33% more for food than it did last December. It now costs $20.63 a week to buy what $15.48 used to.

2. 110 real estate boards from 39 states have urged abolition of rent and all other wartime price controls by March 31. The real estate men also asked for an immediate 15% minimum increase in residential rents, and prompt elimination of all price ceilings and rent controls on new residential construction.

NO THANKS!

A new "white man's movement to save first the South and then the nation" was launched recently in Georgia when an organization known as Columbians, Inc., received a charter from the Georgia state government.

LYNCH PROTEST

Plan for a gigantic rally to mark the opening of a 100 day "Crusade to End Lynching" on Sept. 23 were outlined in Washington, D. C. this week by Paul Robeson, noted singer and actor.

The 100-day period from Sept. 23 to Jan. 1 coincides with the interval between the signing of the first and second emancipation proclamations by Pres. Abraham Lincoln 84 years ago.

Objects of the Crusade are: apprehension and punishment of every lyncher, passage of a federal anti-lynching bill and barring the seating of Sen. Bilbo when Congress reconvenes.

Signing the call for the crusade along with Robeson are Orson Wells, Albert Einstein, Quentin Reynolds, Artie Shaw, Joseph curran, Bartley C. Crum, Bishop B. G. Shaw, Margaret Webster and Dr. Max Yergan.

UE-CIO Officers All Re-elected: With CIO President Murray at the UE Convention in Milwaukee, l. to r.: Organizing Dir. James Matles, President Murray, UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald and Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak.

UE RE-ELECTS ALL OFFICERS; HITS ATOM BOMB POWER POLITICS

CIO's third largest union, the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, reviewed a record of successful struggle and substantial gains since the conclusion of the war, at its constitutional convention in Milwaukee last week.

Despite the challenge of an anti-administration slate, the 668 delegates expressed their satisfaction with the conduct of the union's affairs by re-electing the international officers by more than five-to-one majorities.

Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald was re-elected with 3,029 votes, as against 525 votes for Harry Block of Philadelphia. Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak defeated James W. Click of St. Louis, by 2,994 to 554. And Director of Organization James J. Matles drew 2,997 votes, as against 556 for Bartholomew Enright of Jersey City, N. J.

The anti-administration group, which had caucused earlier at Pittsburgh to form a "Committee for Democratic Action" within the union, met equally overwhelming defeat when it opposed a majority report reaffirming the union's stand for "rank and file control, regardless of craft, age, sex, nationality, race, creed or political belief," and sought to substitute for it a minority report condemning "Nazi, Communist and Fascist dictatorships" and rejecting "consideration of any policy emanating from totalitarian dictatorship and foreign ideology."

The majority report, adopted by a roll-call vote of 2,827 to 679 after extensive and hard-hitting debate, declared in part:

"There are forces who urge us to substitute for the principle of unity and democracy within our ranks, divisions, witch-hunts and purges. They urge us to discard our established prinicple of aggressive struggle to improve our conditions, and in its place substitute aggressive struggles by one section of our membership against another . . .

"This membership controls this union and will continue, as in the past, to defeat every effort to bring it under the domination of any group, whether it be political, religious, fraternal or any other.

"This union guarantees to every member all rights and privileges of membership, including the right to hold any position in the union. It is this principle of democracy, unity and equality in our union which is now under attack, that has made the UE outstanding in its services to the membership and to the American people.

"Again, as in the past, we repudiate and condemn any effort to divide our ranks, in whatever guise it is presented or from whatever source it comes."

The UE officers' report noted that, in its ten years of existence, the union had grown from an initial membership of less than 30,000 until today it represents some 600,000 workers.

It has raised average wages in the electrical industry by 63c an hour in the same period, winning an 18½c-an-hour increase this year throughout the entire industry. Paid vacations have been won for 547,000 workers.

The UE now has 1,375 plants under contract, which represents the high peak of plants organized. During the past two years, since its last convention, the UE won 450 NLRB elections covering 99,890 workers, and 323,572 workers joined its ranks.

The officers, in their report, deplored the changes in government policy, both domestic and foreign, since President Roosevelt's death, declaring that we now confront "a situation of strengthened reaction."

They noted the growth of big-business monopoly and control; huge war profits as contrasted with reduced real income and savings for most of the people; refusal of Congress to pass progressive legislation, and anti-labor proposals of the Truman administration, and declared:

"Today the chief concern of the American government is the nourishment of profiteers . . . (and) world peace is being played with by power politics diplomacy based on the underlying threat of our atom bombs."

The report further stated that "Byrnes, Vandenberg, Connally, Taft and many others in government have been lifelong servants for the special interests of big business. They see no other interests than those of big business.

"They see Germany through the eyes of corporation executives who are eager to re-establish relations with their Nazi counterparts. They see China and the Far East through the eyes of oil, rubber, mining, sugar and hemp interests."

Featured speakers at the UE convention were CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Senator Claude Pepper and Director Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Murray praised the UE as "a proud union, a big union, a responsible union, that has made many magnificent contributions to the well-being of its members and of the American people.

"No one could be more pleased, or more deeply appreciative, than I am," he said, "of the splendid support given me by your organization, and of its support of the policies of the national organization (CIO)."

Murray declared that the CIO "lives with the people, fights for the people and has improved the conditions of the people," and that no enemy should get the notion "that he can destroy a movement like this."

Asserting that the CIO is fundamentally "trade unionist" and "fundamentally American," he said: "We're not going to be bothered—too much at least— with the ideological mumblings of groups that are hell-bent on destroying it.

"We're going to have our fights, our bickerings, our disagreements—they're never too serious. But there is no disagreement, by any one of CIO's unions, on the fundamentals of trade unionism."

Hitting at the rejection of the seamen's wage increase by the Wage Stabilization Board, Murray warned that the next CIO Vice-Presidents or Executive Board meeting "will probably ask the WSB to resign—for the good of the community, the good of the nation."

He declared that the CIO "is not going to accept second-class status in the Intl. Labor Organization," noting that President Truman, in denying the CIO equal representation with the AFL, had departed from the position taken by President Roosevelt in the spring of 1944.

Murray said that the CIO would "pull out of the ILO, have nothing to do with it, not participate in its industry meetings, just forget about it, because it serves no useful purpose." **(See Page Four for further quotes from Murray's speech).**

Senator Pepper, in a vigorous and loudly applauded speech, denounced the reversal of President Roosevelt's domestic and foreign policies, since his death.

"The American people don't want to fight anybody. They don't want to drop atomic bombs on anybody. But we've drifted too far back to the imperialist policy of McKinley," he said.

"If Roosevelt were alive, we'd be getting on better with Russia," Pepper declared, objecting to the policy of alliance with Great Britain against the Soviet Union and calling for a return to the Big Three unity, advocated by Roosevelt.

"The liberal wing of the Democratic party is scarcely, if ever, consulted on our foreign policy," he said. "If President Truman is going to remain free from responsibility for what may happen to this country and his generation, he's got to take a personal responsibility to see that what I believe are his liberal ideas, in his heart, are reflected in the policies of his administration."

Referring to Greece, Pepper said he didn't favor using American warships "to even give the impression we're trying to put an old broken-down king back on the throne.

"It is not our duty to join any old Western European power to say Russia can't get into the Mediterranean," he declared, saying that the Soviet Union has more right than England to defend the Dardanelles and as much right as England to be in the Mediterranean sea, and that the U. S. should not become "a guarantor of Western European im-

(Continued on Page 10)

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MEMOS FROM MURRAY

PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY of the CIO had some pertinent comments to make, in his recent speech to the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which are worth passing on:

TO CALUMNISTS and other labor-split dopesters: "CIO lives with the people and fights for the people. CIO has improved the conditions of the people. It is one of those bread-and-butter organizations. That is the simple trade union fundamental, the rock on which this structure has been built.

"That is why CIO is going to live, endure and prosper. It is the only labor movement in America that lives that kind of life. It is not beset with racketeers. So let no enemies of CIO imagine they are going to be able to destroy an organization like this.

"The CIO is fundamentally trade unionist. It is also fundamentally American. We have our quarrels, our bickerings, our disagreements—they're never too serious. But there's never any disagreement—by any one of CIO's unions—on the fundamentals of trade unionism."

★ ★ ★

TO THE WSB: "I don't believe in a policy of wage-making like a dog running around in circles trying to catch its own tail—a policy of giving a man a dime and taking 20 cents away."

The Wage Stabilization Board made "a grave mistake in denying the seamen's wage increase, Murray said. "When the CIO's Vice-Presidents or Executive Board meet, they will probably ask the Wage Stabilization Board to resign, for the good of the nation."

★ ★ ★

TO CONGRESS: "The last Congress has gone down in history as perhaps one of the most reactionary Congresses that has ever met in Washington. It engaged in reprehensible action to defeat the aims of the people.

"We must defeat every enemy of the people, every enemy of labor that is running for office this fall. We must elect men who will represent the will of the people."

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TO TRUMAN AND ILO: "In the spring of 1944, President Roosevelt addressed a communication to William Green, with a copy to me, saying he had concluded that the CIO and the AFL should be accorded the same voting strength in the International Labor Organization.

"President Truman has decided the CIO is not entitled to representation in the ILO—that is, equality of representation. The CIO is not going to accept second-class status in the ILO. It is going to pull out of it, have nothing to do with it, not participate in any of its industry meetings—just forget about it, because it serves no useful purpose.

"So while the impression may be created that Truman has again kicked the CIO in the face, he hasn't—he has done us a favor. For the ILO is dead from the chin up, and who in hell wants to associate with it?

"The ILO has never rendered a contribution to the welfare of the people. The AFL has had its tentacles into it—a lot of pensioners working for it, who have outlived their usefulness and been pushed into the ILO in their decrepit state."

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TO PROFITEERS: "In my opinion, the best way to stop the profiteer is for the government to take it out in taxes.

"If he understands that profiteering will result in his extra profits going into the Treasury of the United States, there will be no incentive for profiteering."

★ ★ ★

TO SOUTHERNERS: "The CIO is making splendid, if not miraculous, progress in its Southern organizing campaign.

"We didn't go in to finish the job in a few months. We went in to stay with the job until it was done."

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

AS THE Swede said when he saw two trains in a head-on collision: "That bane hell of a way to run a railroad."

Anyone who knows the signals can see we're heading for a smash-up on the U. S. Railroad.

But let's get wise to the way the Wall Street monopolists are running our economy—and do something about it—before the crash occurs.

★ ★ ★

THE TREND toward greater monopoly has long marked the American economy.

In its early stages, the growth of big business made a contribution to industrial efficiency, mass production and lower prices.

But once effective monopoly is established, lower prices are no longer necessary to stifle competition. The monopolist then tends to restrict production for the purpose of raising prices and increasing profits.

And as he sees limits to profit-making possibilities in his own country, he looks abroad for new worlds to conquer and exploit, thus sowing the seeds of imperialist war.

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IN THE United States, big-business monopoly extended its control enormously during the war.

With eight financial groups controlling 106 of the 250 largest corporations, 51% of all prime war contracts went to the top 33 corporations.

The monopolists' power was further swollen by huge war profits. Corporate profits jumped from 26 billion dollars in the six peacetime years of 1934-39 to 117 billions in the six war years of 1940-45.

The monopoly trend has increased since the war, through a sharp increase in corporate mergers and acquisition of small firms by larger ones.

Today 43 billion-dollar corporations directly monopolize one-fourth of the country's corporate assets.

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HOW HAVE the big-business monopolists used their increased power since the war?

They have used it to squeeze ever higher profits out of labor and the public.

They have used it to cut wages—first resisting union demands for restoration of take-home pay, then raising prices out of all proportion to small increases in labor costs.

They have used it to restrict production and keep goods from the market, in order to raise prices still further.

They have used it to expand their political control, to make Congress wreck price control and block social legislation; and to press for an aggressive foreign policy to corner world markets.

And through their control of press and radio, they have tried to dodge the blame for inflation; to breed domestic and international ill-will and division; and to hide from the people the real facts of the smash-up toward which they are heading us.

★ ★ ★

WHAT ARE some signs of the coming smash?

While prices and profits continue to soar, the real wages of American factory workers have been cut 18% in little over a year.

Inflation has also cut the savings and purchasing power of the people generally. A few wealthy families have most of the country's savings, while most of the people have little more than a bare living.

Goods have been withheld from sale, or priced too high to sell, to a point where manufacturing inventories have risen to nearly $18 billion—which means $500 worth of goods in stock for each American family of four.

So stocks have crashed, as Wall Street gets jittery about insufficient mass purchasing power to buy goods at present prices, and at the prospects of a real smash when the domestic market collapses.

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THIS SMASH will bring depression, unemployment and lower living standards to the American people. It will also spur big-business demands for a belligerent foreign policy to recoup domestic losses abroad, or through the still greater smash-up of another war.

It is therefore of the first importance to our people to check and reverse the present trends, before they reach the smash-up stage.

The CIO has long been pointing to the signs of dangers ahead. It calls for labor action to resist the exploitation of the monopolies, and for political activity to take control of the country from their hands and restore it to the people.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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FOR CURBS ON TRUSTS

CIO SEES CONTROL OR OWNERSHIP

GOVERNMENT action to halt the domination of American life by giant business monopolies was demanded this week by the Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO Research & Education Dept.

Serious consideration of public control either through more regulation or ownership may be necessary, the Outlook warned.

The Outlook lashed out at policies of the War Assets Administraton, which it said has turned over on a priority system large quantities of surplus goods and facilities to the largest corporations and helped bring about a situation where economic concentration has been "carried almost to the ultimate."

Regulation or ownership by the government is needed to curb monopoly power, the magazine said, in indorsing recent suggestions by Sen. Murray (D., Mont.) and Sen. Morse (R., Ore.). It declared:

"In the light of present economic tendencies, it may become necessary to give serious consideration to this suggestion that 'public control either through regulation or ownership' be explored as a means of curbing monopoly practices."

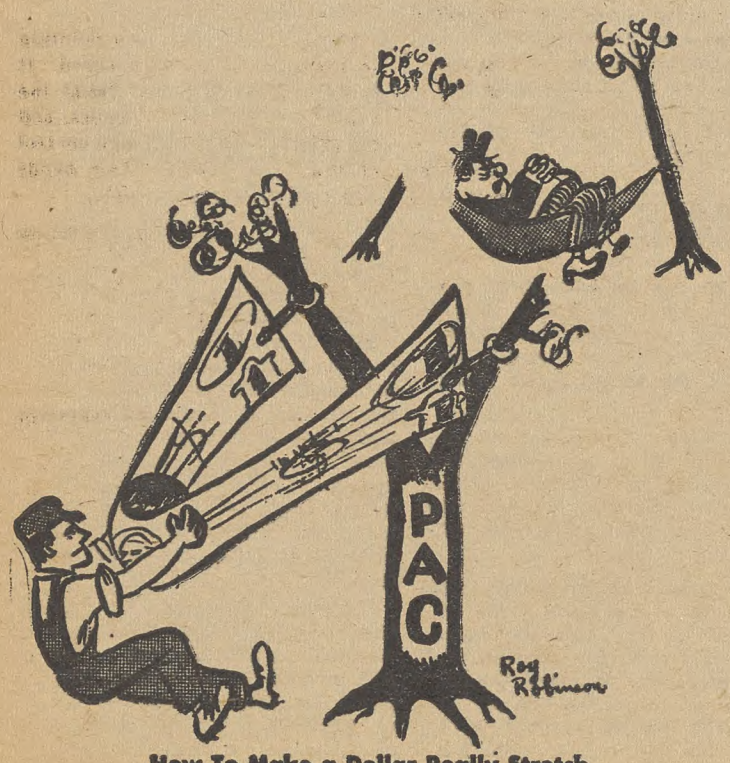
The "Big Five" which have gained overwhelming control of American industry, the Outlook charged, are the financial aggregations of the Morgan, Mellon, Rockefeller and duPont families, and the Cleveland banks. These, together with three other "money blocs"—the Kuhn-Loeb banking firm and Boston and Chicago banks, controlled 106 of the 250 largest manufacturing corporation in 1943-44, the publication said.

The Outlook, in its discussion of possible controls, warned that a government program "must contain specific steps to enable the nation to employ fully all of its labor force, utilize all of its productive facilities, and permit a great and more equitable distribution of our national income.

"Such steps should include: (1) more effective enforcement of our anti-trust laws; (2) financial and technical assistance for small business, including aid in scientific research; (3) elimination of cartels from the national and international scene, and (4) universal use of patent rights."

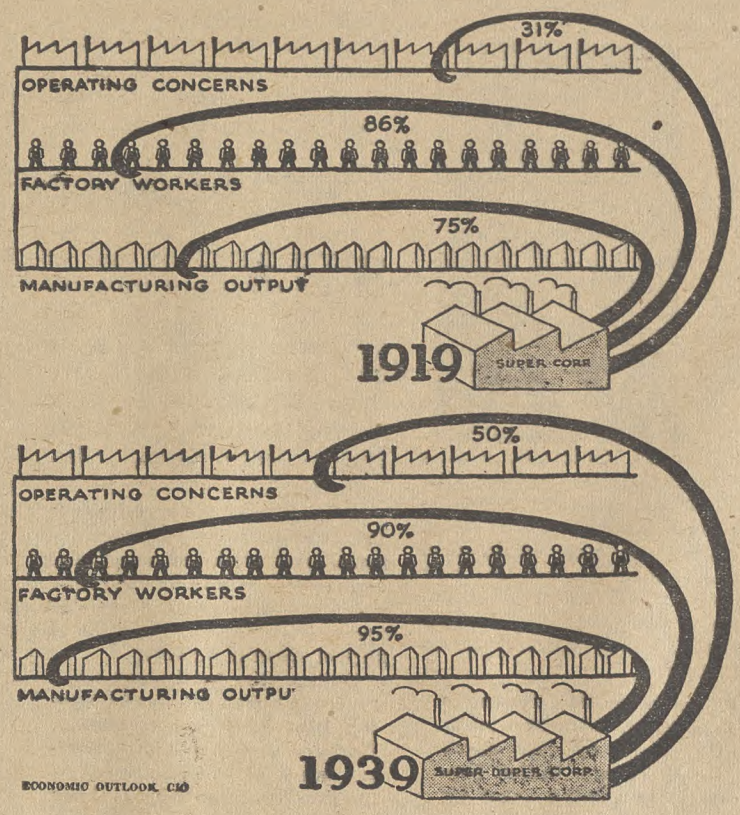
The CIO publication traced the course of the government's wartime contract-letting policies, through which 33 corporations received 51% of the values of all contracts, and charged that the biggest corporations are faring best in acquiring government surplus stocks and industrial facilities from the War Assets Administration.

"There is little doubt that the wartime operators are purchasing all of the government facilities which are worthwhile," the Outlook commented. "The independent producers have second and sometimes third choices. Government policy gives Big Business every advantage to buy, and Big Business is grabbing off the cream of the crop. The Senate Small Business Committee describes this economic concentration in the hands of the giants as 'alarming'."



How To Make a Dollar Really Stretch

THE GROWTH OF BIG BUSINESS



BANK PROFITS TOP 75-YEAR RECORD

By FEDERATED PRESS

CAPITALISM's most conservative helmsman, the U. S. banker, guided his streamlined craft through the financial seas in 1945 with enough skill to make a thumping profit in the race with other, more risky and speculative business entries.

Although national banks hoisted the championship banner with the highest net profit rate in 75 years, the men who control the banks on boards of directors were unwilling to cut in their shareholders. Cash dividends in 1945 were the lowest in proportion to net profit of any year in three quarters of a century.

Throughout the U. S. in 1945, not a single bank failure was recorded for the first time in many generations.

These facts were garnered Sept. 16 from the 162-page report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. covering operations for the last calendar year.

A total of 13,494 of 14,725 banks in the U. S. were covered by FDIC during the year. The report covers only those banks that are insured.

The FDIC found that total current operating earnings of insured banks in 1945 was $2,482,000,000 or 12% more than in 1944, and 67% higher than 1935, which represented the low mark as the New Deal worked out of Hoover's depression.

Net earnings, the report observed, were also 12% above 1944, but exceeded the 1935 figure by a resounding 135%. Profits after taxes were $906 million or 21% above 1944.

Despite a decline in World War II of high income producing loans, such as consumer-installment loans and an increase in low-income producing loans such as U. S. government obligations, bank profits have swelled from income on securities. Whereas before the war with the Nazis, bankers got a third or less of their earnings from securities, this type of investment increased in significance throughout the period. In 1945 security income accounted for over half of total operating earnings for the first time.

FDIC found that for the period 1870-1945 national banks reported a net rate of profits of 7% of net worth. Throughout most of that time net profits fluctuated between 6 and 9% of net worth.

Net profits exceeded 9% in only 11 years prior to the current war period and four of these were in the years 1870-73. The only other period of sustained banking profits came in 1917-20, during and after World War I.

But in 1945, more than 55% of the FDIC insured banks reported over 10% net profit after taxes, compared to 51% in 1944 and 23% in 1938. Profits of 20% or more on total capital accounts were reported in 1945 by 6.5% of all insured banks, while profits of 15% to 19.9% were made by 14.2% of the banks, and 34.6% reported a profit range from 10 to 14.99% for the year.

GM Lyrics GOP Tune

VICE-PRES. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers this week said that a recent statement by C. E. Wilson, General Motors Corp. president, "sounded the opening gun in the Republican Party campaign to win the elections in November and turn the country over to the profit-hungry wolves of Wall Street."

"Wilson's ridiculous statement that sole and exclusive blame for low automobile production and low weekly wages for auto workers rests on the shoulders of the Administration," Thomas said, "is simply part of Old Guard Republican strategy to saddle the Administration with the responsibility for economic disruption when that responsibility rests with the NAM-Republican Party clique which dominates the economic and political life of the country."

Wilson's assertion that government controls have sabotaged auto production, Thomas said, is a complete distortion of the facts. "The fact is," Thomas stated, "that only ten months ago the leaders of the auto industry—including Mr. Wilson, himself—were telling us that the industry would be operating at full production by the middle of 1946 if only the government would keep its hands off reconversion.

"Well, the government caved in before the pressure of industry and did keep its hands off. Free Enterprise has had everything its own way—prices shot out of sight, controls were lifted, millions of dollars were taken from the U. S. Treasury in tax rebates. And still auto production is down.

"Mr. Wilson seems to be suffering from that peculiar disease which sooner or later seems to overcome all Republican leaders, the unfortunate habit of speaking out of both sides of the mouth at once. He cannot now blame the government for policies for which his own and other monopolies that dangle Congressmen like puppets from a string are responsible. They asked for the elimination of all controls, and they got their wish."

Thomas said that the decision to lift production controls resulted in a chaotic situation in the automobile industry.

. . . AND DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER!

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, reports: Western Tool Co., Des Moines, UAW-CIO 41, no union 11. Intl. Rep. UAW Chas. Fane was in charge assisted by representatives of the Des Moines IUC.

Rubber Workers Rep. Lyman Covert, Newark, N. J., reports: Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearney, N. J. Employes after nine long years voted for CIO as against an entrenched "independent" and thus broke one of the strongholds of anti-CIO venom. Special CIO Rep. Peter J. Flynn assisted materially in this victory. This concern is the world's largest producer of linoleum floor coverings.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, New Haven, Conn., advises: North Eastern Molding Co., New Haven, CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers 49, no union 7; Winsted Hosiery Mills, Winsted, Conn., CIO Textile Workers 133, no union 67.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for So. California, reports following election victories: Greenwald-Marx Co., Los Angeles, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 67, AFL 9, no union 40. Reps. Jerome Posner and Grezeld Kuhlman were in charge; City Die Works, Los Angeles, 200 people involved, vertified by card check. Geo. Melton and J. Libart were in charge. American Seating Co., CIO Furniture Workers 14, no union 2; Hollycraft Co., CIO Furniture Workers 20, no union 6. Rep. Oscar Castaro was in charge. Southern California Edison Co. (supervisory unit) CIO Utility Workers 21, no union 12. Rep. James Daugherty was in charge.

Quaker Oats Plant, ILWU-CIO 62, no union 34; Teamsters Unit (same plant) CIO 10, AFL 2. Rep. Henry Utracht was in charge. Henry Asphalt Co., ILWU-CIO chosen by card check involving 24 people. Rep. Al Caplan was in charge. United Seamen's Service, UOPWA-CIO was chosen as bargaining agent by card check invloving 24 people. Rep. Berman Lucher was in charge. Pacific Moulded Products Co., CIO Rubber Workers 26, no union 2. Golden West Co., CIO Rubber Workers certified by cross check involving 10 people. Rep. Albert Lunceford was in charge.

Paul E. Miley, UAW Dir. Region 2-A, Cleveland reports: Midwest Buffing Co., Cleveland, employees voted better than three to one in favor of UAW-CIO. Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat was in charge.

Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees, report following victories: Lane Bryant, Chicago, CIO 123, AFL 15. Intl. V. Pres. Leonard Levy was in charge; Liggett Drug Stores, Westchester County, N. Y., CIO 48, against 4. Bus. Mgr. Harry Rosenzweig was in charge assisted by Rep. George Surtes. Coca-Cola Co., Boston, Mass., CIO 46, against 24. Vice Pres. Harry Tuvim was in charge assisted by a rank-and-file committee headed by Frank Matukas, Edward Pierce and Wm. Grant. Star Supply Co., Lynn, Mass., CIO 23, no union 7. Harry Tuvim, Intl. V. Pres., was in charge assisted by Brothers Earl Crowell and Joseph Casey. Devonshire Mngt., Boston, Mass., CIO 15, against 0.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., Minnesota, reports: National Tea Store, Bemidgji, Minn., CIO 7, no union 1; L. B. Hartz Grocery Store No. 1, CIO 7, no 4; L. B. Hartz Grocery Store No. 2, CIO 4, no 0; F. W. Woolworth Co., Dime, CIO 0, no 7; Handy Andy Super Mkt. Grocery, CIO 7, no 0; Filberts Variety Store, CIO 5, no 0; Glass Block Drug Co., CIO chosen as bargaining agent without election. The organizing drive was led by Intl. Rep. of the URWDSEA-CIO Louis Block.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

Fred C. Pieper, State Director, Louisian, reports: Colfax Lumber and Creosote Co., Colfax, La., CIO 71, no union 59.

R. W. Starnes, State Director, Mississippi, reports that since the drive got under way in his area, they have won 9 elections. Those not previously reported are as follows: Natchez Stave Co., Natchez, Miss., CIO 64, against 14; General Box, (Wood Crew), Natchez, Miss., CIO 9, against 0; Jones Lumber Co., Natchez, Miss., CIO 91, neither 71. Learned & Sons Lumber Co., Natchez, CIO 49, against 11; Masonite Corp., Laurel, Miss, CIO 812, AFL 637.

C I O WINS BIG ATOM PLANT

WORKERS at the second largest atomic plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn.—the Carbide & Chemical Corp.—this week voted for the CIO as its collective bargaining agent in a NLRB run - off election, despite the frenzied efforts of the AFL to paint the CIO red.

The vote was CIO 1918; AFL 1893. In the run-off the CIO picked up 489 additional votes, the AFL only 281. No union was also on the ballot in the first election late last month.

Employes at the largest Oak Ridge atomic plant preferred no union to the AFL in the run-off at Tennessee Eastman. The vote was no union 3120, an increase of 541; AFL 2503, an increase of 782. The CIO received 1531 votes in the August election, but under the rules of the board was not listed in the run-off ballots.

In the run-off the AFL won only the smallest plant — Monsanto Chemical—by 331 to CIO's 136.

PHELPS-DODGE STRIKE WON

SETTLEMENT of one of the oldest and most bitter strikes since V-J Day was announced this week by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The strike involved 2,000 workers of the Phelps - Dodge Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.

Ratification of the agreement by the Phelps-Dodge workers climaxed five weeks of negotiating and ended a nine-month strike which was marked by large-scale use of strike-breakers and the injury of several strikers,

Hailing the settlement as a "smashing victory", James Lustig, Dist. 4 UE representative, disclosed that one of the principal terms of the agreement is the granting of an 18½c an hour general increase to all Phelps-Dodge workers.

In addition to the immediate increases, the union announced that the new contract gives the union an opportunity to reopen the wage question during the term of contract to preserve the wage level of workers against the rising tide of inflation.

Other gains won included retroactive pay averaging more than $150 for each employe, maintenance of membership and compulsory dues check off.

Phelps-Dodge veterans receive a special benefit under the new agreement which provides that all ex-servicemen returning to the shop before January 1947 will be entitled to full vacation pay for the 1946 season.

A thousand Phelps-Dodge workers in Fort Wayne, Ind; were also scheduled to meet this week to ratify terms of a similar agreement. Signing of the contracts for both plants will end the last UE strikes in the copper industry.

VERMONT CIO IUC MEETS

JOHN C. LAWSON, secretary-treasurer of the Vermont CIO Council, was elected president at the organization's fourth annual convention at Barre this week. Lawson's name was greeted with applause as it was placed in nomination by the retiring president, Anthony Jenkins.

Other officers elected are: Fred Hendy, first executive vice-president; Thomas Nealson, second executive vice-president, and Albert Burton, secretary-treasurer. Thirteen district vice-presidents also were elected. Officers were installed by John Brophy, national director of CIO Councils.

The 100 delegates recommended establishment of a statewide PAC and state rent control, urged the mayors of the state's principal cities to stop talking about the housing situation and do something about it, and condemned all efforts "to divide us on religion or political beliefs."

AFL FAILS TO DISRUPT UFWA

DESPITE the rantings and name-calling of a small gang of expelled disrupters who have tied in with the AFL Upholsterers' Union, the CIO Furniture Workers are sticking to their main task of organizing and improving working conditions in the shops.

In recent weeks the Furniture Workers have won NLRB elections in Paris, Tex.; Benton, Ark.; Memphis, Tenn.; Siler City, N. C.; Evansville, Ind.; Chicago, New York and San Francisco.

Contracts have been signed raising wages and improving working conditions for thousands of furniture workers in Los Angeles, N. Y. City, Mooresfield, W. Va.; Bay City, Mich.; Newark, N. J.; Hagerstown, Md., and other furniture centers.

In Thomasville, N. C., the Furniture Workers are condueting a strike of 1,200 workers for wage increases and other improvements against one of the most vicious anti-labor employers in the South.

Leaders of the Furniture Workers in N. Y. this week labeled the charge of "communist control" leveled at the union by the AFL Upholsterers as false.

They pointed out that the union's policies are determined by its membership and that the preamble to their constitution adopted in 1939 reads: "This organization will endeavor to unite all workers in our industry regardless of craft, age, nationality, race, creed or political belief. We will at all times observe a policy of rank and file control."

Aided and abetted by the anti-labor press, the AFL union claimed that thousands of members from the CIO union were fleeing to the AFL. Furniture Workers' leaders discounted these claims as greatly exaggerated and pointed out that they were made for the sole purpose of creating confusion. In Grand Rapids, where the AFL boasted of huge successes, a meeting of shop stewards repudiated the sell-outs of the disrupters.

N. Y. BARBERS VOTE STRIKE

Four thousand barbers and 500 Manicurists in N. Y. City have unanimously voted to strike September 16, after the Broadway Master Barbers Assn. has repeatedly rebuffed efforts to negotiate a new agreement.

The employers notified the CIO Barber & Beauty Culturists this week that there would be "not $1 more and not one hour less" in any new agreement. The employers refused to make any changes in the present contract which expires September 15 and which had run for the past five years.

The union seeks a 40-hour week; 30% base pay increase adjustment in commission arrangement whereby the take-home pay increase will approximate 15%; and a health and welfare fund to be obtained by a 3% levy on wages.

HAWAII STRIKERS MORALE HIGH

All Hawaii's sugar plantations are shut down 100% as the strike of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, to which the territory's sugar workers belong, entered its third week.

The strike against Hawaii's largest industry was called Sept. 1 when it became apparent to the union negotiations committee that the industry did not intend to make any real efforts to deal realistically or in good faith.

"The strikers' morale is high and they are prepared to stay out until the strike is won," declared ILWU Regional Director Hall.

CIO WINS 19 MORE DIXIE ELECTIONS

Victories in 19 more NLRB elections were reported by state directors of the CIO Organizing Committee this week.

"We have won 116 NLRB elections since our organizing drive in the South began late in May," Director Van A. Bittner of the Organizing Committee said.

"We now have pending with the NLRB a total of 198 petitions for certification. The campaign is beginning to pick up speed. Membership drives we started at industrial plants all over the South in June and July are now coming to a conclusion with the holding of NLRB elections. We recently have been winning about 10 elections for every one lost."

GUILD SEEKS $100 A WEEK

By WILBUR E. BADE

MORE than 100 representatives of locals of the CIO Newspaper Guild, meeting in St Louis this week, hammered out a wage program for 1947 calling for a minimum weekly wage of $100 for experienced reporters and similar key classifications, and a $50 minimum wage for adult employes in any newspaper department.

For wire service employes, because of the higher skill required and more exacting duties, the wage program seeks a top minimum of $110.

The Guild's bargaining program, originally drafted at the annual convention last June, calls for longer vacation periods, job security, and union security.

A strategy committee of top-ranking Guild negotiators and strategists was named to act in an advisory capacity during forthcoming contract parleys throughout the nation.

Delegates recommended that the Executive Board, meeting in connection with the wage parley, levy weekly assessments, if necessary, to assist Guildsmen on the picket line at the Herald Express in Los Angeles in a dispute involving also the current wage program.

FTA TO PROTEST CANNERY VOTE

The CIO Food & Tobacco Workers will file a formal protest against the NLRB election held Aug. 29-30 in which northern California cannery workers gave a plurality to the AFL Teamsters.

FTA Pres. Donald Henderson said the NLRB would be asked to withhold action on the basis of the election until the FTA protest has been received and acted on. "In only one of the 76 northern California canneries did management actually keep its hands off the election and not give illegal aid to the AFL," he said.

"In that plant, the Pacific Grape Co., in Modesto, the vote was 496 for FTA against 76 for AFL and 39 for no union. FTA would have had similar victories elsewhere, but for the management-Teamster collusion and terror."

These gobs appeared convinced of the justice of the demands of the CIO Office and Professional Workers, as two attractive union members hand them leaflets outside a N. Y. movie theater. Three thousand members of the union are in process of taking a vote to strike against Loew's-MGM, Columbia, Paramount, RKO, 20th Century-Fox, United Artists, Republic, Natl. Screen Service, Warner Bros., and Universal.

MORE PAY LIKELY FOR CIO SEAMEN

AS the CIO NEWS went to press there was every indication that alert and militant action by the CIO Natl. Maritime Union had won its members the same increases the government had granted AFL seamen this week.

The Maritime Commission's Labor Relations Director Godfrey Butler had gone to the commission with a recommendation that the CIO seamen be granted monthly increases of $10 on the East Coast and $5 on the West Coast, confident that his proposal would be approved.

Continuing the militant policy of his union, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran announced in New York that the union was "going to work on the picket lines" at least until "we get that (Godfrey's proposals) down in black and white with signatures."

NMU members were already on strike called out following meetings of the union's national council. They joined members of the independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers, which belong to the CIO Committee for Maritime Unity.

It was NMU's militant action that had won the original increases of $17.50 a month in June. The government and the ship owners knew that CIO seamen were well prepared for a strike and would win it.

The increase was granted without a picket line test of strength, such as the AFL seamen had to show this week until the government granted the $5-$10 increases which they had won through collective bargaining with the carriers.

The militant action of the CMU in observing the AFL seamen's picket line was doubtless a determining factor in causing the White House to rescind the Wage Board's decision not to grant the AFL unions the additional increases.

The CMU's support of unity paid off. CMU, meeting in N. Y. City, showed that it would continue that unity policy by supporting the likely walkout Sept. 30 of the Longshoremen's Union and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., both CIO.

POTOFSKY SCORES DRIVE FOR WAR

NATIVE fascists and former isolationists are seeking to destroy the heritage of President Roosevelt and drive the U. S. into war, Jacob Potofsky, president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, charged this week.

The warning accompanied his presentation of a medal posthumously to the late Chief Executive on behalf of the N. Y. State CIO Council, in convention at Lake Placid.

Potofsky said these forces have rejected the Roosevelt policy of Big Three unity and are stirring up a campaign of hatred and prejudice against the Soviet Union.

Unless we return to the Roosevelt policy, international rivalry and conflict will lead inevitably to war, Potofsky declared.

The Amalgamated leader said FDR had looked forward to "a peace built from a community of nations and resting on the solid bedrock of close friendship, collaboration and understanding among the three great wartime allies, the U. S., Great Britain and the Soviet Union."

"He visioned it as a peace based upon the abolition of imperialism and the exploitation of weaker peoples, a peace based upon the right of all men everywhere to determine their own way of life," Potofsky said.

"Franklin Roosevelt sought to use the great power of America on behalf of the common people of the world. Today his enemies and ours are attempting to use that power to win world domination for themselves.

"They are our native fascists and former isolationists and appeasers. They never really supported our war effort. They never wanted the complete and final liquidation of fascism.

"They would have our nation give support to the forces of reaction in Europe and Asia in an effort to put down the rising people's movement which the victory over fascism unloosed throughout the world.

"Abandoning the Roosevelt policy of Big Three unity, they are stirring up a campaign of hatred and prejudice against the Soviet Union.

"Let there be no mistake. Unless the enemies of the people are defeated and we return to the Roosevelt policy, there can be no stable or lasting peace, but only international rivalry and conflict which will end inevitably in war."

$48 MILLION FOR MINE-MILL

NEARLY 600 delegates from all parts of the U. S. and Canada will meet Sept. 16 in Cleveland to open the 42nd convention of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

Among the delegates will be members from the far reaches of northwest Canada and the Yukon, and from the deep South.

Since V-J Day, MMSW officials pointed out, the union has won wage increases totaling $48 million for its membership. The increases have been wrested from the giant corporations controlling the nation's supply of copper and from all sections of the metal mining, refining and fabricating industry.

A 10-point program formulated by Pres. Reid Robinson and the union's executive board and widely distributed throughout the union for pre-convention discussion is expected to be the focal point of the convention's decisions on important issues to be tackled by the delegates.

ASKS U. S. RUN MEAT INDUSTRY

By NORMAN DOLNICK

OPERATION of the packing plants as a public utility was demanded by the CIO Packinghouse Workers so that the people can be protected against the greed of the big packers and that packinghouse workers can be assured full employment at the packing plants.

In a statement which reiterated the union's position that price control must be retained on meats, Pres. Ralph Helstein of the UPWA asserted that the operation of the plants as a public utility would check the abuse of economic power by the packers against the best interests of the people.

Helstein noted that in the packers' renewed drive against price control thousands of packinghouse workers from all sections of the country have been laid off.

The UPWA is now negotiating with the packers for a guaranteed annual wage, $1 an hour minimum wage and a cost of living bonus.

"Had a guaranteed wage plan been in effect in the past year the packers would not have gone on their sit-down strike against OPA and we would not now be faced with a meat shortage and unemployment at the packing plants," Helstein declared.

As a further measure to draw the reins on the packers, the union demanded that Congress set up a committee of responsible citizens to investigate the causes of the current meat shortage and determine to what extent the packers are responsible for the present crisis.

WOODWORKERS LOOK SOUTH

STEPPING up of the CIO Woodworkers' participation in the Southern organizing drive was urged at the union's tenth convention in Portland, Oreg., this week when the 300 delegates called on the international officers to visit Dixie locals.

Other resolutions supported the candidacy of Rep. Charles Savage D. Wash.), an IWA member, for re-election; urged the U. S. to break with the Franco regime in Spain; and backed the WFTU in its efforts to obtain participation in UNO.

Savage told the delegates that the Republican party is completely dominated by reactionary interests and that Republican liberals in Congress are being purged as rapidly as possible.

Asst. Sec. of Labor John W. Gibson urged the union to carry on the safety program initiated by its late president, Worth Lowery, to curb the accidents in the lumber industry which he said caused an average of 24 days' disablement in every six months' employment of every worker. He placed the chief responsibility for safety on employers.

CIO GREETS BREWERY UNION

DELEGATES to the 29th convention of the Brewery Workers at Galveston, Tex., this week heard CIO Intl. Rep. Adolph Germer welcome them into the CIO and pledge them full aid, "no matter from what direction the attacks might come."

The convention cheered and applauded Germer's biting attack on the AFL from which the brewery union withdrew after a long-standing jurisdictional dispute. The union joined the CIO in July. Appearing as the personal representative of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Germer said:

"There is life in the CIO. We are happy to welcome the brewery workers union, which pioneered the industrial type of union which is the basis for the CIO."

Resolutions permitting locals to include health, accident and life insurance features in their new contracts and establishing seniority rights for older workers were approved. Delegates voted down a resolution to amend the constitution whereby a simple majority vote instead of a two-thirds vote of a local's membership could authorize a strike.

LABOR MEDICAL CARE PROJECT

Formation of a committee to be known as the Labor Project for Medical Care was announced this week by Harry Becker, president of Group Health Assn. in Washington, D. C. Function of the committee will be to serve both labor and management in promoting, establishing and maintaining pre-paymet medical care plans throughout the country.

The committee itself is part of the Cooperative Health Federation which Becker heads. Members of the Federation's Board of Directors include CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Nelson A. Cruickshank, AFL Social Security Director.

KROLL ON THIRD PARTY

WHILE warning against premature dumping of the two-party system, Director Jack Kroll of CIO-PAC this week told the eighth annual Ohio CIO convention in Columbus that "when the time is right, independent political action by labor will be on the agenda of the national CIO and PAC."

Demand for immediate formation of "labor's own party" was raised by two delegates and ruled out of order by Kroll. "An independent party is a fine and outstanding theory and is in the minds of the CIO leaders," he observed. But to avoid "premature action and failure which would set us back many years politically," he said, "we have been attempting to get practical experience in the political field and educate our members in politics first."

Kroll, who is also president of the Ohio CIO Council, was re-elected to his post along with Sec.-Treas. William Lavelle. Nine new members were elected to the state executive board.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Aischuler

Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts

SAFETY FOR YOUR CHILDREN

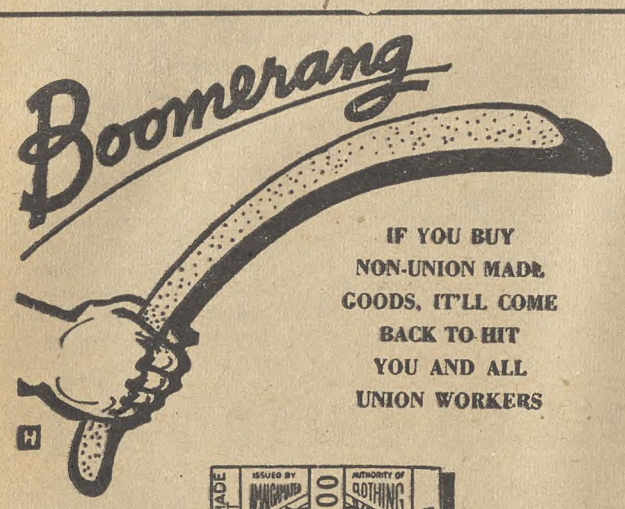
As they start off for school, it's well to be sure your children know their father's full name, their home address and telephone number. Teach them how to cross streets carefully, looking both ways. Telling them isn't enough. Practice crossing with them, letting them conduct you across until you're sure they will not run from behind parked vehicles or dart across in haste for fear of being tardy. If you've used the policeman as a threat, don't be afraid to eat your words. Let them know the policeman is a friend ever willing to help.

I C-A-N-T E-A-T M-E-A-T

Say it slowly: "I c-a-n-'-t e-a-t m-e-a-t." Get used to it, because due to action by the Dept. of Agriculture, OPA is forced to raise retail meat prices again.

The breakdown of price increases—Pork: Average raise for all cuts 4c a pound. Beef: Average raise 3c a pound. Raise in top cuts will average 8c. Lamb and mutton: Lamb cuts jump 10c and mutton cuts 4c on pound. Veal: To remain unchanged.

Say it once more: "I c-a-n-'-t e-a-t m-e-a-t" and add to it, "because Congress kicked hell out of OPA."



IF YOU BUY NON-UNION MADE GOODS, IT'LL COME BACK TO HIT YOU AND ALL UNION WORKERS

SO WHEN YOU BUY CLOTHING SHIRTS, WORK CLOTHES, NECKTIES AND GLOVES — LOOK FOR THIS AMALGAMATED UNION LABEL

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

'BREAK HOUSING JINX'—THOMAS

R. J. THOMAS, chairman of the CIO Committee on Housing and Community Development, this week called on Wilson Wyatt, housing expediter, to use his powers to assist builders to "take housing out of the ox-cart stage into the airplane age."

Speaking to 6,000 veterans and their families at a rally in Philadelphia called to "break the jinx on housing", Thomas urged immediate passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill. He also asked for effective government action to assure mass production of low-cost housing and the development of modern housing technology.

"The housing jinx", said Thomas, "is the baby of the phoney friends of free enterprise —the mortgage bankers, real estate agents, black market builders, and property holders who have a big stake in keeping housing old-fashioned, scarce and expensive."

The "CIO housing program," Thomas said, "would replace America's slums with decent housing inside of ten years, whereas at its present pace slums clearance will not be complete inside 100 years.

"The time has arrived for a showdown on housing," the CIO leader declared. The demand for homes for veterans is now so desperate that the nation no longer dares shilly-shally or temporize with methods that have proved their incompetence. Bold steps to produce industrial housing are the only way for providing veterans with decent homes."

Stating that the CIO plan of 1,500,000 housing units a year, also scheduled in the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, was a conservative program, Thomas also charged that the enemies of the bill were placing serfish personal profit about the nation's responsibility to assure decent homes for veterans.

In keeping with the belief that organized labor has a definite responsibility to become an integral force in community betterment," the CIO Transport Service Employes gave a number of under-privileged city kids an enjoyable two weeks at a summer camp in Indiana. Union President Willard S. Townsend (third from left) presents check to Golden B. Darby, Director of the South Side Community Committee in Chicago.

NAMES ADVISERS TO CONCILIATORS

U. S. Conciliation Director Warren this week announced appointment of seven labor-management advisory committees to work with regional conciliators:

Boston—Kenneth Taylor, Mass. Federation of Labor; Joseph M. O'Rourke, Conn. Federation of Labor; William Belanger, CIO Textile Workers, and George Fecteau, CIO Shoe Workers.

New York—Harold Hanover, N. Y. Federation of Labor; James McDevitt, Penna. Federation of Labor; John Grogan, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, and Douglas MacMahon, CIO Transport Workers.

Cleveland—Carl Mullen, Ind. Federation of Labor; Edward Wyler, Ky. Federation of Labor; Desmond Walker, CIO Rubber Workers, and Lewis McCracken, CIO Glass Workers.

Atlanta—George L. Googe, AFL Southern Director; E. H. Williams, La. Federation of Labor; Roy Lawrence and Kenneth Douty, both of CIO Textile Workers.

Kansas City—Harry W. Acreman, Tex. Federation of Labor; Frank J. Murphy, Missouri Federation of Labor; J. J. Hickman, CIO Oil Workers, and Ralph Baker, CIO Packinghouse Workers.

Chicago—R. G. Soderstrom, Ill. Federation of Labor; George A. Haberman, Wisconsin Federation of Labor; Joseph Mattson, CIO Auto Workers, and Samuel Levin, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

San Francisco—Neil Haggerty, Calif. Federation of Labor; E. M. Weston, Wash. Federation of Labor; Stanley Earl, Oreg. CIO Council, and C. J. Powers, CIO Mine Mill & Smelter Workers.

UN POSTER

In conjunction with United Nations Week September 22-29, General Mills, Inc., has announced that it will make available, free of charge, and in any quantity, a United Nations poster suitable for display at local meeting places.

They may be obtained by writing to General Mills, Inc., Public Services Department, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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YOUR CONGRESSMAN—WHAT MAKES HIM TICK?

By IRVING RICHTER

Reprinted From Reader's Scope Magazine

CARTOONISTS have amused us for years with caricatures of the "Typical Congressman," in his string tie, broad black hat, and William Jennings Bryan haircut. But they have created a little man who isn't there. For there is no more a "Typical Congressman" than there is a "Typical American."

Their very names testify to the accuracy with which Congress reflects our melting pot of peoples.

While there are five Smiths and five Thomases in the 79th Congress, your congressman may be Kelly, Sadowsky, Bloom, Domengeaux, Fernandez, Andersen, Marcantonio, Welch or any other in the proud catalogue of American patronyms.

Ten are Polish Americans. Two are Negroes. There are Catholics and Protestants and nonbelievers.

ALTHOUGH our "Typical Congressman" is a fiction, there are some observations which can be made of most—but not all—of them. In the House he will be from 40 to 45 years old. When he reaches the Senate he will be hovering at 60.

Your congressman is likely to be a little above average intelligence, with a little more experience in politics than the people who vote for him.

He's been an active party worker in ward and precinct, and a frequent delegate to caucus and convention.

If he sits in the House, he looks forward to a seat in the Senate. If he already wears the toga he might aspire to the presidency, or the Supreme Court bench. But, as like as not, he wants nothing more than to remain where he is for several terms and accumulate prestige and power with his years.

He is a joiner and he goes to church. He'll take a drink, and sit in an occasional game of two-bit-limit poker. He likes to sit in a box at the Army-Navy game, the World Series and championship fights. And he goes to a lot of funerals.

Quite justly, your servant in Washington will complain that his $10,000 salary provides far too little take-home pay. He must, perforce, maintain two residences.

The nature of his job demands certain unavoidable entertaining, which in Washington is expensive. He makes frequent use of the long-distance telephone and cable, which he pays for.

If he comes from a nearby district — Virginia, Maryland, New York, Philadelphia — he lives in a hotel and goes home week ends. Otherwise he keeps a small house or apartment and has his family with him. He owns a medium-priced car which he drives himself.

WHETHER his district is just across the Potomac or in the Pacific Northwest, your congressman makes it a point to get home whenever he can.

Every veteran on the Hill is a man who keeps his ear to the ground, and moves quickly to protect his political interests back home when they are threatened.

An example is to be found in Clare Hoffman, who for ten years has voted steadily against the interests of every major group in his district.

By holding court at least once a year on the Main Streets and Courthouse Squares in his district, getting the "home-town touch," and doing little favors, he seems able to overcome a record distinguished by its open association with fascist bodies and their leaders.

Key figure in a congressman's tiny circle of co-workers is his chief secretary. This virtuoso of the political strings is selected not for his speed at shorthand, but for his "know-how" with the voters. Usually a man, he has a "feel" for the district. He understands its anatomy and its nervous system.

THERE's plenty of work, hard work, done on the Hill. It falls into four parts. First, but not the most telling, is participation in the daily drudging routine, only occasionally brightened by fireworks on the floor of House and Senate.

Second is the handling of callers and interviews in the office, and the highly important work on committee problms, involving patient study and hearings to penetrate a smoke-screen of fact and special interest.

Third, is the unavoidable round of dealings with administrative agencies. For your congressman is not only your representative in the making of laws, but your ambassador as well in the Capital.

Finally, there are the ceaseless tasks of election. No sooner are the votes counted one November than the work of building another victory two years later must begin.

Homework is heavy. To keep abreast of pending measures, many of them fiercely complex, and to keep in touch with developments at home and abroad, these legislators of ours put in long days.

Those men with businesses at home will keep them up, at least for the first few years, as a form of insurance against defeat.

Very few members consciously use their political positions to advance their personal fortunes. But most members, because of their backgrounds and experience are instinctively more sensitive to the wishes of the dominant business men back home than to any other group in the district he represents.

Unfortunately, some gentlemen on the Hill are taken in by the artificialities of Washington life. Washington is a long way from home in many ways, even though home is just over the District lines.

It becomes easier to play cards and sip juleps with the Southern bourbons, or simply to pretend they don't exist than to oppose them on the floor, in the cloakroom or in the all-important committee sessions.

There are a few who come to glory in palace intrigues, and in the favor of the smooth and well-heeled lobbyists. Their time and the energies of their staffs are devoted to problems of patronage and the social swim.

This is commonest among men elected under poll-tax laws, for a handful of votes will send them back year after year. Neglect spells suicide to representatives from states where suffrage is universal.

These members cover their negligence by various devices. Canned speeches on communism, bureaucracy, Americanism are always safe topics. Washington seethes with business-financed lobbyists who have such speeches ready-made or can produce them tailor-made for any district.

No oratory is necessary to get these speeches into the Congressional Record. The congressman simply has it inserted under "Extension of Remarks" and, at little cost, has reprints made. He then blankets his district with franked (postage free) copies.

Some members turn their franked envelopes over to the lobbyists and let them do the mailing. "Blackmail", Henry Hoke's sensational book, is a detailed account of the use Nazi agents made of such congressmen and their franks.

Heavy reliance on free Government publications is another lazy way of keeping in touch with constituents.

A country newspaper publisher a few years back editorially called his congressman "The Old Seed Sender" because he habitually circulated rural box holders in his district with offers of free literature.

Find a man who wishes to make a real career on the Hill as an active representative of his people and you'll find a

man who not only welcomes visits and counsel from the voters but who actually encourages their help.

He likes to get mail. He may, like Senator Kilgore of West Virginia and Representative Koppleman of Connecticut, use the recording equipment in the Capitol and mail weekly talks home for local broadcast, concluding each with an appeal to let him know what the voters are thinking on the subject.

MOST letters from congressmen are not actually dictated by them. On most questions the secretary, familiar with The Boss's views, writes a suitable reply for his signature.

His office is alert for birth announcements and sends the new parents Labor Department pamphlets on child care.

Vigorously he fights to have Federal funds allotted in his district for post offices, veterans' hospitals, public roads. He will be open and fair, but politically careful, in making his appointments to West Point and Annapolis.

In the last analysis, there is one thing common to everybody on the Hill: **he wants votes.** An unregistered voter packs as much weight in a congressman's office as an unarmed soldier on the field of battle. Ballots are the bullets of politics.

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IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

CARROLL REECE, Chairman of the Republican Natl. Committee, in a radio address over CBS on Sept. 10, referred to the "Political Action Committee with its boasted $6 million slush fund."

MR. REECE IS A LIAR! PAC has NOT "boasted" of a $6 million slush fund, nor does it have anywhere near such a fund at its disposal. Several weeks ago, PAC's Director Jack Kroll did announce a drive to raise a $1 million "war chest."

(Inflation comes naturally with Republicans who helped actively to sabotage strong price control, thus releasing inflationary forces.)

★ ★ ★

GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN, Hearst calumnist, wrote recently of the CIO's Southern Organizing Drive that, "The CIO has boldly proclaimed its purpose to take over political control south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers."

IT'S A LIE! Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO's campaign in the South, declared on May 3. "We have one objective—just one—and that is to organize all the unorganized men and women of the South into unions of the CIO for collective bargaining for higher wages and better working conditions."

★ ★ ★

Westbrook Pegler, America's "stuck-whistle," says, ". . . . . ."

IT'S A LIE!

★ ★ ★

LAST WEEK we wrote an item on the slickly-edited, slickly-written clip sheet, Industrial Press Service, which the NAM graciously distributes to thousands of editors. We called attention to the clip-sheet's use of the outright lie and the half truth to peddle the NAM propaganda line. Here are more samples of humbug from the NAM's Industrial Press Service:

August 12: "American families making $5,000 or less per year hold 64% of the nation's total savings or other liquid assets."

HUMBUG! NAM propaganda tries hard to make it appear that American wealth is widely and equitably distributed. But a Natl. Survey of Liquid Assets published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board shows that 50% of the people who make less than $2,000 own only 3% of the aggregate liquid assets in the country while the top 20% own "77% of all liquid assets."

★ ★ ★

August 19: NAM story headlined "GOVT. PROPAGANDA MILL COSTS PUBLIC $75 MILLION A YEAR." Story indicates that this money is being spent to "sell" government policies and programs to the people.

MORE HUMBUG! Budget Bureau figures show that part of above funds are spent for various information services, for OPA price sheets, for advice to farmers, mothers, etc.

★ ★ ★

August 5: "People in all walks of life—and a great many of them at that—own America's great corporations."—NAM.

STILL MORE HUMBUG! Corporations are controlled by tightly knit groups. Senate report on ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION AND WORLD WAR II shows that only 10,000 persons own 25% of all corporate stock and only 75,000 own 50% of all stock. Three family groups—the DuPonts, Mellons and Rockefellers—have shareholdings valued at $1.5 billion which directly or indirectly give control over 15 of largest 200 cooperations.

The report states that: "The relatively few giant corporations of the country which have come to dominate our entire economy, are themselves largely owned by a few thousand stockholders and by a mere handful of huge financial interests."

Who called that NAM swindle-sheet a clip-sheet?

A quick conference of CIO and PAC officials before the start of a meeting of 300 Minneapolis, Minn., shop stewards and union officials in one of PAC's "key-city" parleys. Left to right: William Mauseth, director of PAC in Minn.; Fullerton Fulton, CIO regional director; Jack Kroll, PAC Natl. director; John Jacobson, PAC regional director.

KROLL WARNS OF WAR

"WHETHER we are going to send our boys again to war, depends on what we do between now and Nov. 5," warned CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll in an address this week to 300 shop stewards and union officials in Minneapolis, Minn. The parley marked the first of PAC's "key-city" meetings to map campaign strategy for the coming elections.

Kroll declared that the people of America, exhausted by the intensity, the privations and personal losses of the war, have not fully awakened to the danger that faces them in the well-planned drive of reaction to get us into another war.

The PAC head stressed the necessity for labor to spur the people to a realization of the dangers and activize them politically in the weeks before election.

Immediate objectives emphasized by Kroll during his address were the raising of funds for PAC participation in the elections and getting out the vote.

The 300 men and women at the meeting pledged to step up political action activities.

Kroll, Fullerton Fulton, CIO regional director; John M. Jacobsen, regional PAC director, and William Mauseth, state PAC director, all pointed out that Congress had robbed the workers of their gains and will rob them still further unless its composition is drastically changed. Kroll called the 79th Congress the most reactionary in our history and "a disgrace to America."

The Minnesota PAC set a goal of $2 per member so that it can "actively participate in the campaign of the Democratic-Farmer Labor Party and at the same time use part of that $2 for Congressional campaign by local councils."

A LOOK AT THE BOOKS

FOOD NOW OR COFFINS LATER, the grim title of a 32-page, power-packed pamphlet by Charles J. Coe, puts the problem of feeding the world in its clearest form.

The pamphlet is a sharp indictment of U. S. officialdom which refused to draw up an over-all plan to insure a fair and equitable distribution of our food supply at home and abroad.

Coe exposes the role of Herbert Hoover, who on the one hand portrayed the food crisis as so gigantic that no solution was possible, and on the other minimized it by opposing food rationing and price control.

The story of Hoover's use of food as a political weapon after World War I is retold by Coe with the warning that the Republican ex-President is playing the same game today.

He tells why UNRRA is being abandoned, why LaGuardia is being so violently attacked, and of the inhuman stories used in certain newspapers to keep food shipments from going abroad.

"We must insist," he writes, "that profit-minded politics be kicked out of the food problem, that there should be an equitable distribution of food, and that nations keep their promises."

Coe also makes the charge that current food policies are in line with the drive of American imperialism for a new world war and he calls for a national and international program to stop the march of war as well as for the establishment of a "people's peace." You can get the pamphlet from Farm Research, Inc., 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

RECENT IMPORT from England is a short book called ANIMAL FARM by English critic and writer George Orwell.

The book purports to be a satire of the Soviet Union's collective way of life. It fails as satire, inasmuch as its portrait of the collective society achieved by the beasts of "Animal Farm" in no way approximates, the realities of Russian history.

The story has been called neither "witty" nor "amusing" by N. Y. Times critic Orville Prescott. He hit the nail on the head.

★ ★ ★

JUST OFF the presses is a new pamphlet entitled CMU LOOKS AHEAD, which outlines the work of the CIO Committee for Maritime Unity thus far and its work in the coming period.

What happened behind the scenes of the June 15 wage struggle is told in full. The pamphlet tells how the unions were able to win through to a victorious settlement despite bitter opposition from government and shipowners.

The pamphlet also touches on the record of the shipowners, and on the facts now beginning to come to light about the "disappearance" of $8 billion from the U. S. Treasury as the result of "cooperation" between the War Shipping Administration and the shipowners.

Copies of the attractive 32-page pamphlet may be obtained by writing to the CMU office at 604 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.

UE PARLEY

(Continued from Page 3)

perialism anywhere in the world."

Kroll also stressed the Roosevelt policy of "unity to win the peace," saying that "someone—in our State Dept. probably—has thrown that out of the window.

"We want peace, we're tired of war, we don't want a third world war, an atomic war," he said. "We should say to our State Dept., to the people who are handling our international affairs, that we don't want war."

Calling for increased political activity to elect progressives to Congress, Kroll warned that "everything we gain on the picket lines can be taken away in the legislative halls."

The convention adopted a strong resolution in support of the PAC and its policies, and urging all-out political action in the coming elections, and thereafter, to "lay the basis for a real people's party in 1948, in case the Democratic and Republican parties fail to respond to the will of the people."

Special resolutions were passed praising the CIO leadership of President Murray, paying tribute to Sidney Hillman, and calling for a return to the domestic and foreign policies of the late President Roosevelt.

SCORE VICTORY

A precedent-making victory has been won on the largest transit lines in the world, by the CIO Transport Workers with the publication this week of the report of Mayor O'Dwyer's Advisory Transit Committee in N. Y. City.

The report recommends a 20c-an-hour across-the-board increase for the hourly paid operating employes of the subway-trolleys, and buses of the N. Y. City Board of Transportation. The increases total almost $18 million a year. The report also recommends substantially the collective bargaining machinery sought for six long bitter years by the TWU.

The 32,060 employes of the Board are civil service workers. The TWU victory will pave the way not only for new gains for transit workers but also for civil service workers in general.

The committee decided that the Board of Transportation has the power to engage in collective bargaining, and that majority representation should exist. To determine the choice of the employes, a secret ballot election to be held by the N. Y. State Labor Relations Board was recommended.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary - fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

HURT BY HER FATHER'S DISAPPOINTMENT WHEN HE FINDS THAT KIT FAILED TO BRING A UNION ORGANIZER TO HELP THEIR UNION, KIT RUSHES OUT OF THE HOUSE. JIM FOLLOWS HER INTO THE NIGHT AND...

JIM!

I—I CAME OUT TO FIND YOU, KIT.

I FAILED DAD AND THE OTHERS... THEY WERE COUNTING SO MUCH ON GETTING A REAL UNION ORGANIZER TO HELP US—

YOUR DAD UNDERSTANDS, KIT. HE ISN'T ANGRY ANY MORE.

BUT WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO? WE STILL DON'T HAVE SOMEONE WHO KNOWS HOW TO ORGANIZE A UNION HELPING US! IF ONLY YOU'D HELP US, JIM...

I'VE GOT MY OWN JOB TO DO, KIT. IT'S GOING TO HELP THE UNION, BUT—

MY ARTICLE ON CONDITIONS IN THE MILLS HERE IN WARRENTOWN IS GOING TO GET YOUR FOLKS SUPPORT FROM THE LABOR MOVEMENT ALL OVER THE COUNTRY—AND THAT'S GOING TO BE THE GREATEST HELP YOU CAN GET...

A WORKER ALL ALONE IN A FACTORY OR OFFICE HASN'T GOT A GHOST OF A CHANCE. TO PROTECT HIS RIGHTS... OR BETTER HIS LIVING CONDITIONS... THAT'S WHY HE GETS TOGETHER WITH OTHER WORKERS AND FORMS A UNION. TOGETHER, WORKING PEOPLE HAVE THE STRENGTH TO DEFEND THEMSELVES...

AND ALL THE LITTLE UNIONS GET TOGETHER TO FORM NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL UNIONS—AND MAKE THEM STRONGER. THEN ALL THE BIG UNIONS GET TOGETHER TO FORM ONE GREAT ORGANIZATION TO PROTECT THE WORKING PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY.

I HAVE TO LET ALL THE UNIONS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON HERE—AND YOU'LL GET HELP NOT ONLY FROM ONE ORGANIZER, BUT FROM MILLIONS OF TRADE UNIONISTS...THAT'S MY JOB, KIT. GET SUCH HELP FOR YOU—

THAT'S WHAT WE NEED—TO KNOW ALL THESE THINGS ABOUT UNIONS... AND SOMEONE TO SHOW US HOW TO ORGANIZE.

BUT I CAN'T DO EVERYTHING, KIT.

...AND... I'VE GOT A JOB TO DO AND BESIDES... THERE WILL BE AN ORGANIZER HERE SOON AND.. AW! I *CAN'T LET YOU DOWN!* ALL RIGHT, KIT. YOU WIN.

YOU WILL HELP US ORGANIZE A UNION? I COULD KISS YOU FOR THAT! I—

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FOUR MORE PAC WINS

CIO-PAC endorsed candidates chalked up four more victories in Colorado, Louisiana and Maine last week as nominations in all states except Connecticut came to a close.

In addition, U. S. Solicitor General J. Howard McGrath, supported by labor, won the Democratic nomination in Rhode Island to fill the vacancy created by Sen. Peter Gerry. Gerry's failure to seek re-election was credited to labor opposition.

In Colorado, PAC endorsed Lee Knous, candidate for the gubernatorial Democratic nomination, won by a total that largely exceeded that garnered by Leon Lovington, who will be Knous' Republican opponent in November.

PAC in Colorado's first district won another victory. Former District Attorney John A. Carroll defeated Thomas W. Nevin for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Representative. Carroll will have a chance to unseat Rep. Dean Gillespie, Republican, in November.

Further effects of CIO Political Action Committee activity in the South were noted in Louisiana this week as T. Hale Boggs, CIO-supported, gained the Congressional nomination over five candidates in the second district Democratic primary. Boggs, whose election in this one-party state is assured, replaces Paul H. Maloney, who has a straight anti-labor record.

Embellished by an all-progressive voting record Rep. Margaret Smith, Republican who ran with the blessings of CIO-PAC, defeated her Democratic opponent, Edward J. Beauchamp, for the Congressional seat in Maine's second district. Maine is the only state in the union which holds its general elections in September instead of the customary second Tuesday in November.

One of the most significant battles in the East will be the state Democratic convention in Connecticut this week, which will have to choose between former Office of Price Adminstration head, Chester Bowles, Lieut. Gov. Wilbert Snow and Thomas J. Dodd, U. S. prosecuting attorney in the Nuremberg war-guilt trials, for the gubernatorial nomination.

Speculators are placing their chips on Bowles, whose dogged defense of effective price controls endeared him to the small and medium wage earners.

The Connecticut convention will also select a senatorial nominee to run against Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, the Republican candidate, as well as six Congressional candidates. One of these, if elected, will occupy the chair of Rep. Clare B. Luce, who has announced her retirement from politics.

Urge Congress Go

BACK TO WORK IN WASHINGTON

President Truman this week was urged to call Congress into special session immediately, by Harold Ickes, executive chairman, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions; Jack Kroll, director, CIO Political Action Committee; and Dr. Frank Kingdon, chairman, Citizens PAC.

In an open letter addressed to Truman, they recommended a four-fold legislative program to meet the "national emergency."

The three leaders challenged Truman's recent denial that an emergency exists by citing "the skyrocketing prices of basic commodities, the threat of a meat famine, the more than a million unhoused war veterans, the unchecked spread of lynch terror and the plight of hundreds of thousands of Europe's Jews in need of asylum."

Stating that "the best political campaign congressmen can make is to return to Washington at once to enact a legislative program that their constituents need, understand and appreciate," Ickes, Kroll and Kingdon called for enactment of a price control law that will work, meat rationing, the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, a Federal Civil Rights bill and the lifting of immigration barriers to Europe's homeless Jews.

WORLD PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

pire nor purchasing oil in the Near East with the lives of American soldiers."

"Under peaceful, friendly competition the Russian world and the American world will gradually become more alike," Wallace said. "The Russians will be forced to grant more and more of the personal freedoms; and we shall become more and more absorbed with the problems of social-economic justice."

THE MEETING also heard Director Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee declare that the forces of reaction, on a rampage, "are talking war even before the peace treaties have been agreed upon."

"Roosevelt is gone," Kroll said. "His constructive program of action on the international and the domestic fronts is the heritage he left us. It is our duty and our privilege to fight for the success of that program.

"We must work to elect candidates who are fully aware of all those problems. We can have peace and we can have a more abundant life. But we will get neither under the leadership of the Old Guard reactionaries of both parties."

Calling on all progressive forces to get out a big vote in November, the meeting adopted resolutions urging the election of Sen. James M. Mead and former Gov. Herbert M. Lehman respectively for Governor and U. S. Senator.

The rally also asked President Truman to call a special session of Congress to pass legislation reinforcing price control, providing housing and outlawing lynching, and for relief of refugee Jews in Europe.

DU PONTS TRY TO LAY 'BAD EGG' IN DELAWARE

TOP billing on the 1946 Republican marquee in Delaware has been handed to John Williams, a poultry farmer whom no one seems to know, but who nonetheless is running for Senator against popular Sen. James M. Tunnell, Democrat, who has solid labor backing.

Whether Williams' chickens are any better than Sen. Tunnell's—who is also in that business—is anybody's guess, but one thing is certain: "Republican" in Delaware is synonymous with "DuPont," and any man who plays GOP politics in the state does so in time to the DuPont fiddle.

The DuPonts' determination to get Sen. Tunnell out of the Senate is understandable. America's "royalty" would scarcely feel amiable toward a man who had fought for labor's right to organize unmolested, worked toward elevation of workers' living standards by sponsorship of the 65c Minimum Wage Bill, and stood firm for workable price controls to stem the inflationary tide. They would hardly approve of a man whose sole consideration was that of the little people in back of him instead of the industrial magnates.

One of the wealthiest families in the country, with holdings in twenty states—not to mention foreign alliances—the DuPonts are number one Santa Claus to the GOP and have placed members of their family or officers of their enterprises in key political posts throughout the nation.

In Delaware, seat of their activity, they have a field day so far as political office-holding goes. Recognized as boss of the state GOP committee is Francis V. (Frank) DuPont, a director of the Equitable Trust Co., one of the three DuPont banks in Wilmington.

The DuPonts usually keep the two Republican National Committeemen posts in the "family." These are at present Harold Schutt, son-in-law of Irenee DuPont, and Mrs. Frank G. Tallman, whose husband was vice-president of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.

Running true to form, governor of the state, Walter W. Bacon, used to head one of the departments of E. I. DuPont de Nemours. For 12 years he has been treasurer of the Buick Co., constituent of General Motors Corp., of which the DuPonts own controlling interest.

The DuPont ties to the Republican hierarchy in Delaware extend even further to include one of the Senatorships. Senator Clayton D. Buck, not up for re-election this year, is married to Alice DuPont Wilson.

Buck's record in the Senate, of course, is right down the DuPont line—anti-labor, isolationist, opposed to price controls. In direct contrast is the five-star performance of Sen. Tunnell, who can boast of never having cast a vote against the people.

For a family which practically dominates one of America's political parties, the DuPonts have an amazing record of "un-American" activity.

At this moment three anti-trust suits are pending against them by the U. S. Justice Dept., two involving cartel agreements with German firms largely responsible for the rise of Nazism.

One case is directed against the chemicals cartel comprised of E. I. DuPont de Nemours, the German I. G. Farbenindustrie and the British Imperial Chemical Industry. Another names E. L. DuPont de Nemours and Natl. Lead for monopolistic practices in titanium, which is used in paints. The third case hits at the cartel practices of E. I. DuPont de Nemours and the German Roehm and Haas Co.

Scruples have never been a deterrent to DuPont labor-busting activity. A DuPont toy, General Motors spent one million dollars for industrial spies to halt unionization in the 1933-36 period and another $30,000 went to the Natl. Metal Trades Assn., a subsidiary of the NAM, whose business it was to act as a sort of central hiring agency for spies and strikebreakers. Tear gas expense in those years totaled close to $25,000.

Such fanatically labor-hating groups as the American Liberty League, the Crusaders, the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution (which Georgia's Gov. Eugene Talmadge saw fit to entertain some years back) all had DuPont backing.

It is hardly likely that Candidate Williams would ever run afoul of his party's largest contributor's political tenets. From the DuPonts to the Republican party in 1944 came a neat gift of $109,832.83, further enhanced by contributions totaling over $77,000 from directors and officers of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co.

Lamott DuPont's statement before the NAM in 1942 should serve as a guide to the ends toward which Williams would direct his energies should he gain a seat in the Senate this year:

"We will win the war by reducing taxes on corporations, high income brackets and increasing taxes on lower incomes, by removing unions from any power to tell industry how to produce . . . by destroying any and all government agencies that stand in the way of free enterprise."

Some contrast to the program of Democratic Sen. Tunnell, who has only the little people to answer to!

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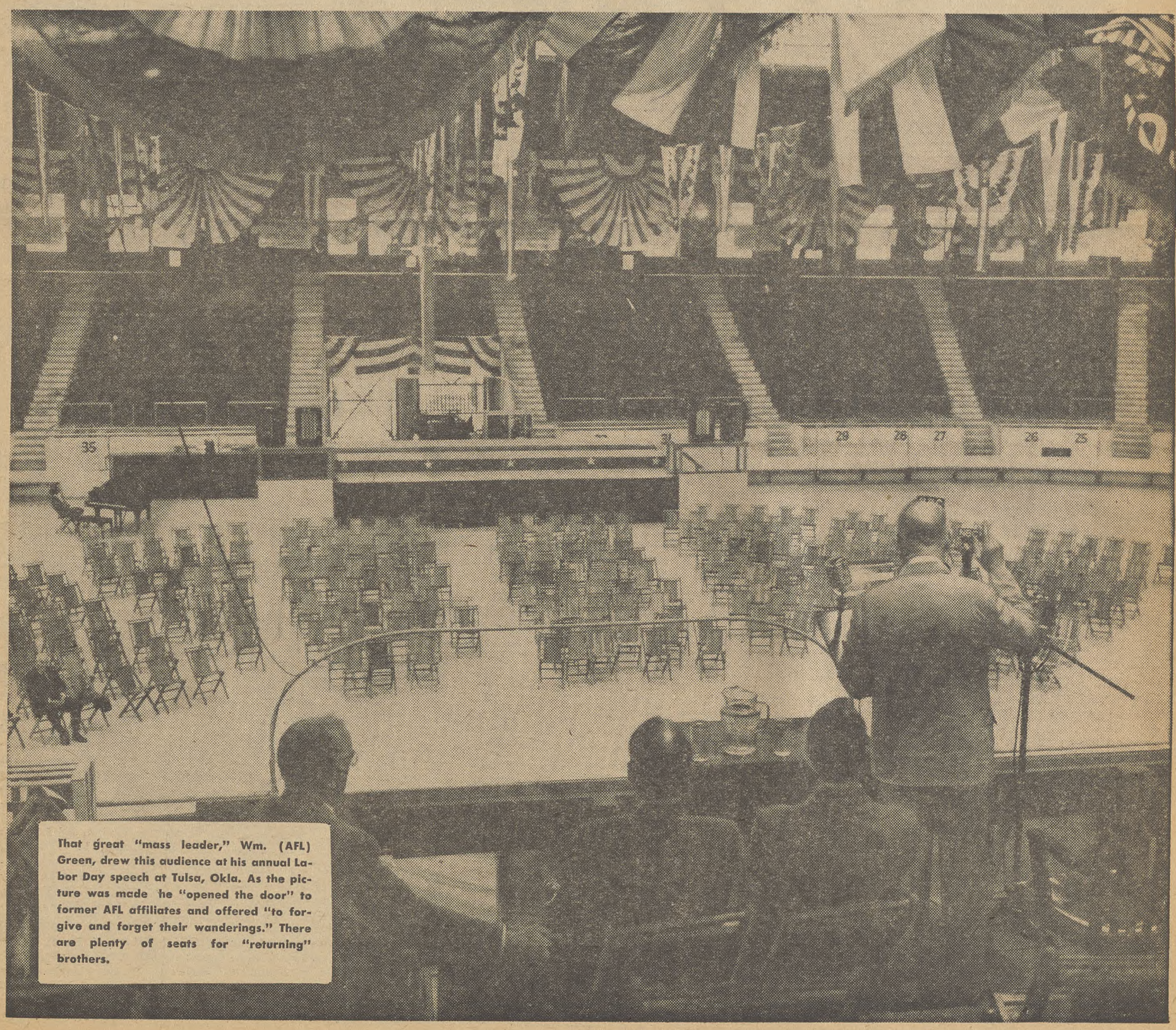
WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE OPEN DOOR, THE LONELY HEART



That great "mass leader," Wm. (AFL) Green, drew this audience at his annual Labor Day speech at Tulsa, Okla. As the picture was made he "opened the door" to former AFL affiliates and offered "to forgive and forget their wanderings." There are plenty of seats for "returning" brothers.

Visitors to CIO: Members of the Soviet trade union delegation trooped into Washington last week to prepare for the forthcoming meeting of the American-Soviet labor committee. Goodwill and a pretty Russian interpreter quickly overcame all language difficulties. Here's the group in President Murray's office. Seated, left to right: M. I. Tickomirov, assistant to the chairman of the Soviet unions; President Murray; M. P. Tarasov, secretary of the Soviet labor organization; CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood. Standing: E. J. Sidorenko, Soviet trade union secretary; CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman; N. A. Gaisenok, head of the Soviet shipbuilding union; Miss G. T. Kulikova, interpreter; V. I. Berezin, head of the Soviet aircraft workers union; and Adolph Germer, newly appointed CIO representative at Paris headquarters of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

WFTU LEADERS IN WASHINGTON

BULLETIN—Arthur Deakin, secretary, British Transport Workers, was elected provisional pres. of WFTU.

CIO PLAYS host this week to the first American meeting of the nine-man executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Top items on the bureau's agenda are:

1 Selection of an interim president of the WFTU to succeed Sir Walter Citrine, who is retiring from the WFTU and the British Trades Union Congress in order to serve on the British government's coal industry nationalization board.

2 Implementation of earlier WFTU demands for full representation on the United Nations Economic & Social Council.

The Washington meeting was scheduled originally to coincide with the convening of the United Nations General Assembly, which was subsequently postponed in order to avoid conflict with the Paris Peace Conference.

WFTU's Executive Bureau is an elected body of its 26-man Executive Committee, which in turn is selected by the considerably larger General Council.

The Bureau is composed of the following union representatives:

Chairman: Sir Walter Citrine (United Kingdom).

General Secretary: Louis Saillant (France).

Vice-Chairmen: Vassili Kuznetsov (USSR), Sidney Hillman (CIO-USA), deceased, Leon Jouhaux (France), V. Lombardo (Latin America), H. F. Chu (China), G. Di Vittorio (Italy), E. Kupers (Netherlands).

Frank Rosenblum of N. Y. C., secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and a vice-president of the CIO, will attend the Bureau meeting in place of Sidney Hillman. Substituting for Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, is M. P. Tarasov, a secretary of the organization.

The question of WFTU relations with the United Nations Economic & Social Council was discussed in some detail at meetings of the executive bureau and executive committee in Moscow in early summer.

In a statement adopted unanimously at that time, the WFTU declared:

"The workers are the most consistent defenders and the surest guarantee of the cause of peace.

"The organized workers, conscious of their responsiblity, have been insisting ever since the founding of the United Nations Organization, on effective participation in the establishment and preservation of peace. They demanded this through their most representative organization, the World Federation of Trade Unions, representing over 67 million working people, united in 64 national trade union organizations of 55 countries. . . .

"The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization took a long time searching for a solution to the problem, and in the end decided to grant the WFTU the right to appoint observers at meetings of the Economic and Social Council, and to facilitate consultation through the medium of a specially appointed committee of the Council.

"The members of the Executive Committee of the WFTU are unanimous in their opinion that the decision of the Economic and Social Council is unsatisfactory. They are unanimous in their opinion that the most representative organization of the working people of the world—the only one of its kind since it is a world-wide organization—should not be prevented from participating effectively in the United Nations Organization, where problems of universal security and all forms of international cooperation are decided."

5 SOVIET VISITORS MEET WITH CIO

FIVE Soviet trade unionists landed in Washington last week after a 36-hour trip from Moscow and made immediate preparations for the forthcoming first meeting of the American-Soviet Trade Union Committee.

Accompanying the quintet was pretty Miss G. T. Kulikova, a Russian interpreter, who joined with her countrymen in the expression of warm greeting of friendship to CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood and other CIO officials who have participated in recent international labor meetings.

Speaking for the delegation, M. P. Tarasov voiced the deep regret of all Soviet trade unionists at the untimely death of Sidney Hillman, who had served as vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and worked closely with European labor groups in the immediate post-war period.

In a lighter vein, Tarasov presented Pres. Murray with a handsome Ukrainian blouse and with a heavy woolen scarf for Mrs. Murray. He expressed hope that Murray would soon find it posible to visit the Soviet Union.

While Tarasov remains in Washington for the WFTU executive meeting, other members of the Soviet delegation planned a weekend of sightseeing in Washington and Philadelphia prior to the opening of the international committee meeting on Sept. 24. Following the sessions they expect to visit cities along the Atlantic seaboard, and to inspect a number of industrial establishments in the area.

The committee itself will discuss trade union matters of mutual interest. It is the first meeting of the group, which was formed in Paris last autumn at the end of the world labor congress held there.

The five Soviet members of the committee are M. P. Tarasov, secretary of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions; E. J. Sidorenko, secretary of the AUCCTU; N. A. Gaisenok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Shipbuilders Workers Union; V. I. Berezin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Aircraft Industry Workers; and M. I. Tickomirov, assistant to the chairman of the ACCTU.

CIO members of the committee are: President Murray; Sec.Treas. James B. Carey; Vice Presidents R. J. Thomas, Albert J. Fitzgerald and Frank Rosenblum; and General Counsel Lee Pressman.

MARITIME VICTORY!

CIO and AFL maritime unity paid off handsomely this week when an award was issued by Federal Arbitrator Fly granting wage increases averaging $10 a month to members of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union. In a few cases increases go as high as $60 a month, and the aggregate wage raises will run into the millions.

Settlement of the NMU strike was expected momentarily after NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said that he had received an exchange of telegrams between the ship owners and the Maritime Commission which indicated Fly's award had been accepted.

Meanwhile, CIO Pres. Philip Murray met in Washington with Pres. Harry Bridges of the Longshoremen and Pres. Samuel Hogan of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., both CIO, whose contracts expire Sept. 30. Employers have broken off negotiations with both unions.

Following the meeting Murray announced that both unions have the full support of the CIO in their demands which, in the case of the Longshoremen, consist of wage increases and inclusion of safety codes in contracts.

While the accident rate among longshoremen is the highest in American industry, negotiations with the employers broke down over the refusal to place safety clauses in contracts.

The MEBA is asking for a 30% increase in wages, shorter hours and hiring through union halls.

Murray declared that "it would seem that unless a mutually satisfactory agreement can be effectuated prior to Sept. 30, there is positive danger of the maritime industry closing down. The CIO is lending every possible degree of support toward the perfection of an agreement."

The CIO President declared that efforts were being made to meet with Reconversion Director Steelman and Labor Sec. Schwellenbach with the idea of arranging negotiations between the employers and the unions in Washington.

Bridges said that he would not object to meeting with the Master Mates & Pilots and the Longshoremen's Assn., both AFL, whose contracts also are up for renewal Sept. 30, in the presence of government officials.

Ever since the Sailors Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers Intl. Union, both AFL, struck, there has been unity between the CIO and the AFL maritime unions. The CIO Committee for Maritime Unity announced at the outset of the AFL strike that it would respect the AFL picket lines.

When the AFL unions got increases of $5 and $10 a month on the West and East coasts, respectively, the NMU and two West Coast unions went on strike for a similar wage boost with all CIO unions and the rank-and-file of the AFL unions respecting their picket lines.

On the West Coast the strike of the Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders, independent but affiliated with the CMU, and the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards, also struck to demand wage increases similar to those granted the SUP and SIU.

Fly indicated that his award in the MCS case, which is due Monday, would wipe out any inequities. The MFOW would not be covered by the award.

Farther than the eye can reach this picket line was thrown around N. Y. docks this week after negotiations broke down between the CIO Natl. Martitime Union and the ship owners. Four thousand seamen were in the line—the longest in maritime history.

FBI PROBE OF TIRE SHORTAGE ASKED

By ROBERT CRUDEN

A JUSTICE DEPT. investigation of the tire shortage situation is asked in a resolution pending before the 11th annual convention of the CIO Rubber Workers' Union at San Francisco this week.

The resolution was presented after a speech by Asst. PAC Director Thomas Burns charging the big tire companies with hoarding tires for higher prices and building a backlog to defy forthcoming union wage demands. He emphasized that despite no strikes in the industry and highest production records this year, consumers cannot buy tires.

Burns also charged that there is "an unholy alliance" between Pres. William O'Neil of General Tires and Col. "Bertie" McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, to use Yankee and Mutual networks against labor.

The convention reelected the present leadership including Pres. L. S. Buckmaster and Sec.-Treas. Charles Lanning.

Wage increases are the main convention issue, with a half-dozen resolutions submitted before the proceedings started. One called for cost-of-living increases, others demanded "substantial" raises to "protect living standards in this period of rising prices." URWA contracts do not freeze wages.

"When we signed wage agreements with the Big Four—Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber and Firestone—last March," URWA Vice Pres. Howard R. Lloyd said, "it was agreed that 'the general wage scale shall be subject to negotiations if conditions economically and in the industry warrant."

Since then, Lloyd declared, the cost of living has skyrocketed and the profits of the Big Four have broken all records.

The convention gave a great ovation to James Roosevelt, the late President Roosevelt's son, who is chairman of the California Democratic Committee.

"Labor can never achieve security until we have equitable distribution of our national wealth," Roosevelt said. "There is no justification for a rise in prices that is not compensated by a rise in the wage level."

In discussing foreign policy, the War President's son charged, "The reactionary press is stirring the people up to hatred not to peace."

Former URWA Pres. Sherman Dalrymple, who is treasurer of the CIO's Southern Organizing Committee, made an impassioned plea for aid in the Dixie drive, declaring "the South is going to be organizing and it is going to be organized by the CIO. We have had 110 elections and have lost only 11."

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster opened the convention with the warning that there would be serious unemployment in the rubber industry within a year as a result of wartime overexpansion of capacity and of decentralization of manufacturing.

UE BACKS CIO WAGE UNITY

UNITY of program and action in wage movements between CIO's three biggest unions was advocated by the convention of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in its concluding sessions last week.

The convention also called for a return to the foreign policies of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, adopted a comprehensive program on behalf of veterans, and voted to raise dues from $1 to $1.50 a month, increasing per capita to the international from 35c to 50c, subject to ratification by a majority of locals.

The union's wage policy statement declared that since its inception the UE had achieved major wage gains in cooperation with the Steelworkers and the Auto Workers, "the major metalworking CIO unions."

"Today more so than ever before," it declared, "for maximum effectiveness, a program for wage increases must likewise be based on unity of program and action of the UE, Steelworkers, Auto Workers, and other CIO unions."

Noting that "significant first steps have already been taken in this direction by CIO", through joint meetings of the major unions and a joint wage research committee, the union stated that its "entire strength will be exerted in support of this joint effort."

The foreign policy resolution, adopted by unanimous vote, praised Roosevelt's policies and declared: "Since Roosevelt's death, the administration has permitted the representatives of big business in and out of government, whose policies were repudiated in the 1944 elections, to assume direction of American policies, both foreign and domestic.

"We reaffirm our support for the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and call upon President Truman to replace the agents of big business by representatives who will serve the interests of all the people.

"We call upon the President to get his administration back to the policies upon which he was elected. We urge President Truman to effectuate Roosevelt's policies through the United Nations."

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DOGGED BY THEIR RECORD

THE RESULTS of this year's primaries indicate that a substantial proportion of the American people are not taking the actions of the last Congress lying down.

Judging from a survey by the CIO Political Action Committee, the wrecking of price control has been one of the issues that has most aroused the voters, leading to the elimination of many anti-OPA Congressmen in the primaries.

Out of a total of 20 members of Congress defeated in the primaries, all but two opposed effective price control and shared responsibility for the present inflationary rise in living costs.

An additional 17 price-boosters and OPA-haters decided not to run again for Congress, evidently anticipating the voters' reaction to their anti-price control records.

★ ★ ★

IT is significant that the list of defeated Congressmen is not made up of new-comers or weak candidates who had previously slipped in by narrow margins.

On the contrary, it includes ten members of Congress who had held their seats for ten or more years, and five with from 20 to 28 years in Congress.

The removal of such veteran legislators, whose re-election time after time had become almost traditional, is evidence of a sharp and deep-seated revulsion on the part of the voters.

It will be additionally helpful because their long seniority had made them "a formidable power on the all-important committees in which legislation is made or broken," the PAC points out.

It is also significant that Southerners predominate among the reactionary Congressmen defeated. This testifies to the liberal awakening south of the Mason-Dixon line.

★ ★ ★

WHILE statistics are not yet available on the proportion of women voters in this year's primaries, it would seen probable that the housewives' vote was a decisive factor in retiring Congressmen who voted against price control.

In past elections, American women, whose voting potential is 48 million (five million more than the male potential), have not pulled their weight. They have tended to be more apathetic politically than men and have stayed away from the polls in far larger proportion.

But this year women, as the chief family purchasers, have have a sharp lesson on the direct impact of politics on their own and their families' welfare.

There has been no question of the mass indignation of American housewives at the soaring prices which have resulted from the wrecking of price control.

It may be anticipated they will go to the polls this year in greater numbers than ever before, to vote against those who are responsible for the shrinkage of their purchasing power.

The PAC describes the women's vote as "the nation's greatest untapped force for progressivism." It will devote every effort to getting women to the polls, confident that their votes will be cast against the OPA-wreckers and for progressives who will support adequate housing, health, education, full employment and other social legislation essential to the welfare of American families.

If the people know the record, are informed on the issues and turn out to the polls in sufficient numbers, there is every reason for confidence in the election of a progressive Congress this fall.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

A **FAVORITE** feature in many labor papers some years ago was "The Poor Fish."

It was an Art Young drawing of a fish with its mouth open, accompanied each week by a different poor-fish saying.

The "Poor Fish" was always swallowing the propaganda-bait of his and labor's enemies.

His sayings parroted each catch-cry of the bosses against higher wages, shorter hours and unions.

The "Poor Fish" was the complete sucker, who fell for every trick designed to cheat and rob himself and his fellows.

★ ★ ★

WHAT BRINGS this up is a recent picture of AFL Pres. Wm. Green orating before a vast expanse of empty seats in Tulsa.

The advance publicity of the AFL proclaimed that he was to speak "before the largest Labor Day gathering ever assembled in the Southwest."

One moral of this picture, of course, is to take most of the AFL's inflated claims with plenty of salt.

But there's a more important moral in what Bill Green had to say on this noteworthy occasion—a moral which recalls to mind the "Poor Fish."

★ ★ ★

TO THE patient benches and chairs, Green delivered a speech of international ill-will and fist-shaking, just like an editorial in the Hearst or McCormick press.

To international division he added domestic and labor division, by a red-baiting attack on the CIO, which also might have been lifted from the reactionary big-business press.

He invited the unions he attacked to "come knocking at our door," adding rather illogically that "the door is open."

Green then parroted big-business propaganda urging workers to speed up production as the only solution for inflation.

But in the same speech he also related the anti-labor record of the Congress and warned of "the organized drive against labor by some of the most reactionary individuals and groups in the nation."

★ ★ ★

BEFORE AND since that occasion, Green has made many more speeches.

Each one has been full of similar ranting, faithfully following the propaganda of the anti-labor press to create division among the progressive forces in America.

His attacks on the CIO have been in an increasingly hysterical crescendo, even reaching the point where he called on AFL central bodies not to cooperate with CIO unionists in any way, shape or form for any purpose.

In fact, if any progressive editor should want to revive a "Poor Fish" series, he could cull enough appropriate sayings from Green's recent speeches to keep the series running indefinitely.

★ ★ ★

LIKE THE "Poor Fish," Green does not seem to realize he is swallowing the propaganda-bait of the very reactionary forces of which he complains—propaganda designed to strengthen the drive against labor and to perpetuate a reactionary Congress.

In this as in past election years, the reactionaries hope to remain in the saddle by dividing the numerically superior progressives.

So the reactionary press is going to extraordinary lengths to play up every bit of labor and progressive dissension it can manufacture.

Green's attack on the CIO, and the rest of his propaganda to divide progressives, are therefore played up all over the press, while any pro-labor remarks he may chance to make are buried or ignored.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS encouraging evidence that most CIO members are not falling for the divisive propaganda with which the anti-labor forces hope to steal the elections.

In state after state, and city after city, internal differences are being subordinated or resolved, so there may be the greatest unity for the election campaign.

But CIO unity is not enough. AFL and the other labor unionists have just as much reason to support or oppose the same kinds of candidates as the CIO. They and millions of other progressives have just as much at stake as the CIO in electing a progressive Congress.

The CIO is dedicating its efforts to progressive political unity to win the elections. An essential part of this campaign is to expose the divisive propaganda of reaction, which only a "poor fish" would swallow.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Mine-Mill Union

TO CONCENTRATE ON SOUTH

By MORRIS WRIGHT

THE 42nd convention of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers at Cleveland this week launched an ambitious organizing program with the South as one of the principal points of concentration.

This was one of the planks of the ten-point program submitted by MMSW Pres. Reid Robinson to the union, which is celebrating its 53rd year.

Robinson pointed out that even prior to the CIO's southern organizing campaign the union had won elections at several small plants at Hatties, Miss., and Macon, Ga., which served as a base for expanded work when the drive was announced.

He said that in addition to the $25,000 pledged to the campaign, MMSW alloted $2,250 a month to intensify the union's activity in the South, and that in South Carolina and Georgia the union has been "winning elections at a rate reminiscent of the early CIO days. Continued concentration on the South will mean substantial gains for our union."

Four other sections of the program approved by the convention were wage policy, contract policy, coordination of bargaining and strike strategy and the health and accident sections of the program. The wage, contract and strategy section planned a higher degree of coordination than ever before achieved bebetween all farflung sections of the union.

Robinson warned that "the offensive against the people," which marked the record of the 79th Congress, is rapidly nullifying union gains. He declared that only a militant program for protecting the purchasing power of the nation's workers can stave off complete obliteration of gains made during the first postwar strike movement.

Support of such a program, for which CIO Pres. Murray is "leading the fight," was urged on the convention by its president.

Canadian workers, who form an important sector of the MMSW, are facing a similar offensive against their living standards and security, Robinson declared.

"The similarities of developments in Canada and the U. S. —and their timing—bespeak a co-ordinated Tory offensive on both sides of the border," he pointed out.

Principal convention speakers were Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D., Idaho), Vice-Pres. Leon Krzycki, of the CIO Clothing Workers; Co-Chairman Paul Robeson of the Win-the-Peace Committee and Tilford Dudley, assistant PAC director.

Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers (l.) and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. look at the gold medal presented posthumously to President Roosevelt on the closing day of the N. Y. State CIO Council's convention last week. At the right is Mrs. Sidney Hillman, widow of the late president of the Clothing Workers, and at the far right, former N. Y. Gov. Herbert L. Lehman, Democratic-American Labor candidate for U. S. Senator. The award honored the late President for the "tireless service he gave the toilers of this nation and the world."

SPUR MERGER OF WOOD, FURNITURE UNIONS

PLANS for a merger with the CIO Furnitiure Workers were laid by the Woodworkers in the concluding sessions of their four-day annual convention last week at Portland, Oreg.

At the same time the delegates, from 22 states, Canada and Alaska, hammered out a strong political program calling for a return to Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies.

The amalgamation with the UFW is scheduled for the fall of 1947 when both unions will hold separate sessions in St. Louis. The new union would be known as the Intl. Wood & Furniture Workers and would blanket the 37,500 furniture and 70,000 lumber men under single leadership, making it one of the powerful affiliates on the CIO roster.

Committee reports showed a large membership gain in the past year, with the addition of 10,000 in British Columbia alone. For the future the union, plans organizing drives in the south and in eastern Canada, particularly Quebec province, which has a potential membership of 30,000.

Former Pres. Harold J. Pritchett, backing a resolution condemning red-baiting, which the union overwhelmingly indorsed, pointed out that in his district of western Canada, "where there has been the least amount of witch hunting, there have been the most gains."

Delegates also called for "immediate negotiations with Britain and Russia to agree on atomic energy controls and extension of the agreement thereafter to the United Nations."

GAS, COKE PARLEY REPORTS 20,000 NEW MEMBERS

THE ATOMIC-ENERGIZED CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers opened their third constitutional convention late this week in N. Y. City.

With the recent victory at one of the three atomic energy plants in Oak Ridge, Tenn., under their belts, the CIO chemical workers registered 20,000 new members in two years, since the last convention.

The gain brought the total union membership to 41,880, Pres. Martin Wagner reported, pointing out that "it is possible in the next two years to double our present membership."

"Through the CIO chemical workers the wage scales in the entire chemical industry have been increased. Working conditions in plants under contract with out union have been greatly improved for our members," he said.

'BIG 3' UNITY URGED IN N.Y.

POLITICAL action took the spotlight at the convention of the N. Y. State CIO Council Convention at Lake Placid last week, when 1100 delegates representing more than a million CIO members gave their unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement to Senator James M. Mead for Governor and Gov. Herbert Lehman for Senator and to other candidates on the American Labor Party and Democratic tickets. The parley mapped plans for an all-out election campaign.

Support of the policies of the late President Roosevelt, both in domestic and foreign affairs, was emphasized throughout the convention. In a special ceremony, a medal in his honor was presented to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Mead and Lehman were described as "close co-workers of President Roosevelt, who are in the Roosevelt tradition," in the convention resolution. The resolution said: "Their election and the defeat of Dewey and his reactionary Republican associates is our number one political task for November."

The unity of the CIO in the state was reflected in the unanimous re-election of Pres. Louis Hollander, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and of Sec.-Treas. Harold Garno, of the UAW-CIO, both of whom were unopposed.

The only issue on which there was any evident diversion was foreign policy. One or two delegates objected to vesting regulation of atomic power in the United Nations and asked for the inclusion of an anti-Yugoslav statement. But after some debate, they were outvoted by more than three to one.

The foreign policy resolution adopted called for "Big Three" Unity and repudiated "all efforts calculated to weaken or destroy friendship and close collaboration between the 'Big three'." It denounced "reactionary forces who . . . seek to use the great power of America to win world domination for themselves."

Elected by Acclamation: Harold J. Garno of the CIO Auto Workers (l.) and Louis Hollander of the Clothing Workers were renamed secretary-treasurer and president respectively of the N. Y. CIO Council at its convention at Lake Placid last week.

Hollander denounced Governor Dewey for having "completely failed the people on the vital issues of racial discrimination, social security, labor legislation and education."

He charged that Dewey had tried to "starve out strikers," by opposing CIO efforts to eliminate the seven-week waiting period before strikers can receive unemployment insurance, while at the same time he had given an $80 million handout to the most anti-labor corporations, in rebates from the unemployment insurance fund.

Featured speakers at the convention, besides F. D. Roosevelt, Jr., included Mead, Lehman, Sec-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers and John Brophy, director of CIO Councils.

Mead asked that labor "be given the right to deal with management as an equal, not to be treated as a chattel of capital and management."

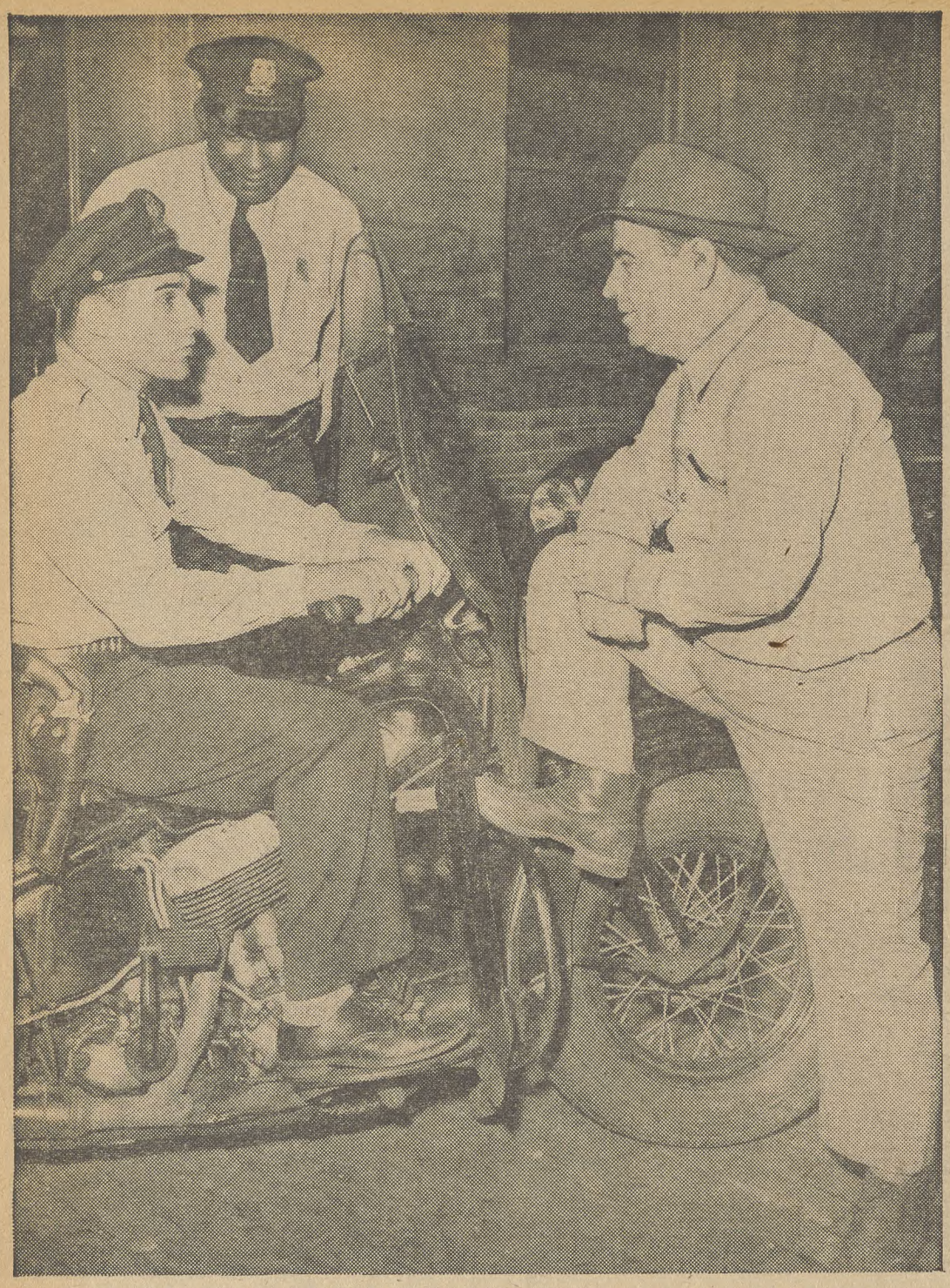
Lehmn called for a higher minimum wage, abolition of job discriminations because of race, creed or color, and for adequate housing and health legislation.

Brophy stressed the reactionary record of Congress and called for the election of candidates who will serve "the common good rather than the forces of greed." He warned that atomic warfare "can destroy our whole civilization" and that "any future war must end without victor or vanquished—all may be destroyed," urging "international economic collaboration for the benefit of the common man in all countries."

The convention called for a special session of the state legislature to act on the housing crisis and the other relief for veterans, as well as to provide for higher wages for state and municipal employes and teachers.

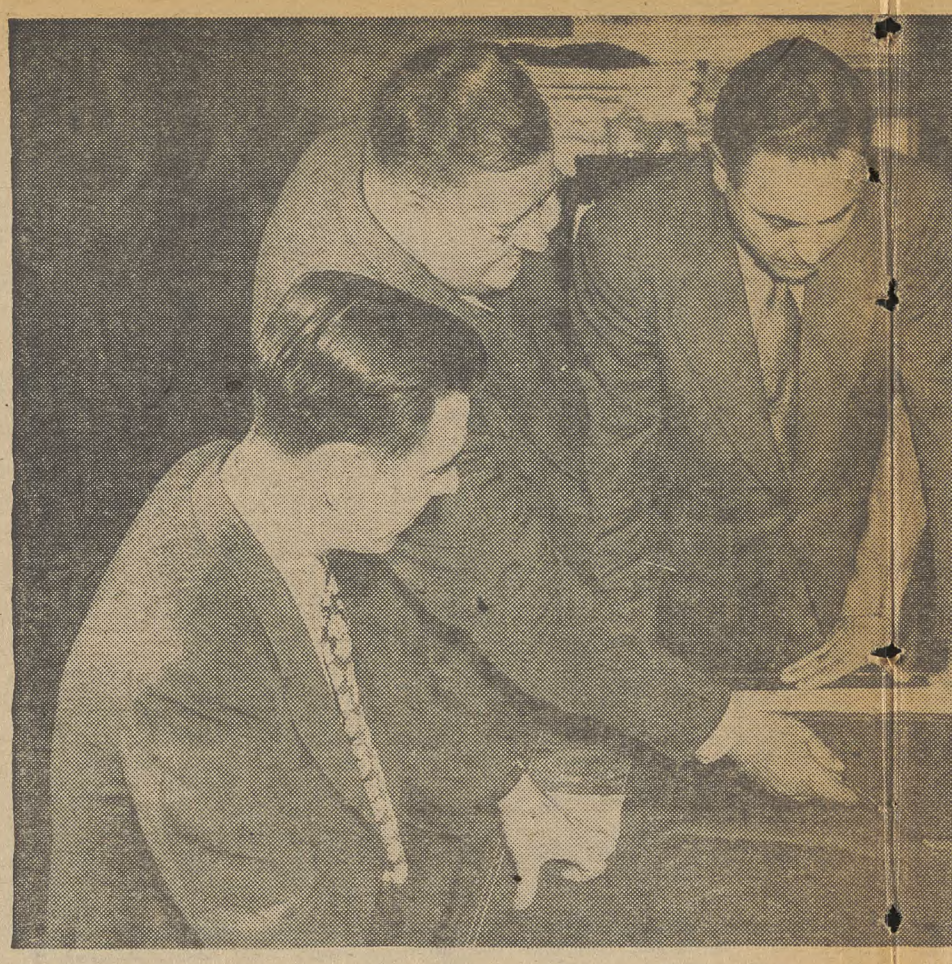
Nationalization of the meat packing industry was urged to achieve full production and operation "in the interest of all the people rather than for the benefit of the meat trust."

A Federal bonus for veterans, along the lines of the Lesinski bill, was one part of a long program of aid for veterans to which the convention devoted much attention.



Burgess Louis Fontana stops at the Aliquippa police department on the way from work at the Jones & Laughlin steel plant to discuss law enforcement problems. Fontana is an active member of Local 1211, CIO Steelworkers. Town police used to be anti-union.

Before this pool was built in West Aliquippa by a labor-supported council, three or four children of workers drowned every summer in the near by Ohio River. Republicans during their years of domination of Council did nothing to provide a swimming pool in this section.



Labor-backed Democratic members of Aliquippa's borough council discuss plans fo
cilman John Krotec; Council Pres. Michael Katchur—also financial secreta ry of
Atkinson, Jr., Mrs. Genevieve Brislin, borough auditor and office secretary of Local

LESSON IN D

Story by Fred Ross ● Photos by A ciat

ALIQUIPPA, Pa., a town of 30,000 where they used to put you away as crazy if you belonged to a union, is now a lesson in democracy.

Time was when either the town police or the police employed by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., the borough's big industry, spied on the workers and had those who belonged to or believed in unions fired.

All that is changed now. No longer do the company police prowl around, looking for union members; they tend strictly to company business on the company's property. No longer do the borough coppers consider it their duty to help the company police spot union sympathizers.

The first time that labor had a majority on the borough council, the borough's second most important street, long neglected by the company-dominated Republicans — who were largely concerned with keeping the taxes down for Jones & Laughlin—was paved.

When the union-backed Democrats obtained a majority on the borough council in 1940, they also filled a long felt need in West Aliquippa by building a swimming pool. That section of the town lies along the banks of the Ohio river, where every year three or four children of workers drowned because there was no other place to swim.

In '42, the Democrats failed to obtain a majority on council, but they came back strong in '44, electing additional councilmen and a burgess, and although hampered by a debt inherited from the Republican administration, they have continued the work of civic improvement.

During the campaign, Jones & Laughlin donated a large tract to the borough for an additional playground, thinking that in that way they could induce the citizens to vote for the GOP.

**The Republicans lost anyw
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the leadership of Council Pres
Katchur—who is also Local
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a de luxe playground on th
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The playground will include
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house and several outdoor fire

The borough treasury had b
the Republican administration.
council floated a bond issue
grounds and a street improve
but the citizens were so con
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voted approval.

The money is also being us
street improvement program.

THINGS were not always like
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Keller, Beaver County PAC di
story:

**"Fifteen company police
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"That sort of thing stopped
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"The police spying continu
when the Steelworkers won an
at the Jones & Laughlin plant

s plans for a de luxe playground and community center. Left to right: Coun-
eta ry of Local 1211, Steelworkers; Burgess Fontana; Councilman John T.
y of Local 1211, and Councilman G. C. Knight.

DEMOCRACY

A ociated Photographers and Joseph Murray

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politics by electing a burgess, who has charge of the police.

"Summing it up, the workers realized they HAD to go into politics."

"Do you meet with much indifference?" he was asked.

"Only a small minority of the workers are unwilling to go along," Keller replied. "Most of them know what I have told you about the history of police terrorism."

THE workers of Aliquippa and the rest of Beaver county are now engaged in another political campaign—to re-elect Sen. Joseph F. Guffey and the rest of the Democratic ticket including Samuel G. Neff, candidate for Congressman. The incumbent, Louis E. Graham (R.), voted wrong on the Hobbs and the Case anti-union bills, and on the continuance of U. S. Employment Service under Federal control, on the Patman Housing Bill, the Elliott rider to cripple the NLRB and on the Atomic Energy Bill.

PAC is doing a very thorough job in Beaver county, which has been divided into four sub-districts with two Steelworkers organizers assigned to each. In every town and township a PAC chairman has been named and he selects the other members of his committee.

Under this system as many as 11,000 voters were registered in one day. The members of the committee go from door to door, and carry on their work in the Jones & Laughlin plant when they are not actually at work.

They pass out handbills at the plant gates, use their cars to take fellow citizens to registration places and to the polls on election day, and act as watchers during the polling.

They also collect dollars for PAC.

They do all these tasks cheerfully and without pay.

For the history of their town has taught them that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Councilman John T. Atkinson, Jr., whose father, Tax Collector John T. Atkinson is a former president of Local 1211, discusses Aliquippa's road improvement program with a grader operator. The council inherited a borough filled with run-down streets from the Republicans.

Beaver County PAC where Aliquippa is located is devoting its efforts to electing Samuel G. Neff, Democratic candidate for Representative from the 25th District, who is running against reactionary Republican Louis E. Graham, incumbent, who supported anti-union legislation.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

LUCKY CHILDREN

Lucky children! Their parents have given them confidence in their world and in themselves. As they leave the house, their mother rejoices in their independence. Like all parents, she had to make a choice—should her children be kept dependent on her, or should they be helped to independence? Lots of parents feel real satisfaction when their children show them they are needed for every decision and action. These sturdy, happy-faced youngsters are obviously on their own. Mother too finds life freerer and easier because she can rely on them.

NATION'S CHILDREN NEGLECTED

The vital need for improvements in the Social Security Act covering child welfare, such as called for by the CIO, stands out in appalling clearness in a government report giving facts and figures which show the nation's neglect of its children.

The special concern of the child welfare worker today, states the report, are the 4,000,000 orphans and half orphans, 60,000 of whom are children of servicemen who died in World War II.

Some are among the 80,000 babies born out of wedlock each year, many of whose mothers are themselves children. Still others who need special attention are among the quarter of a million children brought into juvenile courts each year and several times that number who come to police attention.

One of the largest groups of these unfortunates are those whose mothers are working away from home. Close to 3,000,000 women with young children are wage earners, and facilities for the care of their children are non-existent or sadly inadequate.

U. S. ANTI-LYNCHING BILL DEMANDED OF TRUMAN

PRESIDENT Truman has been presented this week with one demand for a Federal anti-lynching bill and was scheduled to hear another demand Sept. 23. Both come from broadly representative groups alarmed by increased mob violence and convinced that federal action is necessary if lynchings are to be outlawed.

The group that saw Truman this week was the recently formed Natl. Emergency Committee Against Mob Violence, organized by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was among a delegation that visited the White House and asked Truman:

1. To insist that federal enforcement agencies concentrate upon securing evidence against and prosecution of lynchers.

2. To rouse the American people to oppose every form of mob violence.

3. To ask Congress to pass legislation to enable the federal government, in cooperation with the states, to stop lynching and punish lynchers.

On Sept. 23, Truman will hear from the American Crusade to End Lynchings, headed by Paul Robeson. A large delegation from N. Y. City is scheduled to visit the White House.

The Emergency Committee told Truman:

"While representatives of the U. S. today labor at the Paris Peace Conference and in the United Nations to create a world peace based on human freedom and justice, their words and actions are made a mockery by an unprecedented wave of mob violence in the U. S.

"American citizens, and in particular Negro veterans of the late war for human freedom, have been done to death or mutilated with a savagery equalled only at Buchenwald.

"We come to you today, Mr. President, however, not to plead the cause of any one segment of the American people. We represent various parts of the people of America—church, labor, management, minorities—and we are confident we voice the sentiment of all decent Americans when we emphasize the obvious fact that unchecked mob violence can do more to injure our country at home and abroad than any other single evil."

UAW HITS MEDICAL PLAN PROFITEERING

(By Federated Press)

WHAT happened to the $75,000,000 in easy money pocketed in Michigan in 1941-1944 by the private-profit group health and hospital insurance companies is exciting the indigant curiosity of Sec.-Treas. George F. Addes, United Auto Workers (CIO).

Addes and State Commissioner of Insurance David A. Forbes agree that $75,000,000 are the proceeds taken out of Michigan workers' paychecks by the insurance grabbers after a gross take of $131,000,000 by the four largest insurance companies, who repaid only $56,000,000 in medical and hospital benefits. Forbes makes some modification of the net but expresses his concern at the rakeoff.

Told by the insurance commissioner that present law could do nothing about the sky-high profits on human health, Addes is asking the candidates for governor to take a stand in support of new legislation. Since insurance companies and their hosts of agents are among the most effective undercover political machines in the country it is not expected that Kim Sigler, Republican nominee, or Murray Van Wagoner, Democrat, will take an unequivocal stand.

One insurance company, Addes charges, "paid out as little as 19c for every premium dollar paid in." Most of the "tremendous sum represents excessive operating costs, high salaries, high-pressure promotions and huge profits," he told Forbes.

PLEDGES AID TO HEALTH PLANS

The Committee for the Nation's Health, spearheading the drive for national health insurance, has pledged to fight for free development of consumer sponsored medical health service organization, according to Dr. Channing Frothingham, national chairman.

In a letter to Dr. Michael Shadid, temporary chairman of the Cooperative Health Federation of America, Dr. Frothingham said: "We pledge you our support in all your efforts directed at helping the 93,000,000 Americans who cannot afford adequate medical care to get that care without worry over the cost through a just and democratic system of national health insurance."

PAC Amateurs On Air

CIO United Auto Workers students of political action aired what they had learned in two weeks of training in the union's Workshop over radio station WHLS. Last week, a 15 minute broadcast, entitled "Now is the Time", presented the legislative record of the 79th Congress and dramatized the need for political action.

Boomerang

IF YOU BUY NON-UNION MADE GOODS, IT'LL COME BACK TO HIT YOU AND ALL UNION WORKERS

UNION MADE SUIT — ISSUED BY AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA — AUTHORITY OF CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA — SERIES A — 000000

SO WHEN YOU BUY CLOTHING SHIRTS, WORK CLOTHES, NECKTIES AND GLOVES — LOOK FOR THIS AMALGAMATED UNION LABEL

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES — MEMBERSHIP — EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS — ADVERTISING — LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 60 Greene St., New York, N. Y., Canal 6-5414, Canal 6-2130
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7818

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Ralph Tillotson, Erie, Pa., advises: Johnson Metal Products Co., Erie, Pa., USA-CIO 133, Independent Union 76, USA Reps. Paul Nunes and Lew Jenkins were in charge.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, reports: Fred Whitaker Co., Philadelphia, CIO Textile Workers 119, Indep. Assn. 83, Marian Mills, Allentown, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 31, against 11; William Boekel & Co., Philadelphia, CIO Steelworkers 36, against 7, and Electrical Apparatus Co., Philadelphia, UERMWA-CIO 19, against 1.

Paul E. Miley, Director, UAW-CIO in Cleveland, announces: W. C. Downey and Co., Inc., Springfield, Ohio, voted for CIO 7 to 1. Intl. Rep. Austin L. Patton was in charge. Midwest Buffing Co., employes voted better than 3 to 1 in favor of UAW-CIO. Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat was in charge.

The United Packinghouse Workers, report following election victories: Merchant Packing Co., Chicago; Armour & Co., Fargo, N. D., (AFL raided Local 73 and was defeated 239 to 29); John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa (AFL raided Local 1 and was defeated 2,152 to 108); Peschke Sausage Co., Detroit, Mich., Emge Packing Co., Ft. Branch, Ind., (AFL raided Local 72 and was defeated 318 to 63); Rosseler Packing Co., New Haven, Conn., CIO won a card check, 28 to 17; Lederle Serum Co., St. Joseph, Mo., CIO won 20 to 18; Ottumwa Iowa Shipping & Container Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, CIO won 15 to 1; Essem & Co., Lawrence, Mass., CIO won 31 to 17, and Borden Soybean Co., Waterloo, Iowa, CIO 26, AFL 16.

Lewis A. Berne, UOPWA Vice Pres., and Director of its Technical & Scientific Div., reports signing a collective bargaining agreement covering some 300 engineers, designers and draftsmen at the Ebasco Services Corp., an affiliate of Electric Bond & Share, the world's largest public utility holding system.

UOPWA also reports: Board of Directors of Children's Center, NYC, has granted recognition and collective bargaining rights to CIO, involving approximately 200 employees. At Ever Ready Label Co., NYC, the 78 office workers chose CIO as their collective bargaining agent by an overwhelming vote. Vote was 59 for CIO to 6 for No Union.

The Southern Organizing Campaign

J. P. Taylor Tobacco Co., Henderson, N. C., CIO 513, no union 16; W. A. Adams Tobacco Co., Oxford, N. C., CIO 184, no union 21; China-American Tobacco Co., Rocky Mount, N. C., CIO 277,, AFL 184; High Point Bending & Chair Co., Siler City, N. C., CIO Furniture Workers 123, no union 84; W. H. Gatlin Lumber Co., Laurel, Miss., IWA-CIO 27, AFL 2; Chase Bag Co., Dallas, Texas, CIO Textile Workers 91, no union 9; Bassick Sack Co., Charlotte, N. C., UERMWA-CIO 93, no union 27; Stratton-Baldwin Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., ILWU-CIO 40, AFL 23; Temple Mfg. Co., Diboll, Texas, IWA-CIO 92, no union 33; Woods Mfg. Co., Fort Smith, Ark., CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 59, no union 29; J. T. Smith Box Co., Fort Smith, Ark., CIO Furniture Workers 12, no union 8; American Blower Corp. Ft. Worth, Texas, UAW-CIO 13; no union 0; Naco Fertilizer Co., Charleston, S. C., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 23, Dist. 50, UMWA 0; Port Compress Co., Corpus Christi, Texas, FTA-CIO 80, no union 1; Bay Fruit Co., Charleston, S. C., FTA-CIO 10, no union 1; I. M. Perlstine and Sons, Charleston, S. C., FTA-CIO 36, no union 0; Crescent Bed Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., USA-CIO 38, no union 15; Alabama Coca Cola Bottling Co., Gadsden, Ala., CIO Brewery Workers 29, no union 1.

Fred Pieper State Director, La., reports: Rutter Rex Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La., CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 270, no union 126.

T. D. duCuennois, CIO Rep., Richmond, Va., reports: General Motors Parts Division, Richmond, Va., CIO 66, no union 6.

Harvey O'Connor, Pub. Dir. Oil Workers, reports: Gulf Oil, Sweetwater Tex., CIO 61, independent union 46.

The most important elections held were the run-offs at the Atomic Bomb Plants in Oakridge, Tennessee. Mr. William Green, of course, had been proclaiming victory here. In the Carbide-Carbon plant, second largest unit, the CIO in the first election, not having had sufficient time, ran third with a vote of 1329 as against 1531 for the AFL. With a few weeks more in the run-off the CIO came out victorious with a vote of 1918 as against 1893 for the AFL.

The AFL won a small unit with a vote of 331 for them as against 136 for the CIO, but the AFL lost in the big unit to NO UNION with a vote of 3120 for no union as against 2503 for the AFL.

These election results puts the CIO in a key position to drive to win where AFL failed and will continue to fail. The AFL bigwigs were so frustrated with the outcome that they demanded four counts and are now protesting the election on flimsy, unwarranted grounds.

Mr. Green made much to-do about this plant and proclaimed to the public that they had previously won victories there. His face must now be red.

CIO is gearing up its machinery to complete its job and the workers will, undoubtedly, respond to one big union to govern their industry instead of a lot of crafts. CIO already has chartered a local union at the Atomic Bomb plant in New Mexico.

CIO WINS IN 128 DIXIE PLANTS

The CIO has completed organizational work in nearly 400 industrial plants during the Southern membership campaign that began late last May, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee reported this week.

"CIO unions have been certified as the collective bargaining agencies in 128 of these plants," Bittner said. "A total of 236 petitions for certification, filed by the Organizing Committee, are now pending before the National Labor Relations Board."

FIGHT ALLIS-CHALMERS 5½ MONTHS

By ESTHER HANDLER

THE Allis-Chalmers strike is still going strong and appears no nearer to settlement despite an agreement reached this week between a local of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the company at the Pittsburgh plant.

The Pittsburgh accord, which ended a 5½-month strike involving around 2500 workers, calls for a 13½c hourly wage boost, imposed vacation benefits and equal pay for women. The contract was signed upon the resignation of top members of the bargaining committee.

Giving the boss the bird: Members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers picketed the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. City, during lunch hour this week, carrying canaries in cages, and signs telling the management that it "pays birdseed wages—we're not canaries." The bank is refusing to negotiate a new contract for messengers and guards.

The demands of unions at the company's six other plants, however, remain unchanged. They are: a 25c hourly wage increase with additional adjustments for non-incentive workers; union security; arbitration of wage disputes; and workable grievance machinery.

Local 248, CIO Auto Workers, at the key plant in West Allis last week "stiffened" its demands in presenting the company with a proposal for a union shop. Formerly this union had asked for maintenance of membership.

Union officials at the company's six strike-bound plants feel that the Pittsburgh agreement falls far short of the unions' demands and was the result of the company's policy to bargain separately with each union.

Pres. Robert Buse of Local 248 pointed out that the Pittsburgh workers were victims of the company's splitting tactics. Because of a division in the union's ranks, the company was able to force the replacement of militant members of the bargaining committee with former leaders of a company union which existed in the plant befor the workers voted to be represented by UE, he explained.

At West Allis, where nearly 12,000 workers have been on strike since April 29, the company has been unable to get a back-to-work movement started. The lines here remain solid despite repeated attempts of the company to incite violence on the picket lines which to date have resulted in 21 arrests.

Allis-Chalmers workers are represented in various plants by the three CIO unions, UAW, UE and Farm Equipment Workers.

CALIF. ELECTION PROTESTED

THE campaign of discrimination against the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers directed by the AFL Teamsters and Calif. Processors and Growers Assn. is detailed in a formal protest filed with the Natl. Labor Relations Board this week against the conduct of the recent election among the northern Calif. cannery workers.

The FTA several months ago won an NLRB election among the cannery workers, but the board set aside the results on a technicality. The board subsequently directed that no contracts be signed with any union until a new election would be held, but in the meantime the canneries signed back door agreements with the Teamsters.

The FTA charged that prior to the recent election numerous workers were fired because of their FTA sentiments, that the companies in collusion with the Teamsters required all workers to obtain clearance with the AFL union "as a condition for going to work in the plants," and that workers suspected of belonging to the FTA were denied employment.

FTA members and sympathizers, the CIO union declares, were demoted and transferred and were evicted from company houses, the AFL representatives were granted full access to the workers and the interior of the plants were plastered with "pro-Teamster signs, leaflets and slogans . . . in full sight of company officials as well as workers . . .

"Collusion between the Teamsters and the companies went to fantastic lengths. In certain plants, including Frank M. Wilson, Inc., Stockton, a CP & G member, the company's personnel manager actually doubled as the Teamsters' Union business agent, signing clearance slips, dues deduction authorizations, etc., as 'union representative'."

2500 BARBERS GO ON STRIKE

The N. Y. State Mediation Board this week tried to settle the strike of 2500 barbers and 350 manicurists but the outlook was not hopeful because of the adamant attitude of the Broadway Master Barbers Assn.

The strikers are members of Local 1, CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union. Two thousand members in other locals covering the balance of Manhattan borough were standing by, ready to join the walkout at a moment's notice.

City Councilman Michael Quill called for Health Dept. investigation of scab shops and warned of health danger in one-man shops operated by boss barbers. The union seeks a 40-hour week; 30% base pay increase; adjustment in commissions whereby take-home pay will increase approximately 15%, and a health and welfare fund to be obtained by a 3% levy on wages.

UPW BLASTS D. C. PRESS

PRES. ABRAM FLAXER of the CIO United Public Workers this week wrote a letter to the Washington Star protesting against "the campaign of derogation, reaching the proportions of slander and vilification being waged against our union . . . by the Washington newspapers."

The immediate cause of the protest was an editorial in the Star which questioned the right of the 17,000 Panama Canal workers belonging to the UPW to belong to a union, but follows a long and apparently concerted campaign to discredit UPW.

The editorial claimed that certain unnamed "top government officials" were supposed to be concerned over the fact that the Panama workers had jointed UPW.

Flaxer said that who the "top government officials" referred to is not known "or if any government officials have expressed any concern in this matter. Certainly you cannot be referring to officials who are responsible for the Panama Canal because the relationships between Gov. Mahaffey, Governor of the Canal Zone, Ambassador Hines and all other officials have been cooperative, friendly and mutually agreeable."

CIO URGES SUPPORT FOR LABOR EXTENSION PLAN

MORE and better education for workers has long been one of the outstanding aims of organized labor, beginning with the fight early in the last century for free schools, waged and won by labor.

In line with this tradition is the nationwide drive launched by the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education to secure support for bills introduced in the last session of Congress to establish a Labor Extension Service in the Dept. of Labor. It would correspond to the Dept. of Agriculture's extension service for farmers. The Committee has the support of the CIO, AFL, and other labor groups.

"To extend American democracy we must have skilled, well informed union members," stated CIO Pres. Phillip Murry in announcing the CIO's strong support for the Labor Extension Program.

Murray has appointed Frank Fernbach, representative of the Steelworkers for the past ten years, as full-time liason officer of the CIO on the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education. Fernbach who was previously in Ohio and Pennsylvania, in recent years has served as research associate on the national staff of Steelworkers.

As CIO representative on the labor education committee, Fernbach will work with CIO groups in aiding the committee's drive for passage of bills introduced in the Senate by Sen. Elbert D. Thomas of Utah and in the House by Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller of Wisconsin.

Under the program posed in these bills, $10 to $15 million would be provided yearly from federal funds to establish a labor extension program through the use of the teaching facilities and resources of state universities, land-grant colleges and universities, and other educational agencies.

Union representatives will sit on a Natl. Labor Advisory Committee to help the Sec. of Labor

FRANK FERNBACH

set policies and standards for the program. State Labor Advisory Committees will develop programs in cooperation with state universities, union educational departments and other authorized agencies.

Contributions from unions and other private organizations will be added to state and federal funds.

The Committee for the Extension of Labor Education points out that the bills carry out the purposes of the Morrill Act of 1862, providing for the "diffusion of useful information" for the benefit of persons engaged in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The Dept. of Agriculture's Extension Service now uses more than $44 million of Federal, State and local funds in servicing some six million farmers and their families. The proposed Labor extension program would be for the benefit of 45 million Wage and salary workers.

The service of the Labor Extension program under the proposed bills will not be initiated by the Federal government, but by groups interested in obtaining educational aid. International unions, industrial unioan councils and locals, will apply through available educational institutions, and programs can be set up at colleges and in union halls. Exhibits, conferences, movies, forums, etc. can be arranged.

CIO Education Director Kermit Erby, in urging all CIO groups to actively support the drive for the Labor Extension Service program, suggests ways to help the committee's work. These include contributions, appeals to Congressmen to support the program; and distribution of information explaining the program to union members and to the community.

For further information about the campaign and ways of helping, write Frank Fernbach at the office of the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, 902-A 20th St; Washington 6, D. C.

CIO union representatives on the Committee included Clinton Golden and Emory Bacon, USA-CIO; John W. Edelman and Laurence Rogin, Textile Workers; Alan Strachan (vice-chairman of the Committee) and Victor Reuther, Auto Workers; Philip Weighman, Packinghouse Workers; and CIO Education Director Eby and Asst. Director George Guernsey.

(From The NMU Pilot)

Recommended Reading

"One day in the spring of 1920, members of the Ku Klux Klan paraded down the streets of Birmingham, Alabama, carrying signs. The signs read: "Bittner must go!"

"But I didn't go," says Van. Bittner, head of the CIO's present southern drive. "Not until the Alabama coal miners had a union."

That's the start of an exciting article, "The CIO's in Dixie," by DeWitt Gilpin, in the November issue of SALUTE, new magazine produced by former editors and writers of YANK and STARS AND STRIPES.

Quoting the colorful words of southern workers, Gilpin tells a vivid story of what the CIO's drive means to these workers and how they react to it.

He describes a union meeting in a southern mill town on the night before a strike vote was taken and tells how "the faces of the workers, who ranged in age from young girls of sixteen to aged men, revealed the tension of the people who had a hard decision to make."

Gilpin's account of the CIO in Dixie, in human terms, is one of the best pieces so far to appear on the CIO's struggle to raise the standard of living for southern workers.

★ ★ ★

Everybody talks about the Constitution of the U. S., but few really know just what's in it. Fewer still know what the small group of men who drew it up had in mind. Yet this document touches every one of us every day of our lives, says Charles W. Ervin of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in a 50-page pamphlet which gives the Story of the Constitution as told by those who fashioned it.

Digging out the pertinent facts as recorded in historical records, the pamphlet interprets the Constitution as drawn up for a Country of some four million inhabitants engaged in agriculture and primitive industry, in the light of present day problems.

This useful little booklet may be obtained by writing to Charles W. Ervin, Room 1102, 112 E. 19th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Price 25c a copy.

Just the *kiss* of the hops... *not the harsh bitterness*

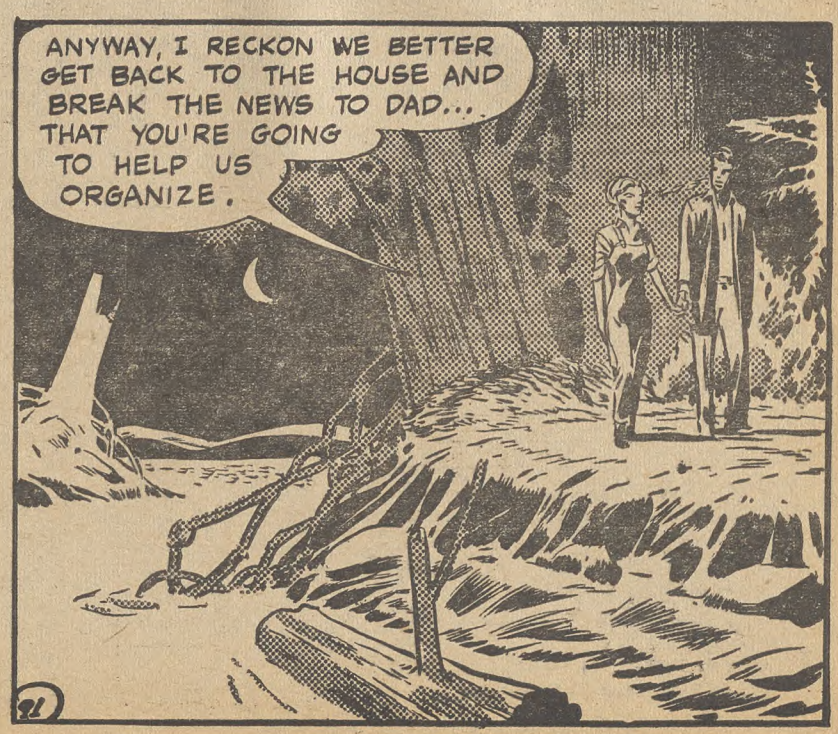
THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and JOE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

PRESSED BY THE NEED FOR A UNION ORGANIZER TO HELP THE WORKERS OF WARRENTOWN, JIM AGREES TO SERVE IN THAT CAPACITY. HAPPY... KIT FORGETS FOR A MOMENT, AND—



For Dairy Rollback

3½c CUT PER QUART IN MILK URGED

A UNITED labor movement this week asked the U. S. Price Decontrol Board to roll back the prices of milk and all other dairy products to June 30 levels, using funds that are available to subsidize the industry. An immediate reduction of 3½c a quart in fluid milk would result.

Organizations requesting the action—which also would affect prices of butter, all types of cheese and ice cream—included CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood unions.

The CIO Cost of Living Committee also asked OPA to push forcefully an order which would roll back restaurant meat prices to June 30 levels, and would require posting of ceiling prices in prominent places.

Importance of the drive to re-control dairy products is shown by the fact that they comprise 19.6% of all foods, and account for 8% of the entire cost of living of moderate income families.

The labor organizations, acting through the OPA Labor Policy Committee, pointed out that reduction of milk consumption in July followed the suspension of price controls.

The Committee warned that low income families are the chief victims of suspension of price controls, particularly in connection with a necessity like milk.

Citing price increases in all dairy products, the Committee pointed out that these advances have been made during a period of relatively good supply.

Noting reported decreases in consumption of milk due to higher prices, the committee stated:

"We believe any increase that causes a reduction in the consumption of a commodity as important as milk to the health of the American public must be considered unreasonable if it is found to force curtailment of consumption by families of low income."

NEW PAY STUDY

A study of federal wage-price policy designed to permit allowances for the sharply increased cost of living has been ordered by President Truman, the Office of War Mobilization & Reconversion announced this week.

CONSUMERS 'WHERRIED' OUT OF $345 MILLION A YEAR

By Federated Press

AMERICAN workers and consumers are being taken for approximately $345 million a year because the majority of Congress accepted the Wherry amendment to the OPA extension bill allowing retailers to revert to their markups of March 31, 1946.

Figures on this bald steal were worked out by an unnamed OPA economist, whose job would be lost if his identity were revealed.

Here is a list of principal items, the percentage of increase at retail caused by the Wherry amendment, and the total annual dollar increase to the public:

Item	% Formerly Absorbed by Retailer (Now Passed on to Consumers)	Extra Cost Paid By Consumers
Laundry machines	8%	$ 11,200,000
Chinaware	7%	4,410,000
Aluminumware	2%	1,840,000
Small electrical appliances	3%	6,000,000
Photographic equipment	3.5%	10,500,000
Portable typewriters	5%	5,000,000
Clocks and watches	6%	9,000,000
Outboard Motors	3%	600,000
Bicycles	5%	3,000,000
Hand service and cutting tools	6%	9,000,000
Window shades	3.5%	1,500,000
Dry cell batteries	8%	8,000,000
Radios	5%	50,000,000
Stoves	11%	44,000,000
Metal furniture	2%	6,000,000
Bedspreads and napery	20%	2,840,000
Total consumer goods	5.6%	$172,890,000
Tires	1.6%	$ 10,000,000
Drug sundries	10%	3,000,000
Auto parts	8.5%	85,000,000
Printing machinery	1%	1,000,000
Radio tubes	20%	3,000,000
Total industrial goods	5.7%	$102,000,000
Total building materials (going into housing)	4%	$ 70,000,000
Overall Percentage	5.2%	
Extra Total Cost to Consumer		$344,890,000

MAP PLANS FOR NOV. 5

CIO'S top political strategists will convene in Chicago September 29 to map labor's mobilization for the final 1946 election drive as a climax to the two-day assembly of America's leading independent organizations keyed to maintaining and strengthening the coalition which elected FDR in 1944, Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee director, announced this week.

Not only the PAC Executive Board will be called into session, but the over-all PAC Committee, expanded and strengthened in the re-organization which followed Sidney Hillman's death, will participate.

Members of the national PAC staff will report to the Committee on the status of the campaign and detailed discussion will be held on campaign necessities.

With the theme "preserve the Roosevelt coalition" expected to spark the meeting of independents, the PAC parley which follows others is expected to explore additional means of cooperating with Negro, foreign born and middle class groups in welding the unity which resulted with huge outpouring of votes which highlighted FDR's triumph in 1944.

The CIO-PAC, joint sponsor of the Chicago meeting of independents with Natl. Citizens PAC and the Independent Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, will take an active part in the independent meeting, too. Kroll is scheduled to address the dinner meeting along with Sen. Claude Pepper, James G. Patton, head of the National Farmers Union and Rep. Charles LaFollette (R. Ind.).

CIO President Philip Murray will deliver a major address as the first session which will be keynoted by former secretary of the Treasury Henry Morganthau, Jr.,

Ex-Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Walter Whitem, secretary of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and NCPAC's Executive Vice-Chairman C. B. Baldwin, will round out the morning session with talks on the progressive's role in the 1946 campaign.

A definite program for the 1946 campaign will be arrived at and a course of action plotted for progressive independent groups, CIO and NCPAC and ICC stated.

In announcing the conference's program, the three organizations denounced the record of the 79th Congress, warned of the twin dangers of war and depression, and declared that "only through the active cooperation of independent groups and organized labor can the progressive movement survive."

1/5 GOT NO RAISES

Contrary to popular belief, U. S. workers have not uniformly enjoyed an average wage increase of 18.5c an hour since V-J day.

Official Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show that 21.3% of all workers received no general wage increase at all—that is more than one out of every five employes.

COMPLIMENTS of CONGRESS

Check Your Candidate's Record!

REMEMBER In November — VOTE

20 CONGRESSMEN DEFEATED; 18 FOUGHT PRICE CONTROL

CONGRESSMEN who worked for the destruction of price controls, fared badly at the primary polls this year, a study by the CIO Political Action Committee disclosed this week.

The primaries, according to the report, demonstrate 1) that voters are in favor of rigorous price controls and 2) they are sufficiently aroused by Congressional partisanship to Big Business demands to oust those responsible for scuttling OPA.

Out of a total of 20 members of Congress who went down to defeat in the primary races, all but two had opposed OPA. An additional 17 avowed OPA-haters declined to seek renomination, evidently fearing to face their constituents' wrath.

The survey lists the following 14 Congressmen whose fight against OPA has been cut short by angry voters:

Reps. Hugh Peterson, Malcolm Tarver and Hugh Gibson (D.-Ga), Thomas D. Winter (R.-Kans.), Roger Slaughter (D.-Mo.), Zebulon Weaver (D.-N.C.), Lyle Boren, Jed Johnson and Victor Wickersham (D.-Okla.), Robert L. Rodgers (R.-Pa.), Ralph Daughton (D.-Va.), Thad Wasielewski (D.-Wisc.) Harold Earthman (D.-Tenn.) and Dan R. McGehee (D.-Miss.)

The six anti-OPO Senators defeated are: Charles A. Gossett (D.-Idaho), George L. Radcliffe (D.-Md.), Henrik Shipstead (R.-Minn.), Burton K. Wheeler (D.-Mont.), Robert LaFollette (R.-Wisc.) and E. P. Carville (D.-Nev.).

Among those fighting controls who failed of renomination, Southerners are in the preponderance— evidence of the growing political awareness of voters below the Mason-Dixon line.

Even more startling is the number of veteran legislators whose reelection year after year had become almost traditional. Neither length of service nor sentimental attachment outweighed the emphasis placed by voters on Congressmen's stand on OPA.

Ten of those unseated had occupied their seats for ten or more years, during which time they had accumulated sufficient seniority to become a formidable power on the all-important committees in which legislation is made or broken.

NEW PAC RECORDINGS

With announcement of 12 new radio spot announcements on specific issues of the Congressional campaigns, the CIO Political action Committee this week urged CIO unions and PAC field groups to begin now purchasing radio time for airing these recordings.

Concerned with inflation, housing, national health insurance and the Fair Employment Practices Bill, the transcriptions leave room for insertion by local groups of "plugs" for endorsed candidates and, therefore, as a rule, must be presented as paid announcements.

REGISTRATION RECORD

CIO Political Action Committee "get-out-the-vote" campaigns have succeeded in hanging up a record Philadelphia registration total exceeding all previous non-presidental years and topped only by registration for the Willkie-Roosevelt election in 1940.

This year's number of qualified voters—1,070,000, is expected to weigh heavily in the race in which Republican Gov. Edward Martin and CIO-PAC-endorsed Sen. Joseph Guffey, Democrat, are vying for the Senatorship.

CIO-PAC activity was recognized as the greatest force behind the unprecedented rush to qualify for the November ballot by the Philadelphia press and elections officials.

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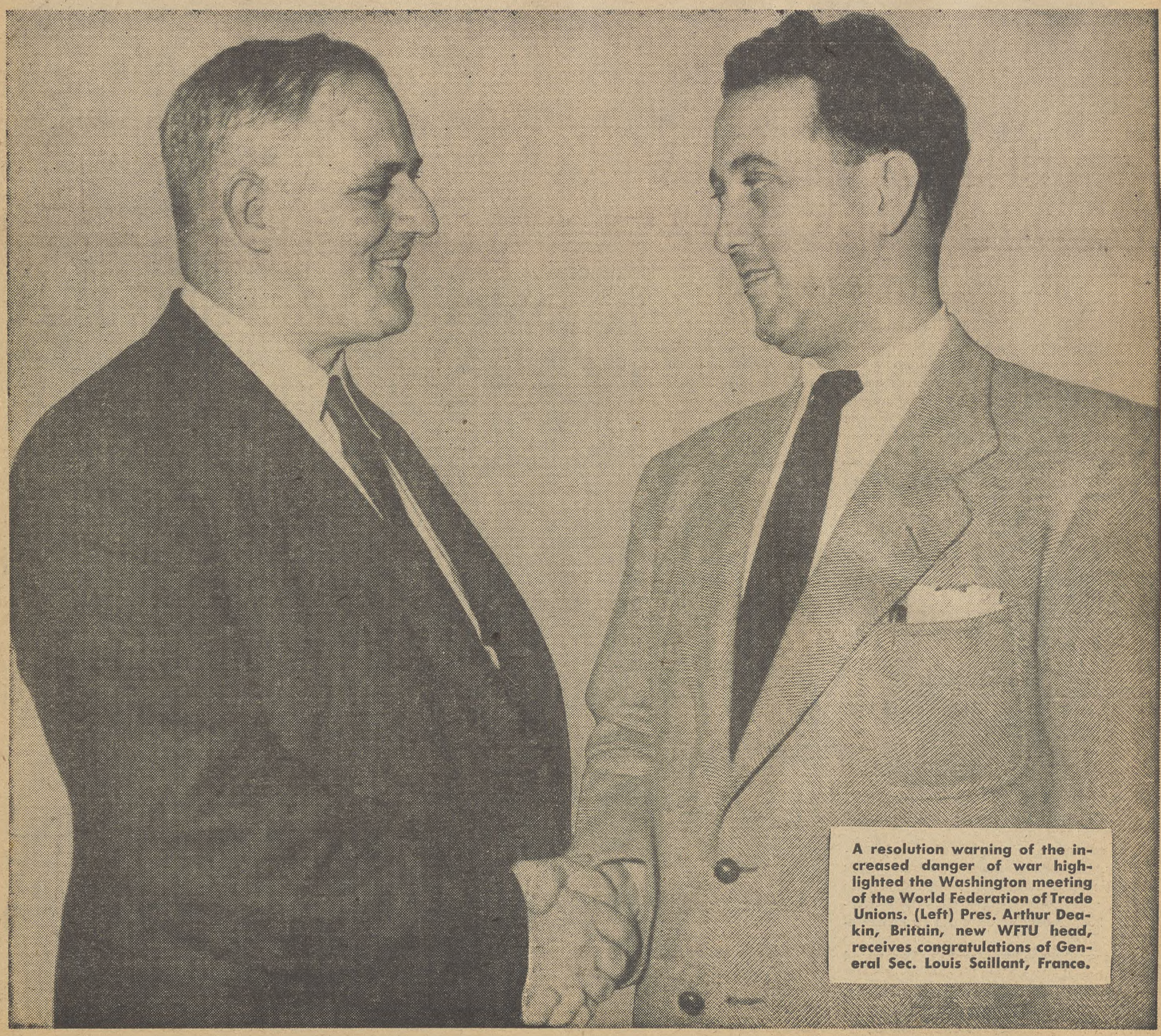
September 30, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

WORLD LABOR UNITED AGAINST WAR



A resolution warning of the increased danger of war highlighted the Washington meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions. (Left) Pres. Arthur Deakin, Britain, new WFTU head, receives congratulations of General Sec. Louis Saillant, France.

LIGHT THAT MUST NOT FAIL

DARK clouds are gathering on the horizon of the "brave new world" that was to follow victory over the Axis aggressors—clouds of conflict and aggression, clouds of propaganda very like that which Hitler used to divide the peace-loving peoples.

It is not enough to hope and pray, as people are doing all over the world, that these clouds will blow over and that they do not portend a coming storm of war. For these clouds are not a natural and inevitable phenomenon, they are man-made clouds which man can dissipate.

The power to clear away these clouds rests with the working and common people all over the world, who have everything to lose and nothing to gain from another war in this atomic age.

That is why the World Federation of Trade Unions sheds such hopeful light amid the surrounding gloom. Representing 70 million members, it voices the determination of the workers of all lands not to remain passive but to fight for an enduring peace.

Meeting in Washington, the WFTU Executive Bureau expressed world labor's "deep concern with the growing threat to peace," and with the fact that the wartime coalition of freedom-loving nations "has not been maintained with the firmness and unity of purpose essential to the establishment of an enduring peace."

The WFTU calls upon the governments of the United Nations to return to policies of friendship and close collaboration, and to repudiate "the voices of reaction which, under pressure of the selfish interests of the monopolists and big capitalists, are spreading the idea of a possible third world war."

It notes that world peace is menaced by the forces of fascism and reaction, "which are flaunting the same ideological banners as were carried by Nazism and Fascism."

The WFTU calls upon the workers of all lands to bring pressure on their governments for peace, to counter the propaganda that is preparing peoples' minds for war, and to close their ranks in the fight for peace.

The light world labor offers—a light that must not fail—shines through this statement: "The unity and solidarity of the organized workers of the world, as represented in the WFTU, offers the firmest assurance that the catastrophe of war shall not again be visited upon the world."

A LIE EXPOSED

CONTRARY to all the current propaganda, higher prices do not necessarily have to follow higher wages.

Wages are only a minor part of manufacturing costs, the CIO Economic Outlook points out. While labor costs vary from industry to industry, government figures show they average only 25 per cent of all costs in manufacturing.

A 10 per cent wage increase, therefore, would raise total production costs by only one-fourth, and a proportionate price increase would not be 10 per cent but 2½ per cent.

But the whole history of American mass-production industry shows that higher wages can be, and have been, offset repeatedly by increased efficiency, better worker morale and similar factors, without the need for price increases.

In fact the Outlook cites examples of companies paying higher wages and yet producing at lower cost than exactly comparable concerns whose workers receive much lower wages.

The present inflation is not due to higher wages but to the greedy insistence of profiteers on unjustified and totally disproportionate price increases.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

IT HAS been open season for the dove of peace for some time. While the diplomats have been a-disagreeing, the hot-air artillery has been out in full force gunning for the unfortunate bird.

Fluttering around amid the flack, the dove has had to dodge repeated poison-gas attacks from embattled columnists, commentators and editorial writers.

But last week, when the dove found sanctuary at CIO headquarters in Washington, the wordy hunters suddenly became blind to its whereabouts and continued their pot-shots into the air.

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WHILE MILLIONS of words are daily printed about the Paris peace conference and the United Nations, with every molehill built into a mountain of dissension, one of the most significant developments of world peace was played 'way down by the press, despite its direct bearing on the front-page news.

The Executive Bureau meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions, to which the CIO was host, was small in numbers and quiet in procedure.

But the nine members of this Bureau represent 70,000,000 organized workers in 56 countries. Their decisions are of deeper significance for the peoples of the world than all the noisy sensationalism of the hot-air artists.

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MOST OF the foreign labor representatives were shocked by the amount of careless war talk they found in American papers and radio broadcasts.

The more directly a country has been subjected to war's devastation, the less inclined are its people to treat lightly even gossip of such a ghastly possibility as another war.

But, regardless of where it originates, belligerent talk is usually of the "let's-you-and-him fight" variety.

The world's working people, on the other hand, are "it," when it comes to war. They bear the brunt of the suffering, fighting and dying, and they can't pass it on to anyone else.

Consequently, the WFTU is the greatest force in the world today for better international understanding and lasting peace.

DESPITE ALL the diplomatic bickering and hostility since the fighting war ended, each meeting of the WFTU has been remarkable for its fraternal atmosphere and its unanimous conclusions.

The Washington meeting was no exception. The Bureau members are elected to represent the world labor movement as a whole, but individually they come from Great Britain, France, United States, Soviet Union, Latin America, China, Italy and the Netherlands.

Despite their diverse nationalities, these union leaders were able to discuss in friendliest fashion such thorny questions as Iran, Greece, UNRRA, Germany, Japan, Franco Spain, Trieste and Venezia-Giulia, colonial questions, the United Nations and world peace—and to arrive at unanimous decisions in each instance.

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OF COURSE, these questions were approached from the trade union rather than the governmental point of view.

But this does not detract from the significance of the meeting's unanimity. Rather it emphasizes the point made by Abraham Lincoln that "the strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues and kindreds."

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AFTER THE WFTU meeting, there was a meeting of the American-Soviet trade union committee, made up of union leaders of both countries.

This too was a significant contribution to international understanding. For the emphasis was on the common interest of the workers of both the U. S. and the USSR in higher living standards and other union objectives and in the prevention of war.

Both CIO's Philip Murray and M. P. Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, emphasized the importance of continued exchange of information and delegations and mutual assistance through the WFTU, to build the unity that is necessary for peace.

Amid the present international tension, the Washington labor meetings stood out like a beacon of hope and good-will. They lent strength to the prediction of Anatole France that "the union of all the workers will make the peace of the world."

The CIO News

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LABOR'S ONE WORLD: Members of the World Federation of Trade Unions Executive Bureau pose for the cameraman before commencing their sessions at CIO headquarters. Left to right, seated: M. P. Tarasov, USSR; CIO Pres. Murray; Lord Citrine, Great Britain, who retired from the WFTU presidency; Louis Saillant, France; G. Di Vittorio, Italy. Standing: Galena Kulkikova, Russian interpreter; Frank Rosenblum, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Albert Carthy, assistant to Lord Citrine; Robert Chambeyron, assistant to Saillant; V. Lombardo Toledano, Mexico; Alex Veret, France, union research director; Adolph Germer, CIO, newly appointed assistant secretary-general of the WFTU. Not present when the picture was taken were Leon Jouhax of France, E. Kupers of Netherlands, and Arthur Deaken, new WFTU president.

WFTU on Record

UNITED AGAINST WAR

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

IN the ranks of the World Federation of Trade Unions are some 70 million workers. They live in 56 countries, speak countless languages, but they have two common ideals — peace and progress for the people.

Last week, in the board room of CIO's headquarters at Washington, their leading spokesman gathered to help carry their ideals into practice. For four days, during the course of the first American session of the WFTU Executive Bureau, eight leaders of world labor talked, argued and reached agreement on a wide variety of problems confronting workers in every nation and their global organization.

The highlights of their tasks:

1 A somber expression of world labor's "deep concern . . . with the growing threat to peace" and a call to workers in every land "to oppose the preparations for another war".

2 A condemnation of the "reactionary government of Greece" for its suppression of the "democratic liberties of the workers freely to exercise their trade union rights"; and a proposal for a restoration of the Greek labor unions to the truly elected representatives of the workers.

3 A strongly voiced demand that plans be quickly adopted by the various governments for setting up an international relief agency immediately upon the liquidation of UNRRA to meet the threat of famine and disease in large areas of the war-torn world.

4 Continuation of efforts to secure "effective representation" on the United Nations Economic & Social Council.

5 The election of Arthur Deakin of the British Trades Union Congress as interim president of WFTU to succeed Lord Walter Citrine, who has retired from active participation in union affairs to head the British Labor Government's agency to handle the problems of nationalization of Britain's coal mine industry.

6 A tribute by the Bureau members to the late Sidney Hillman, who as CIO's first representative on the WFTU's top agency took a leading role in the development of the great world-wide labor movement.

CIO was represented at the Bureau meeting by Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and a CIO vice-president. He had been named as CIO's spokesman by Pres. Philip Murray, who in an oppening address to the group, welcomed them to the U. S. and expressed the hope of CIO members everywhere that the deliberations would be successful.

THE resolution on world peace, perhaps the most important policy statement of the meeting, was adopted after considerable discussion at the final session. Like other resolutions and actions of the meeting, it represented the "common denominator" of agreement to which the various national labor movements — with their varying attitudes and political complexions — could subscribe.

It pointed out that the "unity and solidarity of the organized workers of the world", as represented in the WFTU, offers the firmest assurance that the catastrophe of war shall not again be visited upon the world. It said:

"The WFTU cannot remain passive in the face of the dangers which menace peace. We call upon the workers of all lands to close their ranks in the fight for an enduring peace, a fight which must be joined by all people of good will."

The resolution "noted with alarm" that the wartime coalition of freedom-loving nations which brought victory over the Axis has "not been maintained" with sufficient firmness and unity of purpose to guarantee the establishment of an enduring peace.

Workers everywhere, the WFTU bureau declared, "hate war. . . . They want to devote themselves to the reconstruction of the war-devastated lands, to raising their living standards, and to the full realization of the democratic rights and liberties for which they fought."

Many of the men who wrote the resolution knew from first hand of the horrors of war and fascist oppression. Quick, animated Louis Saillant, secretary-general of WFTU, had headed the French resistance movement to the Nazis; stately Leon Jouhaux, representing the French Confederation of Labor, had spent years in a Nazi internment camp; and Guiseppi Di Vittorio, the big-framed spokesman for Italian trade unionists, had been arrested by the Nazis when they took over Italy after the fall of Mussolini.

When these men talked of the horrors of war, of the danger to peace from atomic mass murder, they talked with conviction.

THE development of democratic trade unions in the former strongholds of fascist oppression—Germany and Japan—also received WFTU study.

The Bureau voted to send a commission headed by Pres. Deakin to Germany to follow up an earlier study of the German union situation made by WFTU early this year. At the same time it requested the international trade federations of the various European unions to hold up admission of the various German unions pending the outcome of the study.

Two groups will be sent to look into Japan's growing labor movement. One, a small preliminary committee, will travel to the Far East late this year. A formal WFTU commission will visit Japan and the Far East in the spring of 1947, after receiving the preliminary report.

TWO new federations of labor unionists were welcomed into the organization. The Central Committee of Iranian Trade Unions was granted admission, on the basis of a report by Sec.General Saillant, who had visited the Middle Eastern country a short time ago. Philippine trade unions were accepted "in principle", and will be formally accredited after study of their application by WFTU headquarters.

In Greece, however, the Bureau found that "trade union liberties have been seriously infringed and the Greek Federation of Labor is prevented from functioning democratically". The blame for this situation was place squarely on activities of "the reactionary government of Greece", and WFTU called on all affiliated national trade centers to rally to the support of the Greek workers.

The leadership of the Greek unions elected last March is "the only representative body of that nation's trade unions", the WFTU said, and it called upon the Greek government to restore full freedom of action to that body. It also recommended the calling of a new trade union convention in Greece to restore the functioning of the labor movement and to give it the widest possible representation.

THE CIO received a position of major importance in the structure of the world labor agency when the Bureau appointed Adolph Germer, veteran American union official, as assistant secretary general. The action, confirming a recent nomination by President Murray, places Germer at the head of the important WFTU Department of Colonies and Mandated Territories.

Germer, who has served in a variety of key CIO assignments—most recent of which has been as advisor to the Intl. Woodworkers —will leave for Paris early in October. He is expected to call a conference of African trade unions at an early date. African workers have been faced with serious problems of exploitation, curtailment of their basic rights, and the jailing of many of their strike leaders.

Next meeting of the 9-man Bureau will be held in Paris on December 13-15. It was also decided to convene the General Council of WFTU at Prague in June 1947. The Council, composed of approximately 75 representatives, governs the labor organization between the biennial meetings of the big World Trade Union Congresses.

Attending the Washington meeting were: President Deakin; Secretary Saillant; M. P. Tarasov, Soviet Union; Frank Rosenblum, CIO; E. Kupers, Netherlands; Lombardo Toledano, Latin America; Leon Jouhaux, France, and G. Di Vittorio, Italy. H. F. Chu of China was unable to be present.

GREETINGS: Pres. Arthur Deakin of the WFTU (left) and M. P. Tarasov of the Soviet trade unions look pleased with the results of the Executive Bureau sessions in Washington. Next day, Tarasov participated in initial meeting of the American-Soviet Trade Union Union Committee.

Meet Mr. Deakin

ARTHUR DEAKIN, new head of the World Federation of Trade Unions, has spent a lifetime in Britain's powerful union movement. A good-humored gentleman, with the Job-like patience that's a requisite for presiding at a meeting where business is conducted in three languages, he handles his work as "something that just comes naturally."

A round-faced man who more often than not displays a friendly smile, Deakin quickly becomes completely serious when debating a point of major interest to himself and his organization, the British Trades Union Congress.

He impressed Washington newspapermen as a skillful diplomat during the course of an hour-long press conference at the conclusion of the WFTU bureau meeting. The questions came hot and heavy. And some of them were "loaded" in an effort to trip him up or cause some measure of international embarrassment.

"The world is in a poisonous condition," Deakin explained to the newsmen. "Good will and understanding are urgently needed. We've found solutions that are acceptable to all the national trade union centers.

"The spirit of understanding and cooperation is healthy. We want to maintain that spirit."

ARTHUR DEAKIN is 56, although you'd probably guess he's younger. For 41 of those years he's been a union member. Today he's secretary of the Transport & General Workers Union—Britain's largest. He received that post when Ernest Bevin, now his country's foreign minister, went into the coalition cabinet in 1940 to help beat off the threat of Nazi victory over civilization.

In addition he's a member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, and has served on its International Sub-committee. In that capacity he's attended a batch of international labor meetings in Europe. He'd been in Washington once before, as a member of a United Kingdom delegation to an ILO Textile Conference back in 1936.

Deakin lived in Warwickshire until he was six, when his father moved the family to Merthyk Tydfil in South Wales in order to get a job at a steel factory there. When he was 13, Deakin went to work in the mills. Two years later he joined the old Gas Workers Trade Union.

His belief in labor's future was heightened by early contacts with Keir Hardie, the famous old British Socialist, whose movement—a predecessor of the now potent Labor Party—was just gathering strength in South Wales.

Unionism and socialism weren't the most popular causes in the eyes of employers and government officials back in 1910. Deakin was victimized for his beliefs, and accordingly moved from South Wales to North Wales. He immediately plunged into active trade union work.

DEAKIN'S first contact with Bevin—with whom he worked closely in later years—was in 1911. In 1922 his dock and wharf union merged with the more powerful Transport & General Workers Union, of which Bevin was the general secretary. Ten years later he moved down to London from North Wales to become secretary of the General Workers section of the union.

In 1934 Deakin was elected assistant general secretary of the union. When war came and Bevin moved into the cabinet, he took over the latter's duties as top official of the union.

Bevin reached the union retirement age a year ago and ended his official connection with the organization. Deakin, running for the post in his own right, scored a clear majority over all his opponents. His early successes in helping organize the steel workers of South Wales—where unionism was very weak—have been matched in recent years by his skill in negotiating national wage agreements and in establishing more secure working conditions for British longshoremen.

It's Much the Same!

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES

LEADERS of the CIO and of Soviet trade unions overcame the barriers of distance, language and custom last week to talk about labor problems of common interest to workers in both nations.

Five Russians, representing the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, sat around the table with six CIO spokesmen, at the first meeting of the American-Soviet Trade Union Committee. At the end of the session, both groups said they'd learned a good deal about how the "other half" lives.

The five Soviet leaders expect to return to Moscow early in October, with the exact date dependent on airline reservations. At the conclusion of the sessions in Washington they headed for N. Y. City for sightseeing and visits with union officials in the nation's biggest city.

Before concluding the meeting, the committee released a statement by CIO President Murray and Sec. M. P. Tarasov of the Soviet unions which said the working people of the two great nations "are determined to have peace, and will combat and expose the efforts of all reactionary forces to sow seeds of unity among the peoples."

The committee listed a number of goals—development of international trade union unity; struggle for the free exercise of trade union rights in every land; full representation for world labor in the UN; further exchange of information about the two trade union movements, and the continued swapping of labor delegations.

Tarasov, speaking for the Soviet members of the committee, outlined some of the staggering tasks facing his organization as a result of the Nazi invasion. As in the U. S., workers are confronted with major housing problems—but the crisis in the USSR is further aggravated by the destruction of thousands of homes in the course of the war.

Tarasov emphasized the need for preservation of wartime friendship between Soviet and American workers and for their cooperation in winning world peace. The basic objectives of the two labor movements are the same, he said: improved living standards, higher wages, better social security.

CIO President Murray, in a lengthy reply, stressed the desire of workers everywhere for stable and permanent peace. American and Soviet labor know that the common people don't want war, he added, and they must press for action to curb all war tendencies.

For its part, the CIO is anxious to strengthen the bonds of fraternal friendship with working people everywhere, Murray declared, and it looks forward to continued close cooperation with the Soviet labor organizations and the other union groups in the WFTU.

Representing CIO on the committee were President Murray, Sec.-Treas. Carey, Vice-Presidents R. J. Thomas, Albert J. Fitzgerald and Frank Rosenblum: and Gen. Counsel Lee Pressman. Soviet members are Tarasov, E. J. Sidorenko, V. I. Berezin, M. I. Tickomirov and N. A. Gaisenok. Vassili Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet unions, was unable to make the trip to Washington.

USA—USSR

UNITY AND FRIENDSHIP

THE following statement was issued by CIO President Murray and Secretary H. P. Tarasov of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USRR, co-chairmen of the American-Soviet Trade Union Committee:

"The bonds of friendship between the organized workers of the U. S. and the Soviet Union were forged in the recent war and resulting victory over the fascist forces. We are determined to maintain and strengthen this friendship.

"We have had a full discussion covering the structure, current developments and activities on the part of organized labor in our respective countries. Our talks have added strength to our common efforts to improve the standard of living of the working people and to assure the full enjoyment of democratic rights and liberties.

"The working people of the two great nations, the U. S. and the Soviet Union, which have defended their liberty and independence, are determined to have peace, and will combat and expose the efforts of all reactionary forces to sow seeds of disunity among the people.

"The American-Soviet Trade Union Committee which has been set up, puts forward as its tasks the further strengthening of international trade union unity and friendship between the American and the Soviet trade unions; the struggle against the persecution of labor unions and the right of the workers; the full representation of the World Federation of Trade Unions in the United Nations; for the maintenance of peace, enjoyment of democracy; and mutual assistance and exchange of information about the development and activities relating to the working people and their organizations in the USA and the USSR; and exchange of trade union delegates.

"We urge all the workers of our two nations to unite in close and working friendship. This is essential in order that progressive mankind shall enjoy a stable peace, democracy, friendship and equality among nations."

Attending WFTU Executive Sessions in Washington

LEON JOUHAUX
France

FRANK ROSENBLUM
U. S. A.

LOMBARDO TOLEDANO
Mexico

E. KUPERS
Netherlands

WFTU Resolution

ON WORLD PEACE

THE following resolution on peace was adopted by the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions at Washington Sept. 20-24:

The World Federation of Trade Unions, founded in the course of the second world war and expressing the universal aspiration of all workers, stated that one of its primary purposes should be "to combat war and the causes of war and work for a stable and enduring peace."

The Executive Bureau of the WFTU, therefore, cannot conclude its September, 1946, session in Washington without giving expression to the deep concern of the workers of the world with the growing threat to peace.

The workers have noted with alarm that the coalition of freedom-loving nations which was the key to military victory has not been maintained with the firmness and unity of purpose essential to the establishment of an enduring peace. They have been further disturbed by the failure to pursue the military defeat of the fascist powers by a determinate struggle to extirpate fascism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever they may be found. Their uneasiness is augmented by the terrible threat that atomic energy, which should hold out the promise of incalculable benefits to all mankind, will be used for mankind's destruction.

The workers of the world hate war. Their deepest wish is for the preservation of the peace which they sacrificed so much to gain. They want to devote themselves to the reconstruction of the war-devastated lands, to raising their living standards and to the full realization of the democratic rights and liberties for which they fought.

THE Executive Bureau, in their behalf, calls upon the governments of the United Nations to return to the policies of friendship and close collaboration which they manifested in the war against the common enemy and which alone can guarantee a stable peace. We call upon them to repudiate the voices of reaction which today, only a short year after victory and under the pressure of the selfish interests of the monopolists and big capitalists, inimical to the public welfare, are spreading the idea of a possible third world war.

The Executive Bureau also calls upon its 70 million members to make known to each of their governments their determination to oppose the preparations for another war and to defeat the evil forces of fascism and reaction which are menacing the world peace and which are flaunting the same ideological banners which were carried by Nazism and fascism.

The unity and solidarity of the organized workers of the world as represented in the WFTU offers the firmest assurance that the catastrophe of war shall not again be visited upon the world. The WFTU cannot remain passive in the face of the dangers which menace peace. We call upon the workers of all lands to close their ranks in the fight for an enduring peace, a fight which must be joined by all people of good will.

ARGENTINE WIND

New winds are stirring in the democratic forces of Dictator Juan Peron's fascist Argentina. Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin American Federation of Labor and a WFTU executive bureau, told Washington newspapermen that Argentine unions are rousing themselves, gathering their strength, and closing their ranks.

It's still too early to tell what's going to happen, but Toledano feels that big developments may be afoot.

HUSBAND & WIFE TEAM: Guiseppe Di Vittorio of the Italian Confederation of Labor brought his wife to the Washington WFTU meeting to act as his secretary. Senora Di Vittorio is a leading figure in the women's movement of her native country, and her husband is secretary of the Italian trade unions.

ON REACTIONARY GREECE

THE following resolution on the Trade Union Situation in Greece was adopted by the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Washington September 20-24:

The Executive Bureau of the WFTU, having heard Leon Jouhaux's (of the CGT, France) report on the Greek Trade Union situation and taking note of the memorandum on this matter sent by the WFTU General Secretary to the President of the UN Security Council, holds the opinion that trade union liberties have been seriously infringed and that the Greek Federation of Labor is prevented from functioning democratically. The Executive Bureau condemns the action of the reactionary government of Greece in suppressing the democratic liberties of the workers freely to exercise their trade union rights. The WFTU Executive Bureau has decided:

1. That the Bureau of the Greek Federation of Labor elected March 1, 1946 is the only representative body of the country's trade unions. No other bureau or committee can have the confidence of the World Trade Union Movement.
2. To demand of the Greek Government that trade union liberties be restored in Greece and in particular that a new Trade Union Congress be held, with the aim of restoring the democratic functioning of the trade unions, on the basis of proportional representation of all trade union tendencies and opinions, excluding none.
3. That the Bureau elected March 1, 1946 be authorized to convene this new Congress. One position on the Bureau, which shall act as the organizer of the Congress, shall be reserved for the National Reformist Trade Union Movement if this Movement wishes to associate itself in the calling of the Congress.
4. To take all the necessary steps to ensure that Greek workers have the right to organize freely in trade unions and trade union federations.
5. To urge all its affiliated organizations to take appropriate steps to bring the situation in Greece to the attention of its members.
6. To examine at its next meeting the results of efforts undertaken to achieve points two, three, four and five of this resolution.

The WFTU Executive Bureau recommends that all Trade Union centers support the Greek workers in their struggle to regain their trade union liberties.

Esperanto Would Help!

MEETINGS of the WFTU Executive Bureau make you wish that everyone had learned Esperanto when they were kids.

The sessions move slowly because of the overwhelming burden of conversing in three or four languages, and each speech or comment has to be followed by a pause for the translators to earn their pay.

Pert little Galena Kulikova, interpreter for Soviet delegate M. P. Tarasov, whispered a running translation for her boss from both French and English. Fortunately, both Toledano of Mexico and Di Vittorio of Italy speak French, so that they were able to share one interpreter along with Johaux of France and Secretary-General Saillant.

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Di Vittorio was accompanied to the meeting by his wife, who acted as his secretary. Senora Di Vittorio is a personality in her own right; she's a leader of the Italian women's organization.

During the war she was interned by the Nazis in France, but was able to escape some time before the end of hostilities. Their son fought with the Italian partisans in the mountains of north Italy.

★ ★ ★

Lord Walter Citrine made one of the longest trips in history to give up a job. He flew to Washington, presided at the first session, presented his formal resignation as WFTU president, turned the gavel over to Arthur Deakin, and flew back to Britain the next day.

Lord Citrine, who will head the British coal nationalization board, announced his resignation at the Bureau meeting in Moscow last June but was induced to stay on as president until the session in Washington.

★ ★ ★

The meeting was the first WFTU affair attended by Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. A CIO vice-president, Rosenblum has been a longtime student of international labor affairs. He was named to the Bureau by CIO President Murray after the death of Sidney Hillman.

NEGRO VOTES DECISIVE IN 58 DISTRICTS

NEGRO voters hold the margin of victory in 58 non - southern congressional districts in the November elections, a report issued by the CIO Political Action Committee disclosed this week.

Many districts where the Negro vote has always been a vital and even dominant factor have been excluded from the survey because they were won by safe majorities. They include New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit. The potential vote figures, based on the 1940 census, represent minimums, as population increases have added to the totals.

The PAC study, which analyzes the Negro vote potential, is based on those 58 areas where the potential Negro vote approximates or exceeds the margin by which the incumbent was elected in 1944. Of these 58 districts, 23 are represented by Congressmen who failed to sign the discharge petition to bring the Fair Employment Practices bill to the House floor, and 35 are represented by Congressmen who favored the measure.

Great importance was attached to the report at the Chicago meeting of the CIO-PAC Committee and Executive Board.

PAC Director Jack Kroll pointed out that the 58 areas are part of 100 marginal districts in which the successful candidates in 1944 could have been defeated by a shift of only 5% of the total vote, and that therefore full mobilization of vote in these places is essential to seat a progressive or oust a reactionary.

"Negro voters," Kroll declared, "in cooperation with organized labor and other progressives, have an opportunity to defeat Representatives who have joined with reactionary forces in sabotaging the program for full and fair employment. The job is to get every potential voter registered."

CIO Candidate: Anthony M. Roche, president of Steelworkers Local 3388, is running for Congress in the eighth Massachusetts district on the Democratic ticket. His platform calls for Big Three unity for world peace, and for domestic legislation to control inflation, to provide housing, low cost housing, to guarantee job security, etc.

12,000 signatures for rolling back prices to June 30 levels were gathered in 10 days by members of CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 475, N. Y. City. Bringing them to Washington were, l. to r.: Louis Schroeder, Frank Roberts, Armand Rivchum and (right) Clifton Cameron. Ruth Roemer and Russ Nixon (seated), of the Washington UE staff, welcomed the delegation.

Kroll Predicts

PROGRESSIVE VICTORY

"WE progressives are going to win on November 5th."

That was the optimistic message CIO Political Action Director Jack Kroll delivered before two national groups this week—the Sept. 28 "Conference of Progressives" in Chicago, and before the delegates to the convention of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Sponsored by the CIO-PAC, Natl. Citizens PAC and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions, the Chicago meeting was studded with such proponents of the New Deal as CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.), former Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

In addition, the conferees were to hear such outstanding liberals as Rep. Charles LaFollette (R.-Ind.) and Walter White, executive secretary of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. All issued a call for relentless war on reaction between now and November 5.

Kroll cited the Madison Square Garden speech of Henry Wallace as expressing the hopes of the American people for peace based on President Roosevelt's program of Big Three unity.

"Our foreign policy must be an American foreign policy representing the best interests of the common man in this country and all other countries," Kroll said. "Our foreign policy must treat the interests of all nations and of all peoples with equal consideration and without discrimination in favor or against any one nation or any one bloc of nations. That is in the tradition of American fair play."

Such a policy, the speaker declared, is the opposite of the "swaggering, bullying policy which the bi-partisan coalition of reactionaries is trying to foist up on the American people."

Progressives, he said, repudiate imperialism in any form. They "aren't interested in exclusive alliances with any one nation or any group of nations. They are interested in the United Nations."

Exhorting progressives to abandon all lethargy and to steer clear of irrelevant issues which would divide their ranks now, Kroll continued:

"The philosophy Franklin D. Roosevelt gave us is a living philosophy today. There are millions of people ready to take up his challenge.

"They want leadership, and it is up to us to provide them with the realization that the leadership is here, ready and moving into action."

He named as the most immediate tasks of all progressive groups the dissemination of the truth about their candidates and stimulation of a big vote.

BRICKER AND SOAP

No price is too dear for a seat in the U. S. Senate. Ohio's former governor, John Bricker, has just filed application with the Federal Communications Commission for a new radio station in Columbus, which will offer the labor-haters' "virtues" as soap opera competition.

In with Bricker on the $100,000 deal are John Galbreath, head of the infamous real estate lobby, insurance man and co-owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates; Austin Wood, vice president and general manager of a West Virginia chain of newspapers which already owns a radio station in Marietta and is seeking to buy two more; G. Bennett Larsen, manager of station WPEN, Philadelphia, and part owner of station WHOW, Baltimore, and S. L. Keller, director of United Press foreign features in New York.

Statistics on Negro Vote

Marginal Congressmen Who Declined to Sign FEPC Petition

Name	Party & District	Potential Negro Vote As Of 1940	Plurality 1944
Gillespie	R., Colo. 1	5,100	7,000
Bishop	R., Ill. 25	15,800	7,500
Scrivner	R., Kans. 2	18,300	21,000
O'Neal	D., Ky. 3	36,000	20,000
Chelf	D., Ky. 4	14,900	8,000
Spence	D., Ky. 5	5,000	12,600
Chapman	D., Ky. 6	27,600	19,200
May	D., Ky. 7	4,800	3,300
Bates	D., Ky. 8	5,100	7,800
Roe	D., Md. 1	32,000	1,000
**Baldwin	D., Md. 2	30,500	23,800
Arnold	R., Mo. 1	5,000	1,600
Schwabe	R., Mo. 2	11,000	300
Cole	R., Mo. 3	3,600	1,500
Bell	D., Mo. 4	7,400	15,200
*Slaughter	D., Mo. 5	21,150	5,200
Carnahan	D., Mo. 8	1,900	1,100
Cannon	D., Mo. 9	5,400	6,000
Ploeser	R., Mo. 12	8,300	8,300
Schwabe	R., Okla. 1	15,700	3,000
Gross	R., Pa. 21	3,100	5,400
Graham	R., Pa. 25	5,700	1,100
**Campbell	R., Pa. 29	11,300	500

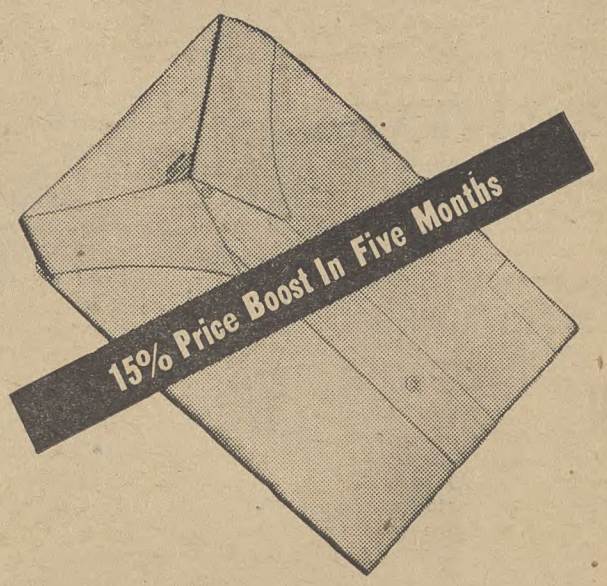
Marginal Congressmen Who Signed FEPC Petition

Name	Party & District	Potential Negro Vote As Of 1940	Plurality 1944
Woodhouse	D., Conn. 2	1,650	3,100
Geelan	D., Conn. 2	4,300	4,700
Talbot	R., Conn. 5	3,400	5,250
Traynor	D., Del. (at large)	23,000	1,300
Price	D., Ill. 2	15,800	2,700
*LaFollette	R., Ind. 8	7,500	7,200
Ludlow	D., Ind. 11	35,000	5,500
Beall	R., Md. 6	10,850	17,200
O'Brien	D., Mich. 13	36,700	22,400
Starkey	D., Minn. 4	3,000	4,500
Sullivan	D., Mo. 11	58,400	20,900
Wolverton	R., N. J. 1	19,300	1,772
Hand	R., N. J. 2	18,150	9,300
Auchincloss	R., N. J. 3	11,460	20,000
Mathews	R., N. J. 4	13,560	13,967
Case	R., N. J. 6	12,800	18,750
Hartley	R., N. J. 10	10,000	8,500
Sundstrom	R., N. J. 11	27,150	6,000
Kean	R., N. J. 12	9,100	4,600
*Bennett	R., N. Y. 29	5,000	8,000
Elsaesser	R., N. Y. 43	2,600	3,100
Butler	R., N. Y. 44	2,600	238
Gardner	D., Ohio 3	18,200	9,800
McCowen	R., Ohio 6	3,000	3,000
Brehm	R., Ohio 11	2,900	5,200
Vorys	R., Ohio 12	25,300	9,353
Huber	D., Ohio 14	12,750	2,600
Thom	D., Ohio 16	5,570	10,000
Lewis	R., Ohio 18	6,500	1,760
Corbett	R., Pa. 30	5,900	3,750
Neely	D., W. Va. 1	27,700	1,000
Randolph	D., W. Va. 2	6,500	9,000
Bailey	D., W. Va. 3	9,570	5,400
Ellis	R., W. Va. 4	4,200	3,220
Hedrick	D., W. Va. 6	20,700	23,900
Biemiller	D., Wisc. 5	5,500	9,800

*Defeated in primary election.

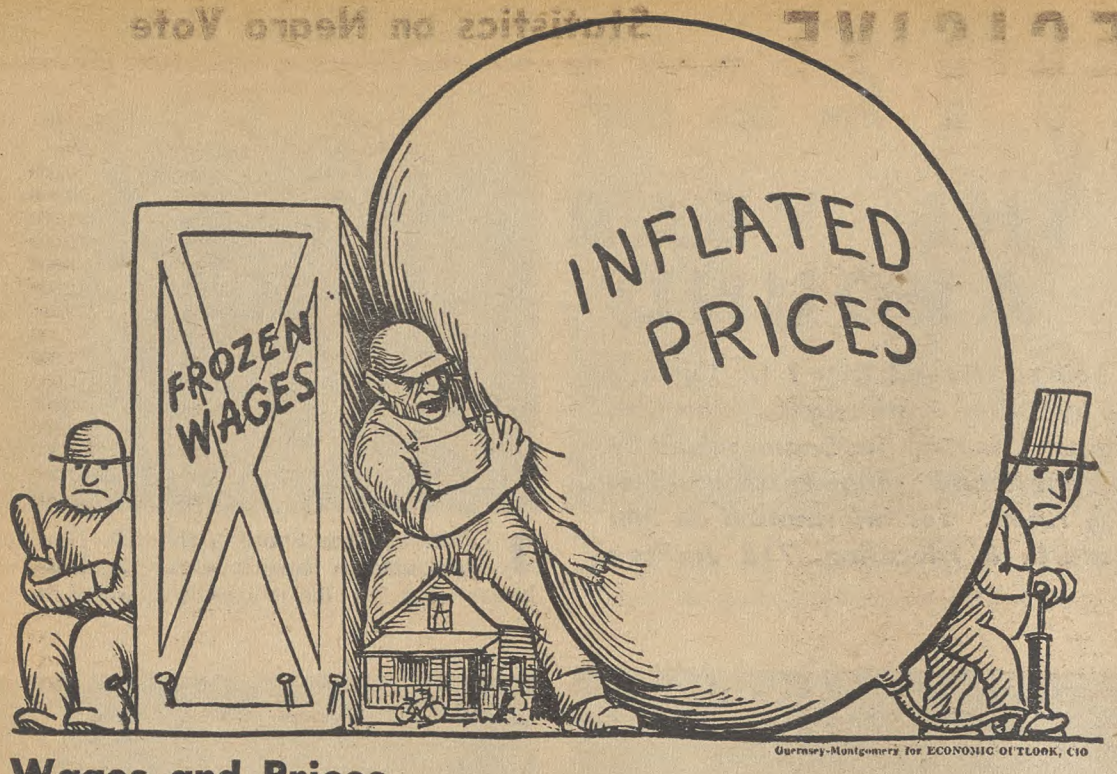
**Withdrew from race.

COMPLIMENTS OF CONGRESS



Check Your Candidate's Record!

REMEMBER In November—VOTE



Guernsey-Montgomery for ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, CIO

Wages and Prices

DEBUNKING A MYTH

INDUSTRY's claim that high wages automatically mean high prices was examined in detail and found wanting in this month's CIO Economic Outlook.

In an article, "Exploding the 'High Wage-High Price' Myth," the publication of the CIO Dept. of Research & Education said:

"Industry has to sell the American people the idea that any wage increase must lead to a price increase. This idea runs contrary to all of American economic history. American industry and mass production methods have been built on the foundation of rising wages and rising living standards."

The Outlook charged that industrial spokesmen have sought to impress the public with the notion that wages and salaries are the only cost in running a business, and to propagate the theory that "if wages go up 10%, prices must naturally rise 10%."

"The truth of the matter," the Outlook said, "is that wages constitute only a minor proportion of all costs in manufacturing.

"Although the proportion of labor costs to total costs vary from industry to industry, wages and salaries average about 25% of all costs in manufacturing, according to the U. S. Federal Trade Commission reports.

"This means that even if higher wages did necessarily raise prices, every 10% wage raise would increase the total production cost only ¼ as much, or by 2½%. In other words, if a product costs $4 to manufacture, and wages are ¼, or $1 of this cost, a 10% wage raise (10% of $1) will increase the cost of production 10c or 2½% of $4 (the total cost.)"

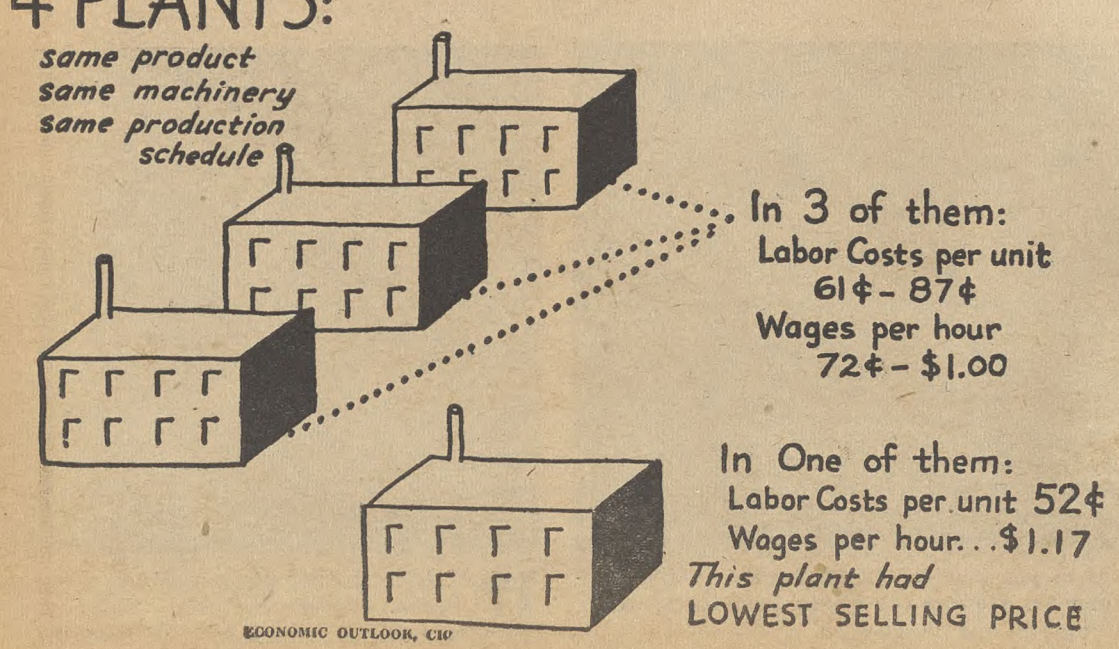
MANAGEMENT has been spurred to increased efficiency in order to meet whatever higher costs have arisen from wage increases, the Outlook said. It cited the experiences of the Riverside & Dan River Mills, one of the largest textile units in the country, whose average hourly wage payments were lifted 38% by the imposition of minimum wages in the Natl. Recovery Act of 1933. The firm's total labor costs, however, were found to have risen only one-third of that.

The Outlook quoted one of the company's top executives, who explained that the absorption of the increased cost had been effected by "utilization of improved machinery, better management in production, better application of skilled labor and more adequate scheduling of the flow of production, and better selection of materials."

A study conducted among four gas mask producers by F. H. Harbison of the University of Chicago, was also cited by the Outlook to show the lack of direct relationship between wage rates and prices. The plant with the highest take-home pay—$1.17 an hour—had had a direct labor cost of only 52c per mask. In the other plants the cost varied from 61c to 87c, while their take-home wage payments ranged from 72c an hour to only $1 an hour.

"To top it off," the Outlook noted, "the total cost of gas masks in the most efficient plant was less than that of any of the other manufacturers.

"In other words, the plant paying the highest wages was producing at the lowest unit cost. The explanation can probably be found in more efficient management, better worker morale and similar factors. In any event, the moral is clear; higher wages do not necessarily mean higher prices, and frequently they mean quite the reverse."



ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, CIO

CIO Registers

BUT CALLS LOBBY LAW INADEQUATE

CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan said this week he will register as a "lobbyist" under provisions of the LaFollette-Monroney Act, and will advise Washington legislative representatives of CIO affiliates to do likewise.

In a statement accompanying the announcement, he said that he doubted that the law is adequate to bring to light the real story of how big business influences legislation. On the other hand, he declared:

"The influence of CIO, which is the chosen representative of some 6,000,000 American citizens, arises not from the activities of a few people in Washington, but from the needs and aspirations of American workingmen and women.

"The CIO 'lobby' is in reality its millions of members who communicate with their congressmen by mail, telegraph, union resolution or personal visit. The function of our union representatives in Washington is essentially directed to keeping our members in every state adequately informed of the progress of legislation in which we are interested, and in helping communicate the workers' views to the Congressmen.

"IN complying with the provisions of the registration act we challenge the representatives of the thousand and one corporations, trade associations, big business front organizations and other outfits which constitute the special-interest lobby in Washington to bare their own record of activity and expenditures.

"We doubt that the present law is adequate to bring to the surface the real story of money and outlets for propaganda through which big business and its organizational associates wheedle special concessions and protection from the government of the United States.

"Against this array of personnel, talent and cash, the efforts of the CIO and other public service organizations to represent adequately the vast majority of the American people in the halls of government have been relatively unsuccessful in recent months. The failure of Congress to provide the nation with adequate price control, housing or health legislation testifies to the power of the behind-the-scenes pressure of the big business lobbyists.

"In the coming elections, the CIO, through its Political Action Committee, and together with other progressive organizations, will attempt to change the complexion of a Congress which failed completely to heed the needs of the general public."

JOB RULING ON VETS

Superseniority—which was declared illegal by the Supreme Court—this week got another rebuff, from Arbitrator Dudley Whiting, who found that the American Radiator & Specialty Co., Buffalo, N. Y., should not have laid off and deprived eight workers of their seniority to make room for veterans.

The company had originally agreed to pay these men for time lost, but reneged when it looked as though the 79th Congress would pass the Andrews bill—which would have barred workers fired under Selective Service superseniority from collecting lost pay.

The CIO Steelworkers, who hold a contract with the firm, took the case to the arbitrator, who ordered the lost wages paid and seniority of the workers reinstated.

DEMAND LEGION BE PROGRESSIVE

The Natl. Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires has called on the American Legion convention meeting during the week of Sept. 29 at San Francisco to support a progressive program.

In its September news letter the conference asked the Legion to back the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill; Federal, state and municipal FEPC measures; the Murray-Wagner-Dingell health bill; immigration of some of the displaced persons of Central Europe; abolition of the polltax and of the Rankin-Wood Un-American Activities Committee.

TO STUDY GERMANY

CIO Reconversion Officer Ted Silvey will leave the U. S. Oct. 16 for a four-month study of German developments in scientific personnel management and industrial training under the auspices of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

The project will include all German developments in the American, British and French occupation zones covering research, practice or plans to increase the well-being or efficiency of the individual worker, the industrial working group or the nation as a whole.

Silvey is one of two labor representatives invited to participate, the AFL being invited to name one of its economic experts also.

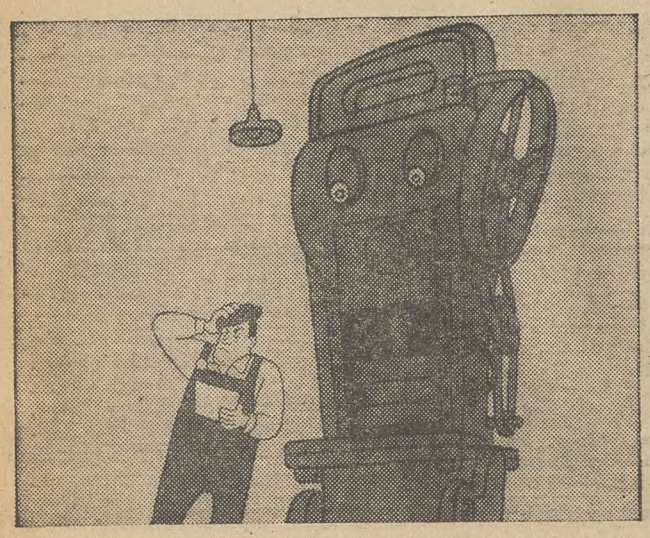
All those selected were cleared on their general knowledge of the subject and had to meet requirements for having a national reputation in their particular field. The entire group will include about 15 persons, with representatives of business and industry as well as government and labor.

TED SILVEY

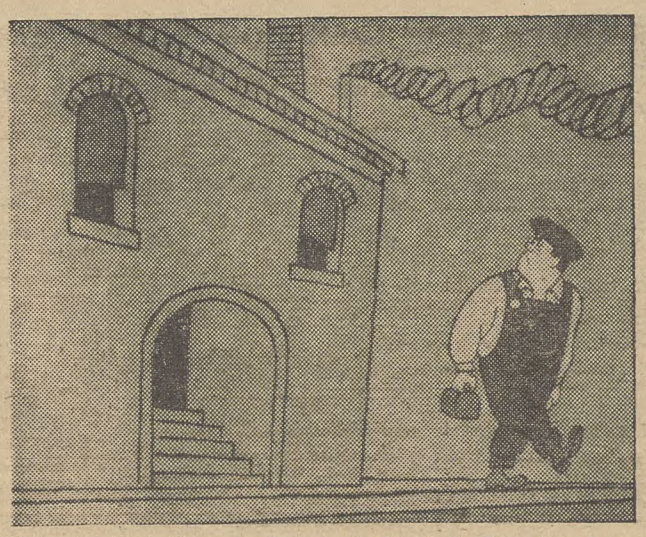
GUARANTEED WAGES THE YEAR AROUND

CIO's new sound film strip, done in four colors, is being released Oct. 1 by the CIO Dept. of Research & Education. It was produced by United Productions of America, Hollywood, in cartoon style, with music and dialogue. The strip has been praised by producers in the field. "Guaranteed Wages the Year Round" requires a sound film machine which will play a 16-inch record at 33⅓ r.p.m. For information on film rental and purchase rates, write CIO Dept. of Research & Education, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

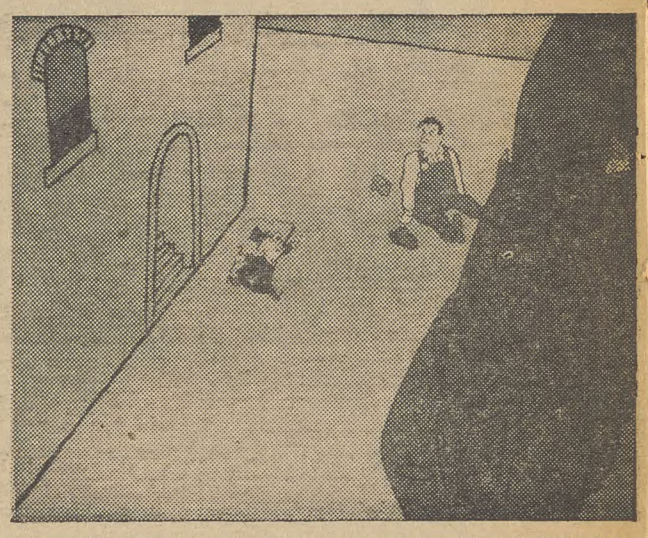
1 Meet Jonathan Smith of the CIO. Now Jonathan's been able to weather a few depressions, and he knows what it's like to be out of work.



5 It didn't last long. "Too bad," said his machine. "What," asked Jonathan, "do you know about layoffs? Used or not, you're repaired and maintained."



6 "Have a nice layoff," called the building to Jonathan, "and don't complain. After all, they have to care for me all year 'round."

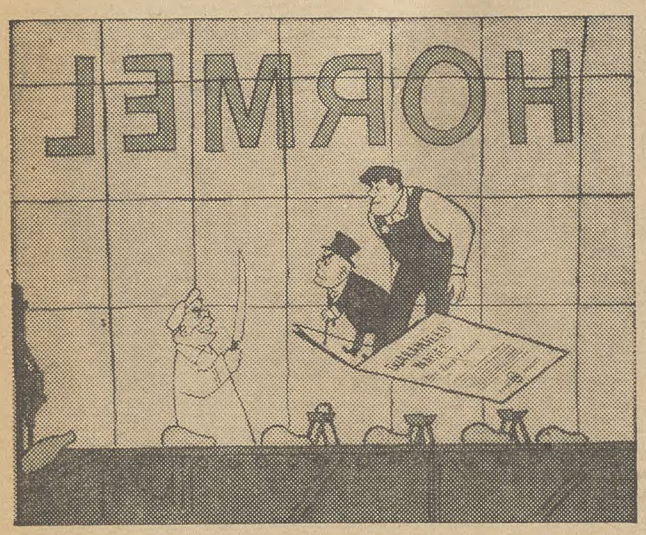


7 Just then the boss' car pulled up, almost knocking Jonathan down. Out rushed the boss. Sighting Jonathan, he yelled, "Why aren't you at work?"

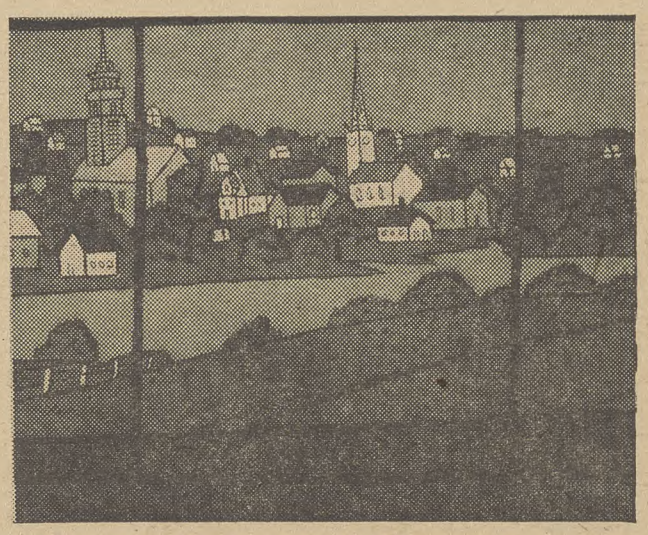
11 "Preposterous! Against all sound economics," spluttered the boss. "You just let me worry about when you work," said the boss.

12 "Not this time," said Jonathan, whipping out the pamphlet. "If you don't know the answer, here it is." "Propaganda!" sneered the boss.

13 "It also shows how it profits the boss, too," purred Jonathan. "Profits! Profits! I wanna see about the profits," pleaded the boss.

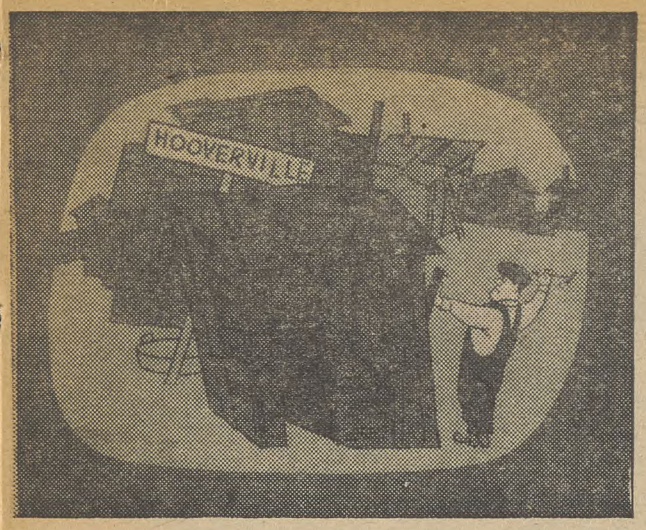


17 "I get it. Everyone profits but management," said the boss. "I won't speak for management," said the worker, "but our income is steadier."

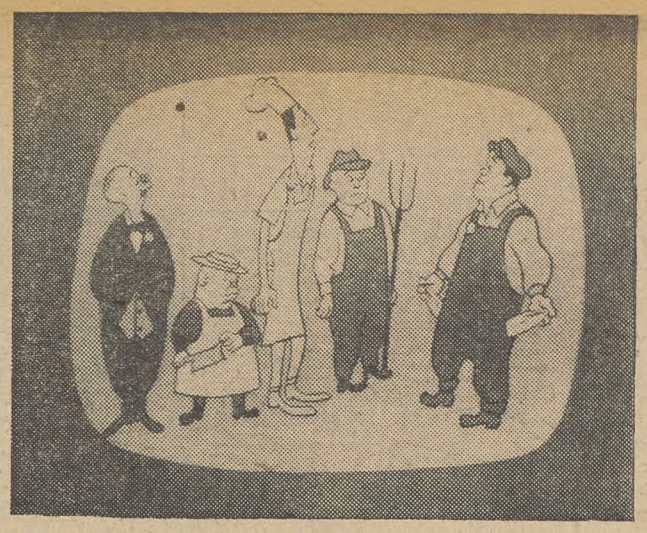


18 "And you can see the difference in the community. We own our homes, have better parks, schools, hospitals and libraries."

19 "How can they pay annual wages in a seasonal industry?" said the boss. "We've a permanent labor force shifted to meet seasonal needs."

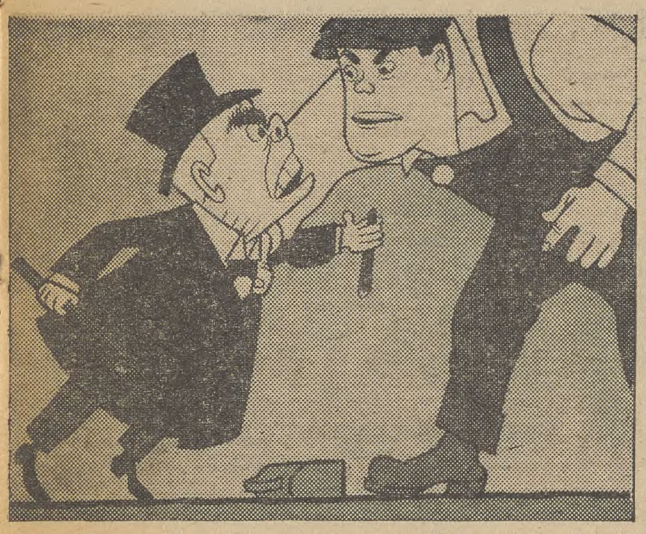


2 Ordinarily, he's just about getting back on his feet, when along comes another shutdown, or what the papers call a recession.

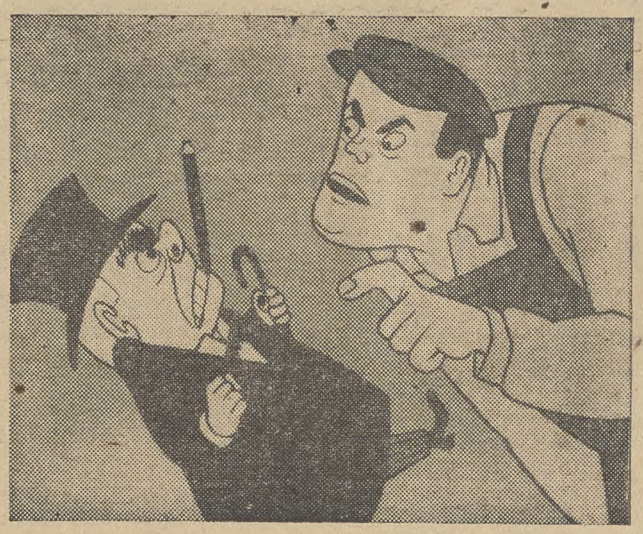


3 This spells trouble for Jonathan's family, and for the furniture man, the butcher, the baker, and the farmer who make a living by selling to Jonathan.

4 Jonathan is thinking about that CIO pamphlet, stuffed in his pocket, on the guaranteed annual wage. He's working now, but doesn't know how long.

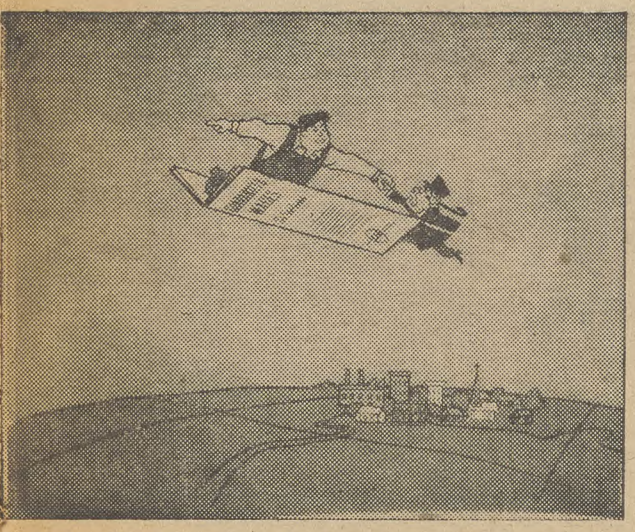


8 "You ought to know. You just fired me," snapped Jonathan. "Too bad—another one of those seasonal layoffs," sighed the boss.

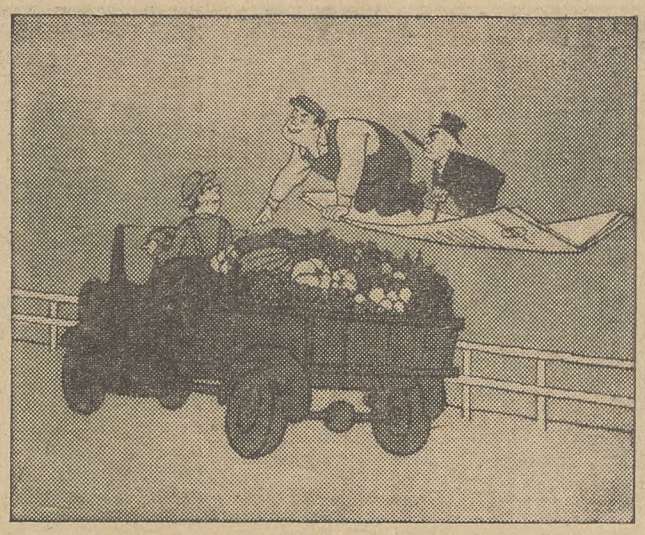


9 "How about you, are you laid off along with me?" asked Jonathan. "Don't talk nonsense. My services are contracted for on a yearly basis," replied the boss.

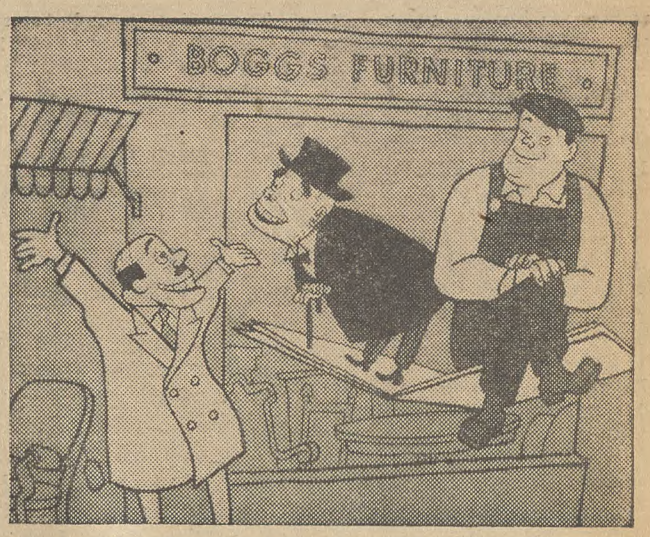
10 "Oh! You're on a yearly basis, and you pay dividends and rent on the building yearly. I have to eat all year 'round."



14 "Hang on," said Jonathan, "we'll ride this pamphlet out to the CIO Packinghouse workers at Hormel Meat Co., Austin, Minn."



15 "Here's Austin," said Jonathan. "Have any trouble selling those vegetables, farmer?" "Not since they put in the annual wage," he replied.



16 "Bah," growled the boss, "let's try this businessman. Business is awful, eh, Boggs?" "Business is great," answered Boggs.

20 "Most confusing," said the boss. "Is this the only plan in effect?" Jonathan told him, "Almost 100 CIO locals have annual wage contracts."

21 If this were a movie, it might end with Jonathan marrying the boss' daughter, and the boss might insist on a guaranteed annual wage.

22 But a CIO member knows better than that. The happy ending will be written by getting the annual wage into a contract through your union.

Shipbuilding Union

TO DEMAND MORE PAY

By SAMUEL J. KRAMER

WORKERS in the industry worst hit by cutbacks after the war assembled at the 12th convention of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers this week at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., proved themselves a potent force for an American labor movement, determined to organize the unorganized and fight reaction on all fronts.

Backed by a thumping majority, incumbent national officers—Pres. John Green, Vice Pres. John G. Grogan and Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood—appeared certain of re-election in the voting scheduled for late this week.

Greetings from Pres. Truman hailed the union's war effort, declaring, "Your part in building bridge of ships that carried us to victory will never be forgotten.

Resolutions adopted by the convention in the first three days of the sessions were in keeping with traditional progressivism of both IUMSWA and CIO. These:

Called on Congress to enact real price control legislation, and on CIO to initiate a "all-labor" conference to present solid front against inflation.

Instructed incoming officers to frame new wage demands to reflect increased living costs, when annual wage review for industry is held in January.

Urged that colleges denying admittance to veterans otherwise qualified, for reasons of race or religion, be denied all Federal aid, State grants or tax exemptions.

Endorsed a bill introduced by Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D., Idaho) that would grant income tax credits to those whose incomes fall below minimum levels, on the same basis that corparations benefit under the carry-back carry-forward provision of the excess profits taxes.

Proposed an educational campaign on terms and benefits due under workmen's compensations laws, so that members won't be victimized by ignorance of statutes.

Assailed the Ku Klux Klan and all similar organizations, committing the union and its members to fight all racial and religious bigotry, and demanding that Congress enact a FEPC law.

Hailed the leadership of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, urging both to remain in office, and instructing Shipbuilding delegates to the forthcoming CIO convention "to work and vote for" their re-election. IUMSWA conferred lifetime honorory membership on Murray.

Assailed compulsory features of the civil service retirement fund, demanding that it be placed on a voluntary basis, after noting that IUMSWA members in Navy yards who are being laid off are the victims of discrimination since refunds are difficult to obtain, while the workers are ineligible for state employment insurance or for social security.

Favored creation of National system of medical and dental care.

Voiced the union's sorrow over the death of Sidney Hillman, with the delegates standing in silent tribute.

Endorsed the candidacies of Sen. James Mead and Herbert Lehman for N. Y. governor and U. S. senator respectively. When Mead made a surprise appearance at the convention, he received an enthusiastic welcome from the delegates.

Demanded that state insurance laws be amended to permit union representation on boards of employer-sponsored retirement funds to which workers contribute.

Speakers at the convention included CIO Sec.-Treas. Carey, whose condemnation of the Communist party for attempting to influence American labor to a Russian orientation was warmly received by the delegates; Undersecretary of War Kenneth S. Royall, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, and E. A. McMillan of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee.

Officers reported that despite cutbacks, 34,025 new members were recruited last year, that IUMSWA won 27 out of 34 NLRB elections, losing only three to the AFL, that 14 new shops were brought under contract, among them the huge Higgins, Inc., yards, New Orleans, where the AFL was ousted, and Camden Forge reconverting plant.

The union moved to extend jurisdictions to "allied industries," in which members may be employed after shipyard lay-offs.

Bagby has two offers... One to make atom bombs ....the other to test cigarettes...

Georgia CIO

FIGHTS WHITE PRIMARY

STRONG opposition to the attempt of reactionary forces to reimpose the white primary on Georgia's statute books was expressed at the annual convention of the Georgia CIO Industrial Union Council at Macon last weekend.

The more than 300 delegates declared in a resolution that the attempt is undemocratic and violates the interests of all CIO members by threatening to disfranchise Negro CIO membership and weaken democracy in the south.

Other resolutions demanded punishment of lynchers, endorsed the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill and called for more funds for the NLRB.

Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO southern organizing drive, said the CIO now has seven million members in the nation and the real reason for the drive in the south is to win parity for southern workers. He said workers in Ohio have three times the purchasing power of Dixie workers.

Charles H. Gillman was re-elected council president, and all other officers were renamed except Garland Brooks, Greensboro, who was defeated for second vice-president by C. N. King, Rome.

WALLACE FIRING HIT

President Truman's dismissal of Henry Wallace was sharply condemned and the former Secretary of Commerce's position on world peace was strongly supported this week by several CIO international unions, industrial union councils and other affiliates.

Pres. Grant Oakes and Sec.-Treas. Gerald Fields of the Farm Equipment Workers declared:

"The doubts and opposition of the people to the war and reaction-breeding policies of Truman and the Republicans will swell a thousand-fold.

"Wallace has shown us that we can have peace. Wallace has shown us that we can build democracy and progress throughout the world. Truman repudiates this prospect."

The General Executive Board of the CIO Office & Professional Workers urged Wallace to continue to speak out against the danger of our present foreign policy.

Councils issuing statements of support included: Greater N. Y. City, Duluth, Indiana and San Francisco.

Among other organizations criticizing the dismissal of the last New Dealer from the Cabinet were: the Massachusetts CIO-PAC, District Council 6 of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Pittsburgh, the N. Y. Transport Workers and various CIO locals.

WARNS OF STRIKE

IMMEDIATE federal intervention "to prevent an interruption in vital communications services" was urged in a wire to Labor Secretary Schwellenbach this week, by Pres. Joseph Selly of the CIO American Communications Assn.

Selly's hint of a possible walkout by the 7,000 ACA members employed by Western Union in N. Y. City made the strike picture against the giant monopoly complete. A walkout by 50,000 AFL members employed by Western Union in the rest of the country is also in the offing.

END J. CROW JOB LINES

The fight of the Washington, D. C., CIO Council to end segregation of white and Negro job applicants at D. C. U. S. Employment Service offices ended victoriously this week when Labor Secretary Schwellenbach issued orders discontinuing the practice, effective Sept. 30.

No longer will there be separate lines for white and Negro job applicants, separate sets of interviewers and two sets of files.

Schwellenbach pointed out that the result would not only be equitable treatment for all applicants but improved efficiency.

Missouri CIO Hears

MVA FOES BLASTED

JOHN BROPHY, CIO IUC director, speaking at the convention of the Missouri CIO Council last weekend blamed Congress, the Army Engineers Corps, the U. S. Reclamation Bureau and the electric power companies for the failure to establish a Missouri Valley Authority.

He said that "if perhaps we can turn our attention somewhat away from questions of military security and look at the creative job which can be done in the international fields," the nations might do something to prevent famine and to relieve the world-wide housing situation.

A resolution condemning Pres. Truman for firing Commerce Sec. Wallace was ruled out of order.

Missouri Council officers were relected as follows: Pres. Harold Edwards; Vice. Pres. Ray Mertens; Sec. Treas. James A. Davis and Sergeant at Arms Ralph Jobe, Jr.

Resolutions called for a state bonus for veterans to be financed by an income tax on corporations; for payment of unemployment compensation to strikers; homes for veterans, better pay for teachers and expansion of union organization, especially in the South.

Stone Union

SPURS DIXIE DRIVE

THE CIO Stone and Allied Products Workers at their fifth convention this week at York, Pa., voted funds for organization, with special emphasis on the South.

The delegates acted after hearing a report on the southern organizing campaign from CIO Regional Director George Craig, Philadelphia, assigned to the drive, and a recommendation of their international officers that the union open an office at Winston-Salem, N. C., to assist the drive.

The convention in a resolution upheld former Commerce Sec. Wallace as "having clearly stated the issues and courageously set forth a noble and constructive program for the improvement of relations between the great powers and a method to solve the problems of peace of all men."

The delegates called on every American to read carefully and calmly Wallace's foreign policy speech and his letter to Pres. Truman.

Presiding officer was Samuel H. Scott, Winston-Salem, N. C., president, succeeding H. C. Ledyard, who held the post for three terms. At a testimonial banquet Sec-Treas. John C. Lawson in behalf of the union presented Ledyard with a gift in tribute to Ledyard's quarter-century of service in the labor movement.

The convention petitioned the OPA and the Dept. of Justice to force the meat packing industry to "stop sabotaging the American people."

Other resolutions called for 100% support for the CIO Political Action Program, condemned the jailing without jury trial of George L. Mueller, president of the independent union of Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh.

The delegates also voted to assist in the passage of the labor extension service bill after hearing a speech by Frank Fernbach, CIO liaison officer on the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education.

ANSWER ATTACKS

ANSWERING increasing attacks by the Printing Pressmen's Union and the Photo-Engravers' Union, both AFL, the CIO Amalgamated Lithographers this week advised all locals in the U. S. and Canada not to permit members of these unions to do any part of offset work.

The order was issued by the Lithographer's Intl. Council, meeting this week in Atlantic City, and is the latest development in the jurisdictional fight between certain AFL printing unions and the Amalgamated, which has jurisdiction over all workers in the offset lithography industry.

The Lithographers joined the CIO in May 1946 after belonging to the AFL 40 years.

Rubber Workers Decide

MORE PAY NEEDED TO LIVE

A DRIVE for wage increases and endorsement of Henry Wallace in his fight for peace were voted by the United Rubber Workers convention in its closing sessions in San Francisco last week.

The convention voted to demand "substantial wage increases to protect living standards in this period of rising prices."

To push the wage drive, the convention ordered the calling of a national wage policy conference on Oct. 21 to formulate exact demands and to determine procedure. Site of the meeting was left to the union's officers.

Under the union's agreement with the Big Four rubber companies, it is free to demand increases "when conditions in the industry warrant."

Voicing approval of Wallace's policies, the convention declared:

"This convention deplores the removal of Mr. Wallace from the cabinet and we pledge to him our continued support in his battle for the rights of the common man and for a lasting peace throughout the world."

The 320 delegates also backed veterans' demands for jobs, especially jobs for disabled veterans; endorsed state and federal bonuses for veterans; urged spreading of the six-hour day throughout American industry; condemned the Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups, and asked for a permanent FEPC.

The convention also asked for a Dept. of Justice investigation of the current tire shortage despite production which has broken all records, and voted an intensified drive for uniform contracts in the rubber industry and appointment of special PAC representatives to speed up the union's nationwide PAC work.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Vice. Pres. H. R. Lloyd, and Secy.-Treas. Charles Lanning were reelected.

Elected to the executive board were W. I. Vaught, Francis Hannley, and Joseph L. Childs, all of Akron, O.; Joseph Luciano, Erie, Pa.; J. P. Taylor, Gadsden, Ala.; Elton Gladney, Buffalo, N. Y.; Don Sargent, Mishawaka, Ind.; Edward L. Barnes, Los Angeles, Calif.; Leo George, Detroit, Mich.; John Baldante, Newark, N. J.; Joseph Mackenzie, New Toronto, Ont., and Magne Repaal, Eau Claire, Wis.

TRANSPORT WORKERS GAIN STEADILY THROUGHOUT U. S.

STEADY organizational gains have been made in all parts of the country, the executive board of the CIO Transport Workers reported this week at the opening session of the four-day fifth biennial convention of the union in N. Y. City.

The report, by Sec.-Treas. Douglas L. MacMahon, cited victories in New York City, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Akron, O.; Columbus, O.; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; Omaha, Neb., and other cities. It followed a welcoming speech by New York City Councilman Michael J. Quill, union president.

In New York City, the report noted, a special transit committee appointed by Mayor William O'Dwyer after the TWU's strike threat, had recommended a 20-cent-an-hour across-the-board increase for 33,000 employes of the N. Y. City Transit System, as well as genuine collective bargaining, which includes recommendations for a State Labor Board election and voluntary check-off.

Reporting on the organization of airline maintenance employes, MacMahon said that the TWU was sole bargaining representative in the largest international airline, Pan-American Airways, and in the largest domestic carrier, American Airlines.

Analyzing national and foreign affairs, the report declared that "the coalition of reactionary Republicans and poll-tax Democrats that fought President Roosevelt and the people, now controls the Congress of the United States."

It declared that an era had passed with the death of President Roosevelt, and said, "Contrast the friendly relations established by President Roosevelt with the other democratic nations of the world with the policy of the present Administration based on atom bomb diplomacy."

MINE, MILL RANK AND FILE MAP POLICY

By MORRIS WRIGHT

RANK and file participation in policy making reached a new high level at the convention of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers last week.

Committee work and floor action centered around a 10-point program proposed by Pres. Reid Robinson, endorsed by the executive board some six weeks before the convention, and circulated among the entire membership in printed form.

The convention approved the program which embraces wage policy, political action, organization, education, veterans affairs and foreign policy.

The convention adopted a strong statement condemning the removal of Henry A. Wallace from the cabinet of President Truman, upholding Wallace's plea for a return to the foreign policy of Franklin Roosevelt. The IUMM&SW also asked the President to fire Sec. of State Byrnes and blasted the "get tough" attitude of the Byrnes - Vandenberg - Connally coalition as a betrayal of American interests and a threat to world peace.

Resolutions called for immediate removal of U. S. troops from China, breaking diplomatic relations with Franco Spain and support of the Spanish Republican government.

The World Federation of Trade Unions was declared to be the hope of world peace. A communication to the United Nations asked that the WFTU be given a voice in its councils.

Robinson, after receiving a strong vote of confidence, was nominated for a sixth two-year term as president. His opponent is the union's present Sec.-Treas., James J. Leary. Both are from Local 1, Butte, Mont. Election will be by membership referendum Nov. 4.

On the Robinson slate, Maurice Travis of San Francisco was nominated to oppose incumbent Vice-Pres. Ralph Rasmussen, Salt Lake City. Charles Moyer, Pottstown, is unopposed for secretary-treasurer. Of the six-board members in support of Robinson, two are unopposed for reelection. The three anti-Robinson candidates face contests.

The convention voted down a proposed change in the constitution which would have barred "known or proven communists" from holding union office. After rejecting this as a red-baiting move, the delegates approved a majority committee report quoting from the record of the Steelworkers convention of this year —the much-quoted statement of CIO Pres. Philip Murray against purges and witch hunts, in defense of full union citizenship for all members regardless of race, color, sex, creed, nationality or political belief.

WOUNDED VET-ORGANIZER BEATEN AT ALABAMA PLANT

SEVENTEEN CIO organizers and union members have been assaulted since the CIO's membership campaign began late in May, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee reported this week. Bittner said:

"Our general counsel, Jerome Cooper of Birmingham, has begun an investigation with the view of prosecuting certain employers on charges of conspiracy to violate the U. S. laws. 'We do not intend to stand idly by and allow anybody to harm our representatives.

"One of the worst things about this situation is that law enforcement officers in some towns are working in close collusion with employers or have become suddenly blind to the beating of organizers and union members.

"Back in July Bennie Bibb, president of a CIO union at Montgomery, Ala., was beaten by a deputy sheriff.

"CIO Field Representative Thomas Prosser was attacked and beaten at the Mignon Plant of the Avondale Mills at Sylacauga, Ala., in July. Prosser is a veteran of World War II who was wounded in action, and is unable to defend himself because of a crippled arm.

"On August 20 two CIO organizers, K. G. Ingle and W. J. Andrews, were attacked by four assailants at a cafe near Evergreen, Ala. On the following day a union meeting was called off to avoid trouble from a group of 'viligantes,' which included two foremen of a company whose employes the CIO is organizing.

"Ingle left the meeting place with representative James H. Martin of the CIO Woodworkers. The 'viligantes' followed and fired on Martin's car. The car caught on fire, and about 15 of the 'viligantes' gathered around and 'threatened to shoot hell' out of Ingle if he refused to submit to a 'horsewhipping.

"A farmer, at whose home Ingle sought refuge immediately after Martin's car caught on fire, held off the crowd until Ingle, a World War I veteran, was able to slip off into the woods, where he spent the night. The cases cited here are typical of the assault cases."

CHEMICAL UNION EYES INDUSTRY'S GIANTS

By MEL FISKE

STREAMLINED in name and organizing structure, the CIO United Chemical Workers closed its third convention last week with its eyes on the giants of the chemical industry.

Meeting in N. Y. City when President Truman fired Henry Wallace from his cabinet position, the 365 delegates at the convention unanimously urged the president to reinstate the former Secretary of Commerce.

"Your action is a complete break with the foreign and domestic policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt," the delegates told the President in a telegram. "We recognize your action as a complete surrender to the reactionary forces of the world who are seeking to lead our country into a third and devastating world war."

With two organizational vice-presidents added to its staff of officers, the CIO Chemical Workers proposed to double its present membership of over 55,000 within the next two years. The union's old name was the United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers of America.

Unanimous rising votes reelected the union's officers, Pres. Martin Wagner, Vice-Pres. William Ross and Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin.

A constitutional change provided for the election of two organizational vice-presidents and C. W. Danenburg of Greensboro, N. C., and Charles Doyle of Niagara Falls, N. Y., were unanimously chosen to fill the posts.

CIO Organization Director Allan S. Haywood congratulated the union on its victory at one of the three atomic energy plants in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

"This is a good sign that the union is well on its way toward becoming one of the biggest unions in the CIO," Haywood declared.

"Our union can grow to be the largest and greatest union in the CIO," Wagner said. "By expanding our organizational activities and by placing our best organizational brains behind the huge job, we are taking the first step toward that goal.

"Our convention has been a unified convention, typifying the unity prevailing throughout our union. This unity has resulted in constructive programs that will mean our union's continued growth."

The CIO was called upon in a resolution "to maintain and extend its interest" in the World Federation of Trade Unions to insure against involvement "of the little people of the world in future wars."

The delegates voted for creating a department of research and education, increasing the dues to $1.50 a month and per capita tax payments to the international from 60 to 75 cents a month.

Two new executive board members, Gavin Mitchell, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Joseph Joy, Charleston, W. Va., were elected, and eight other board members were re-elected. They are:

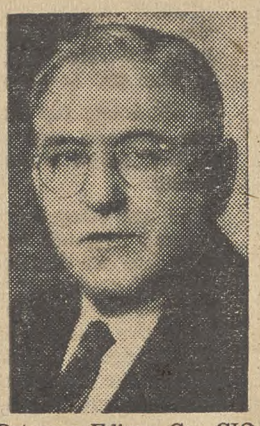
Charles Moeller, Stamford, Conn.; Fred Hamilton, N. Y. City; David Elliot, Newark, N. J.; Wendell Ringholz, Cleveland, Ohio; Chester Adamczyk, Detroit, Mich.; Chester Walczak, Chicago; Thoma Chester Walczak, Chicago; Thomas Morley, St. Louis, and C. W. Danenburg.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchie, St. Louis, reports: Hummert Plant, Springfield, Ill., USA-CIO 195, Machinists, 140, void 19.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia., Pa., reports following election victories: General Electric Corp., Allentown, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 105, against 15; E. T. Frain Lock Co., Lancaster, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 128, against 92. Congratulations to all participating these victories. Rohm & Haas, Bristol, Pa., CIO Glass Workers, 606, against 523. CIO Rep. Edmund Ryan assisted the Glass Workers Union staff in this splendid victory. It was a hard job that took four years to complete.



Publicity Dir. Harvey O'Connor of the Oil Workers, advises: New York Lubricating Oil, Elizabeth, N. J., CIO 37, against 1. Intl. Rep. Wm. R. Wonsettler credited the work of Pres. Thomas J. Brennan and Sec. Jos. Driscoll of Elizabeth Local 512 for this victory.

Utility Workers Reg. Dir. Reginald Brown, Pittsburgh, reports: Linemen, of the Cumberland District, Cumberland, Md., Potomac Edison Co., CIO Utility Workers 24, no union 9.

The Playthings, Jewelery & Novelty Workers Intl. Union, CIO advise that their intensified campaign in the lamp and lampshade industry in Philadelphia has achieved excellent results in its first six weeks. Plants already organized include Weisbrod Lampshade, Imperial Lamp & Shade, DeHaan & Co., and William Tolen and Son. The drive is being conducted by the Philadelphia Staff of PJNW-CIO under Intl. Rep. Joseph Gorelik assisted by CIO organizer Ed. K. Welsh.

UOPWA-CIO Technical & Scientific Division announced the winning of a NLRB election covering some 250 research and development engineers in New York and Nutley, N. J., at the Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, by a vote of 121 for CIO as against 80.

A. B. Martin, Director, CIO United Railroad Workers, advises: CIO has won the right to represent all of the steel bridge gangs on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe System. There were some 33 involved. The organizing job was under the direction of R. K. Corkhill, System Gen. Chairman, and Elmer Cody, System Gen. Vice President.

Acting CIO Reg. Dir. Burt J. Mason, Chicago, reports: Lane-Bryant, Inc., Chicago, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union received 132 out of 218 valid votes cast, AFL 15, neither 71.

Un. Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers report the setting up of a local union at Maguire Industries, Stanford, Conn., involving approximately 300 employes.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Rutter Rex Mfg. Co., New Orleans, La., CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 270, no union 126; Fort Worth Cotton Mills, Inc., CIO Textile Workers 138, no union 68; Harris Foundry & Machine Works, Cordele, Ga., USA-CIO 81, no union 33; American Sheet Metal Works, New Orleans, La., CIO 22, no union 21; Royal Pilkington Co., Asheville, N. C., CIO 75, no union 13; Jac Feinberg Co., Rock Hill, S. C., CIO 147, no union 5; Ness Brothers (rag division) Asheville, N. C., CIO 45, no union 13; General Motors Parts Div., Richmond, Va., UAW-CIO 66, no union 6; Gulf Atlantic Warehouse Co., Mobile, Ala., CIO 33, no union 0; CIO became the collective bargaining agency of employes of TACA Airlines Agency, Inc., Miami, Fla., on a card check involving about 11 employes.

CIO Field Rep. Ted DuCuennois, Richmond, Va., reports: Virginia-Esmond Co., Waynesboro, Va., CIO 119, no union 103. Textile Rep. H. E. Robertson was in charge assisted by Org. Ellington and Robinette of the CIO Org. Committee. Albermarle Paper Co. GROUP 1, CIO 5, no union 0; GROUP 2, CIO 7, no union 7. CIO Rep. Ted duCuennois was in charge of this election, but the company used effective persuasive arguments on seven of the foremen which resulted in Group 2 casting a tie vote.

C. W. Fowler, Pub. Dir., FTA-CIO, reports following election victories: Corinth Brick Co., Corinth, Miss., CIO 55, no union 11 Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, Miss., CIO 51, AFL 34, no union 16; Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery, Ala., CIO 89, no union 3; Arkansas Fertilizer Co., Little Rock, Ark., CIO 45, no union 11; Pioneer Flour Mill, San Antonio, Tex., CIO victorious by card check; Southern Shellfish Co., New Orleans, La., CIO victorious by card check, Pasco Packing Co., Dade City, Fla., CIO victorious by card check. — .

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

AN INDUSTRY - WIDE campaign to improve wages and working conditions for more than 100,000 foundry workers will be launched at a CIO Auto Workers' Natl. Foundry Conference to be held Dec. 7 and 8 in Milwaukee, Wis., by UAW-CIO Vice-Pres. and Competitive Shop Director R. J. Thomas.

Thomas said: "The Competitive Shop Dept. is determined to wipe out the intolerable working conditions in foundries throughout the automotive industry. Foundry workers for too long have been handling the dirtiest and most dangerous work in the auto industry at the lowest wage scales."

* * *

ASSURANCE of full moral, political and economic support from organized Cuban sugar workers was relayed to 25,000 sugar workers in Hawaii this week by the CIO Longshoremen & Warehousemen. The Hawaiian sugar workers, members of the ILWU, have been on strike since Sept. 1 for a minimum of 65c an hour and other demands. Their strike has been 100 per cent effective and has stopped all sugar production in the islands.

SEA STRIKE LIKELY IF PARLEYS FAIL

THE Longshoremen and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., both CIO affiliates and members of the Committee for Maritime Unity were joined in unified action in negotiations and were prepared to walk the bricks together come midnight, Sept. 30, should the parleys bog down. Members of both unions have authorized strikes.

On the West Coast the Longshoremen under the leadership of Harry Bridges were meeting with the Waterfront Employers Assn. of San Francisco and U. S. Conciliator Feinsinger.

They were fighting hard for a safety code with violations to be handled as grievances. Union officials said that the membership is eager for this clause to cut the accident rate—reported by the U. S. Labor Dept. as the highest in U. S. industry, being 10 to 11 times higher than in the steel industry and even one and a half times higher than in logging.

The Longshoremen also were asking $1.70 an hour—a 33c increase—a contract covering "walking bosses" — foremen — and a minimum of four hours pay when called to a job, an effort to eliminate the casualness of employment. The ILWV did not previously announce its pay demands because of the uncertainty caused by Congressional tinkering with OPA.

MEBA negotiations were held up late this week in Washington by the failure of J. B. Bryan, president of the Pacific American Shipowners Assn., to make up his mind whether he would attend the meeting with the union, U. S. conciliators and the Atlantic and Gulf ship owners and agents. These ship owners took the position that since a union agreement was being negotiated they would not proceed in the absence of Pacific Coast management, MEBA Pres. Samuel Hogan reported.

MEBA was demanding a 35% pay increase, 30-day vacations, $2 an hour overtime—the rate is now less than straight time—and a uniform union security clause in all contracts.

While the status of the negotiations was uncertain, there was no doubt about the unity of the CIO unions, the Longshoremen's negotiating committee having voted unanimously that it would not settle its demands until a satisfactory agreement was reached by MEBA.

Employes of the Bankers Trust Co., Wall St., N. Y., demonstrate during lunch hour against management refusal to renegotiate contract held by CIO Office & Professional Workers. A few days before the union's executive board voted funds and assigned personnel for intensive organization of Wall St. Seventeen major banks are organized.

Power Injunction Illegal—CIO

THE CIO charged this week that an injunction issued by the Allegheny County Common Pleas Court, Pittsburgh, Pa., violates the 13th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution and the Pa. Anti-Injunction Act.

Under the injunction George L. Mueller, president of the striking independent union of the Duquesne Light Co., was sentenced to jail for a year, but was released into the custody of his lawyer after serving a day.

When some CIO and AFL unions staged sympathy strikes, the court dissolved the injunction at the request of the city which requested it in the first place.

The legal staff of the CIO, which is not a party to the dispute, filed a brief as a friend of the court "because as a labor organization with millions of members it is vitally concerned with the resort to injunctions as strike-breaking instrumentalities in situations such as herein involved." The brief pointed out:

"The 13th Amendment prohibits 'involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.' A strike is an exercise by workers of the right to refrain from working. The suppression of free labor means forced labor. It means involuntary servitude. As Abraham Lincoln pointed out, the right to strike is the hallmark of a democratic society. . . .

The order issued in this case may stand only if the court ignores a thrice reiterated mandate of the legislature that the right to strike is guaranteed to the workers of the Commonwealth.

"The order issued in this case may stand only if the court disregards the Pennsylvania statutes depriving the court of the power to issue it.

"The order in the case may stand only in defiance of the express protections of the Federal Constitution. We respectfully submit both by the Constitution and statute the order is invalid."

77 VET-STRIKERS APPEAL TO TRUMAN

Seventy-seven exservice men and women, members of the CIO Textile Workers on strike against Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., this week petitioned President Truman to intervene in the year-old strike.

During the war the Army was forced to seize the mill—which was making surgical dressings—to obtain compliance with War Labor Board directives. When the Army left the plant after VJ Day, the company reduced minimum wages from 57½c an hour to 40c.

Strike Shows:

W. R. HEARST FRIENDLESS

Complete CIO and AFL unity on the picket line backed by wide public support including a committee of prominent citizens is paying off with results in the three-week lockout against the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild, CIO, by the Herald Express, Los Angeles' largest newspaper and Hearst's biggest money maker.

The Guild threw up picketlines when the management locked out 525 Guildsmen after negotiations over union demands for a 40 per cent pay increase collapsed Sept. 4. AFL printers, mailers, stereotypers, photoengravers and pressmen, electrical workers and the stationary engineers, and machinists (independent) are observing the lines.

For the past two weeks Pres. Milton Murray and Vice Pres. Joseph Collis of the national Guild have been aiding the local's officers in parleys with the top Hearst management.

MOVIE CLERKS PAY HIKED

Salary increases ranging from $6 to $15 a week were secured for 3,000 home office movie employes in N. Y. City and a strike averted, the CIO Office & Professional Workers announced this week in reporting the conclusion of new agreements with Paramount, Loew's-MGM, Columbia, 20th Century-Fox, RKO Pictures, RKO Radio Service, United Artists and Republic. New contracts also cover Warner Bros. and Universal publicists.

The agreements provide for a 15% increase in the minimum of all job classifications. Additional increases in take-home pay were guaranteed through the cutting of the work week from 40 to 37½ hours, with time one-half for overtime after 37½ hours.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

WHAT CAN HARVEST MEAN TO YOUR CHILD?

In a world full of uneasiness, let's help our children find every bit of beauty and every possible kind of understanding. Children who know the beauty and meaning of harvest can feel identified with the roots of the earth, with the life process, with some of the needs and satisfactions of all peope everywhere.

Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts

RED CROSS RECOMMENDS DEMOCRATIC CHANGES

SWEEPING changes in the organizational structure of the American Red Cross were adopted by the present governing body, the Central Committee, at its September meeting in Washington, announces Natl. ARC Chairman Basil O'Connor.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey represented CIO Pres. Philip Murray on the Advisory Committee which recommended the changes, termed by O'Connor "the most important and far-reaching changes in 40 years."

When they become effective, O'Connor said, they should "insure that the organization will be an appropriate and efficient instrument, reflecting the needs of all the people, to direct and guide the Red Cross in its field of service in the coming years." The recommended changes have been transmitted to the various chapters, O'Connor announced.

The revisions of the organization's charter, unchanged since 1905, provide at the national level for greatly increased representation from the chapters and from the public at large on the national governing body, and on the chapter level for participation by the membership in all chapter operations, O'Connor stated.

WOMEN'S WORKING CONDITIONS

CONTINUOUS progress has been made in the U. S. both in the number of state labor laws and in the standards they present for regulating women's hours and working conditions, according to a bulletin released recently by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Discussing the basic laws with the wartime modifications, the report states: "The period of reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy offers a real opportunity and challenge to all states to review the content of existing legislation with a view toward early initiation of an active program for its improvement."

Types of law analyzed cover hours, regulations for sanitary and other plant facilities in establishments employing women, occupations that are prohibited to women, employment before and after childbirth, and industrial home work.

Only six states have any laws concerning the employment of women immediately before and after childbirth, and the standards set by these are inadequate, since they do not conform to the medical recommendation that women should not be employed for six weeks before and two months after childbirth, and they do not provide the right of subsequent re-employment.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD HONORS SIDNEY HILLMAN

In recognition of his "outstanding services in the war effort," the late Sidney Hillman, PAC-CIO chairman and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, this week was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal for Merit.

Secretary of War Robert Patterson presented the award to Mrs. Bessie Hillman for her late husband at a ceremony in Patterson's office in the Pentagon building.

The citation read at the presentation of the medal praised Hillman "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the U. S." as director of the Labor Division of the War Production Board.

"His sound advice concerning labor policy and his administration of the program of the labor divisions of various governmental war production groups, brought about the realization of the hopes of the nation in attuning labor to its grave responsibilities in connection with the winning of the war," declared the citation.

"His forceful methods of conciliation and persuasion in making both sides of conflicting interests compromise their dfferences resulted in the consummation of the all-out application of labor to war production. He worked assiduously and rendered invaluable service to his country without which the needed war production would not have been possible."

Unfair to Women

Prejudice and discrimination in industry against women is both unfair and a social waste, says Frances Perkins in a weekly column she writes for the labor press. Miss Perkins was recently appointed a Civil Service Commissioner by President Truman.

"Women are having a hard time to find jobs they want," she writes, "and many women who are serious hard workers, who never miss a day and work steadily and have dependents, are told when they apply for employment a long tale about a few women who worked out badly in the war industries."

Although it may be true that a small minority of the women who worked temporarily during the war may have been irresponsible, Miss Perkins says that "it is very unfair and unjust to the millions of women who need to make their own living and have long ago accepted the discipline of work to be faced with this."

Housing for Vets

More than 300,000 veterans, servicemen and their families are now living in public housing according to the Federal Housing Authority.

Included in the total are some 200,000 in war housing, 52,000 in public low-rent housing and nearly 42,000 in temporary emergency housing provided under the Veterans Emergency Housing program.

UAW Health Classes

The Health Institute of the CIO Auto Workers, operated in cooperation with Wayne and Michigan Universities, has announced the opening of new classes on Health and Safety Sept. 30, at the Health Institute, 7930 E. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Sidney Hillman receiving a posthumous presidential award of the Medal for Merit for her late husband, from Secretary of War Robert Patterson, in his office at the Pentagon building in Washington.

CIO WOMEN ASK MEAT PROBE

A Federal investigation of the current meat famine was demanded by the executive board of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries at a meeting last week in Cleveland.

A resolution passed by the board accused the meat packers of conducting a sitdown strike which has brought about an extensive black market and deprived wage earners and their families of meat.

President Truman was urged "to immediately appoint a committee including labor representatives to investigate and prosecute this deliberate campaign on the part of the meat packing industry to undermine the health and morale of the American people."

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

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NEW PAMPHLETS

People's Program

The CIO Political Action Committee this week called for liberalizing present veterans' benefits, immediate British withdrawal from Palestine and increased educational facilities for all Americans with an end to discrimination.

The measures were proposed in **The People's Program for 1946,** released as No. 11 in PAC's pamphlet-of-the-month series, which will serve as the official guide by which Congressional candidates will be judged for office in the November elections.

Attacking the 79th Congress for slashing the purchasing power of the people, it urged "all voters to keep in mind what their Congressmen did to the OPA when they go to the polls in November."

Within two weeks after price controls were wiped out, the rise in living costs negated the gains made by wage increases during this year, the pamphlet points out.

America's Logjam

An instance of the vital interest taken by CIO unions in the problems of the industry in which their members work is a pamphlet published by the Intl. Woodworkers, "America's Logjam and How to Break It."

Written by the union's director of Research and Education, Ellery Foster, and David E. Jack, the pamphlet tells how the CIO Woodworkers union has helped to shed new light on the chronic problem of forest conservation, and suggests a plan for supplying lumber for today's urgent housing needs.

Reviewing the many forestry bills introduced before Congress, the pamphlet recommends support for the Hook bill as "a sensible, common-sense approach to our forestry problem" which would give aid to the small lumber operators similar to that given by the government to "dirt farmers."

"America's Logjam" has been issued by the CIO Dept. of Research & Education as one of its series of Facts for Action pamphlets, and may be ordered from CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price 15c a copy; 10 for $1; 100 for $8.50; 500 for $40.

Radio Handbook

Publication of PAC's 1946 Radio Handbook to be used in getting out a large vote in the November election was announced this week by the CIO Political Action Committee.

PAC Director Jack Kroll, in explaining PAC's intention to make broad use of radio said:

"We seek no favoritism—merely that labor be recognized as the contributing force it is in every community and that it be treated with equality as guaranteed under the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

The Handbook points out that the air belongs to the people and that broadcasters who lease the right to its use are obliged by the FCC to operate fairly and in the best interests of the community.

The booklet urges PAC and union groups to seek free time to counterbalance views broadcast by big business over millions of dollars of free time each year; to buy radio time in addition; to concentrate on "spot announcements"; to use straight speeches sparingly, and to protest labor-baiting and other objectionable programs.

Also discussed are procedures to be followed in obtaining broadcasting time and FM radio, which the pamphlet charges is being monopolized by the "big commercial radio groups, the NAM boys and the industrial cartels."

Copies of the Radio Handbook, now available for use by local PAC and union groups, may be obtained from Natl. PAC, 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17.

Labor Digest

A bright new monthly digest of world labor events called LABOR REVIEW made its first appearance in Detroit right on the heels of Labor Day.

Published by Ben Yomen, well-known labor artist, the publication presents a cross-section of labor throughout the world in the form of reprinted articles and original material.

In an editorial statement marking its birthday issue, Labor Review declared its dedication to Abraham Lincoln's statement: "The strongest bond of human sympathy outside of the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations, tongues and kindreds."

Delegation of Negro and white members of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers from North Carolina display placards carried in the American Crusade to End Lynching this week in Washington.

END RULE OF ROPE AND FAGGOT, URGES ANTI-LYNCHING CRUSADE

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

FIRM in their determination to put a stop to mob violence against the Negro race, a delegation of 1,500 men and women led by the American Crusade to End Lynching launched a dramatic 100-day campaign this week in Washington. Various CIO union groups were included among the delegations.

In an interview with President Truman, a group of seven delegates headed by the chairman of the Crusade, Paul Robeson, noted Negro singer and actor, urged the President to take positive action to aid the drive to abolish lynching.

The statement presented to President Truman asked him to:

1. Issue a formal public statement informing the American people of his views and recommending a definite legislative and educational program to end this national shame.

2. Recommend in his next message to Congress the passage of Federal anti-lynching legislation.

3. Issue a directive to various government departments to set in motion a vigorous educational anti-race hatred program.

Climax of the Crusade's activities was the reading Monday evening of "A Proclamation to the Nation" by Paul Robeson, on the 84th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation ordering the abolition of slavery to take effect in 100 days.

In spite of a pouring rain, 4,000 people attended the ceremony, standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to listen to Robeson and others on the program.

Dramatic highlights of the evening's performance were the appearance of a company of 20 members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps carrying a coffin in commemoration of the death of Mario Snipe, Negro killed in Georgia, and the introduction of Mrs. Minnie Ferguson, mother of two Negroes killed in Freeport, N. Y., and Mrs. Gladys Stevenson, mother of a veteran killed in Columbia, Tenn.

Ted Ward, Broadway playwright, read a script on the use of violence against Negroes.

The Proclamation read by Robeson called upon "all Americans of whatever race or creed or political persuasion to mobilize their maximum resources and influence to the end of impressing the President and Congress with the urgent necessity of enacting effective legislation to stop lynching promptly upon the convening of the 80th Congress in January 100 days hence."

Other activities earlier in the day included a meeting in the morning attended by 2,000 persons. A three-point program was discussed calling for the apprehension and punishment of every lyncher; passage of a Federal antilynching bill and the ousting of Senator Bilbo of Mississippi. In the afternoon a program was broadcast over a national hook-up. Speakers included Robeson, Mrs. Harper Sibley, president, United Council of Church Women; Aubrey Williams, former National Youth Administrator; and Dr. Joseph Johnson, dean of Howard University medical school.

Robeson urged an intensive drive against lynching throughout the country to force Congress to "end the rule of the rope and the faggot."

List of members of the American Crusade to End Lynching includes many well known churchmen, writers, actors, educators, CIO leaders and other prominent citizens, both Negro and white.

Among them are Albert Einstein, John Garfield, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Jack Kroll, Quentin Reynolds, Rabbi F. M. Isserman, Bishop J. A. Gregg; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Gregory Peck, Artie Shaw, and Lena Horne.

EDUCATION

Toward World Peace

CIO Education Director Kermit Eby who attended the first meeting of the U. S. Nat. Commission on Educational, Scientific & Cultural Cooperation held this week in Washington, said it was "a magnificent experiment aimed to serve the people in the direction of world peace." Eby is one of the 100 members serving on the National Commission.

Milton Eisenhower, brother of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and president of Kansas State College was nominated for permanent chairman of the Commission.

The Commission is the first American group to be set up to serve as a direct and permanent link between U. S. citizens and the American delegation to UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization.)

See Labor Film

Members of the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting at CIO headquarters expressed much interest in the new political action film, "Deadline for Action" presented this week at a special showing for their benefit.

Arthur Deakin from England, new provisional WFTU chairman, said that the 40-minute documentary film was "an execllent job." V. Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin American Confederation of Labor, said he was interested in getting a Spanish language version for showing among Mexico and other Latin-American countries.

The film, which was featured in the Sept. 9 issue of The CIO NEWS, was produced for the CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers by Union Films, a new cooperative group.

...Write another article which says you doubt whether we have a "Free Press" and YOU'RE FIRED!

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

ON THE WAY TO KIT'S HOUSE TO TELL HER FATHER THAT JIM WILL HELP TO ORGANIZE THE WARRENTOWN MILLS... JIM AND KIT HOLD AN AWKWARD CONVERSATION—

I'M NOT SORRY I KISSED YOU EITHER, KIT — AND YET — PEGGY---

THERE'S NO NEED TO SAY ANYTHING, JIM. I — I UNDERSTAND.

BUT YOU *DON'T* UNDERSTAND, KIT! I---

LET'S NOT TALK ABOUT IT NOW; JIM LET'S HURRY BACK.

MEANWHILE...

— THERE I WAS! STRIKE-BREAKERS TO THE LEFT OF ME... STRIKE-BREAKERS TO THE RIGHT OF ME... MORE OF THEM BEHIND ME...ARMED WITH CLUBS AND —

AND... AND WHAT HAPPENED TO THE STRIKE THEN, WOODY?

MY BOY... WHEN WORKERS STICK TOGETHER — NOTHING CAN LICK THEM! THE STRIKE WAS WON... WITH MY HELP!

DAD! JIM HAS JUST PROMISED TO HELP US GET OUR UNION STARTED!

IS THET CORRECT, JIM? YOU GOING TO HELP US AFTER ALL?

YES... I GUESS I CAN'T STAND ON THE SIDELINES WHEN THERE'S A LABOR BATTLE GOING ON. I WOULDN'T BE A GOOD NEWSPAPERMAN IF I COULD...

WE'LL DO A REAL JOB, JIM.

ALL RIGHT, YOU KIDS. RUN OVER TO JEFF AND BRING HIM HERE... GET SOME OF THE OTHER BOYS HERE RIGHT QUICK!

SURE, DAD.

MA — GIT SOME BLANKETS. KIT, PULL THEM SHADES DOWN.

WHA — WHAT'S GOING ON?

WE'RE GETTING READY TO HOLD A UNION MEETING, THAT'S WHAT, WOODY.

BUT WHY THE BLANKETS OVER THE WINDOWS? IT'S GOING TO BE HOT IN HERE...

IT'LL BE A LOT HOTTER IN HERE IF ONE OF CARRUTHER'S THUGS FINDS OUT WE BE HOLDING A UNION MEETING... SO THERE AIN'T NO USE IN LETTING HIM KNOW — NOT UNTIL WE GOT A STRONG UNION!

On $23 Million Capital

$356 MILLION WAR PROFITS

By FRED d'AVILA

NINETEEN wartime shipbuilders, operating government-built yards and using only $22,979,275 of their own money as capital investment, realized $356,000,612 in profits before taxes and renegotiation of contracts. The renegotiation is expected to yield little reduction.

That was what the General Accounting Office told the House Merchant Marine Committee this week, with GAO Representative Ralph E. Casey commenting:

"I dare say at no time in the history of American business, whether in wartime or in peacetime, that so few men made so much money with so little risk—and all at the expense of the taxpayers, not only of this generation, but of generations to come."

The shipbuilders, including famed Henry J. Kaiser, said government figures on profit percentages were far too high, and that government listing of capital investment failed to take into account loans and other items which would have made the profit percentage lower.

Whatever the case, it is a safe bet that someone made plenty of profit, for identical Liberty Ships ranged in price from $1,508,906 to $7,161,234, according to the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Of 5,600 ships of all types built during the war, 2,580 were Libertys. The average cost of each ship was $1,800,000 and the average profit was $66,631.

The shipbuilders figured their profit percentages on the cost of the finished product, while the government took into consideration capital invested by the builders.

On the government's basis, the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., led all the rest in percentage.

Four officers of the firm, who owned only $400 worth of an original $600 worth of stock, will receive two thirds of the company's entire net profits of about $300,000! The firm's gross profits were estimated as $2,080,000.

Albert H. Ainslow, treasurer of the concern, said the government failed to take into consideration loans and other support totalling $3,100,000 in arriving at a gross profit of 346,666%. He conceded, however, that the profit percentage might be about 5,000%—"but only arithemtically, and if you exclude from consideration the years of shipbuilding know-how involved."

While Republicans were making political capital out of the figures, both parties took a lambasting from GAO's Casey, who said that responsibility for allowing exorbitant profits could be laid directly at the door of Congress, which passed laws that made GAO virtually powerless to step over the head of the Maritime Commission and audit contracts.

Casey listed gross profits of Henry Kaiser's sprawling shipyard empire at an estimated $192,237,284, and pointed out that only $2,510,000 had been invested in capital.

The Kaiser companies, Casey said, realized more than one half of profits made by the 19 yards while investing only one ninth of the private capital.

Kaiser, however, declared that risk capital obtained from private sources totalled $32,000,000, and that actually he suffered a net loss on his wartime operations of $13,000,000 due to operation of steel and magnesium plants.

But excluding these losses, and disregarding his interests in other enterprises, his wartime shipbuilding operations brought his family $16,362,000 profits after taxes—about eight times the capital investment in them.

A company thug's bullet ended the life of war veteran and CIO member Mario Russo this week at Newark, N. J. Surviving are, his wife, and their children, l. to r.: Allen, 4; Anthony, 3 months; Marlene, 2; Patricia, 3. The CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has pledged to take care of the family and to "fight unceasingly to identify and bring to justice the thugs employed by the Phelps Dodge Corp. who are responsible for Russo's murder." (Story below).

Picket Line Martyr

MARIO Russo is dead. The 27-year-old veteran, who came back safely from three years in the army, died this week at Newark, N. J., from the bullet of a Phelps Dodge Corp. thug.

Russo, a member of CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, was employed at the Natl. Union Co. On July 30 he volunteered to represent his local union on a UE picket line at the then struck Elizabeth plant of Phelps Dodge.

The company, which for eight months had sharply repulsed union offers to negotiate, had instead hired itself some underworld characters, provided them with weapons and installed them in its plant.

As the waterborne picket-line passed before the company wharves, the gunmen turned loose with their rifles, shot Russo in the neck and Bert Eckstein, a member of the union's strike committee, in the thigh. Despite two emergency operations, surgeons were unable to remove the bullet lodged in the back of Russo's neck near the spine. On Sept. 20 he died.

MEAT FAMINE LAID TO PACKERS' GREED

THE CIO Cost of Living Committee this week declared that the nation-wide meat famine "can be attributed solely to the drive of the meat packers in creating an artificial shortage in order to eliminate price controls."

"Great quantities of the meat, killed during the 50 days when Congress refused to give the country the protection of an OPA, is being hoarded," said a statement by Committee Chairman Jack Thornton.

"If the President had authority last Spring to seize the railroads because of the national emergency, then surely he now has the authority to compel the packers to get into full production and distribution of meat at prices that the people can afford to pay."

The meat famine was described by Rep. Sabath (D., Ill.) as a "strike of organized greed against the American people." He asked Attorney General Clark to investigate "an apparent conspiracy" to violate the anti-trust laws.

"The inordinate spread between livestock and wholesale prices proves that the principal objective is to make more and more profit for owners who already have made tremendous gains from human misery during the war," Sabath declared.

President Truman this week urged retention of price controls on meat, but Rep. John W. McCormack (D., Mass.), House majority leader, urged their suspension for 60 days, to enable the Price Decontrol Board to study the situation.

Truman said the meat shortage could not be blamed on price control. He ascribed it as due to high consumption of meat during the summer, and to refusal of producers to send cattle to market following "restoration of price controls after a period of uncertainty and confusion."

The uncertainty and confusion were due to Congressional action removing price controls during July and August. During these months there was a large slaughter to take advantage or sharply rising prices.

WAGE TALKS

CIO Pres. Philip Murray had "no comment" on this week's talks about a proposed "new wage formula."

Discussions on relationship between rapidly rising prices and frozen wages were held in Washington by the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization & Reconversion.

On the Board are President Murray and AFL President Green, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Albert E. Goss, and Eric Johnston and Nathaniel Dyek, Dyke Jr., representing respectively the public, agriculture and industry.

RADIO GRAB

The Federal Communications Commission this week was asked to investigate a firm that controls seven standard radio stations, is seeking approval for purchase of another, and has been given grants for three FM stations. FCC regulations allegedly limit ownership by one firm to six stations.

Named as the offender by Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan CIO Council was the Fort Industry Co.

The firm currently is seeking approval of the purchase of Station WJBK, Detroit, for a reported half million dollars.

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Don't write—WIRE your orders for The CIO NEWS Congressional Voting Supplement if you want to make sure of getting all you need! Unprecedented demand sent the Supplement back to press Sept. 27 for positively its last big re-run. Don't delay—order today!

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

IN ONE WAREHOUSE!

SIX MILLION POUNDS of meat found by State officials in one Boston warehouse. Thirteen million pounds uncovered in N. Y. City in a 24-hour search—plus 16 million pounds of poultry. Forty-five million pounds of meat discovered in a two-day search in Chicago. Twelve million pounds hoarded by Kansas City packers and wholesalers, according to an OPA official. And the nation's tables practically bare of meat!

The crisis, which the Labor Dept. reports is nation-wide, has also thrown 30,000 members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers out of jobs. This week, Pres. Ralph Helstein of the union declared that the packing industry, dominated by four big firms, should be declared a public utility to prevent the meat packers' "ruthless philosophy of the 'public be damned' having full sway. Such regulation," Helstein said, "would insure reasonable profits to the packers, reasonable prices to the consumer and producer, and jobs to the workers."

HELSTEIN, who charged that some hotels and restaurants have hoarded as much as 69 weeks' supplies, declared that the meat famine is not a result of price control. "It is rather the result of action engaged in by the Meat Trust earlier this year. Congress was a willing tool for the packers' greed by failing to extend the former OPA bill, permitting a two-month price holiday, and by enacting the present zombie price control act. The Meat Trust sowed the wind in the Spring and the American people today are reaping the whirlwind.

"The tactic of the Meat Trust, in order to make its lobbying more effective, was the sit-down strike during which it refused to purchase livestock. The Meat Trust, in its intense greed for unrestrained profits, had determined to rid itself of price controls. By so doing it destroyed the market balance — the result, unprecedented supplies of livestock coming to market during the July and August price control holiday. Livestock which should have been reserved for breeding or further fattening was rushed into the market as a result of the impression intentionally created in the minds of the farmers by the packers that substantially higher prices could be received during the price control holiday.

"The facts are that during this period, in spite of the headline prominence given to higher prices, the farmers actually received, for the vast majority of cattle coming into the market, prices at or below previous OPA compliance ceilings. The result of this flood of livestock will be extreme meat shortages in the immediate future. The removal of price control at this time cannot change this situation."

Meanwhile, in Chicago, the Conference of Progressives (see page 3) declared in a resolution that the large packers are using the meat shortage as a political issue "to goad the people into anti-progressive voting" and called on the Federal government to use its powers to assure an adequate supply.

"The government," said the resolution "should take immediate action to expose the activities of the packers who created the current crisis, making it clear that the responsibility for the situation rests with those lobbyists and reactionary Congressmen who were responsible for the defeat of real price control and the price holiday of July and August."

The resoluton said the crisis "has been used by the forces of reaction through their allies, the large pack-

(Continued on Page 16)

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BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1946—TWENTY-TWO PAGES

6,000,000 Lbs. of Meat Found

WEATHER
TUESDAY—Cooler
WEDNESDAY—Sunny
Full Report, Page 22

WINDY

VOL. CL. No. 93

... Copyright 1946 ...
By THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.

WILLIAM LARIMER MELLON

Camera-shy Martin Backer and Nephew of Late Andrew W. Mellon Aboard His Palatial Yacht, Vagabondia

W. LARIMER MELLON

Chairman of the Board and Director, Gulf Oil Co.

President and Director, Idlewild Co.

Director, Gulf Refining Co.

Director, Gulf Research & Development

Director Mexican Gulf Oil Co.

Director, Mellon National Bank

Director, Union Savings Bank

President and Director, Monongahela Light & Power Co.

President and Director, Monongahela Street Railway Co.

President and Director, Pittsburgh & Birmingham Traction Co.

Director, Union Spring & Mfg. Co.

Vice-Pres. and Director, Natl. Union Fire Insurance Co.

Director, Osgood Bradley Securities Corp.

Director, Standard Car Finance Co.

democracy and despise social reforms.

Take the Pews, who tossed $95,995.76 into the GOP kitty in 1944 to try to beat Roosevelt and in 1942 "loaned" Edward Martin $80,000 to help his gubernatorial campaign along. The Pews' Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. is currently under indictment by the U. S. Government for alleged monopolistic practices.

Democracy holds no allure for the Pews and they don't mind saying so. Witness the sentiments of Joseph Newton Pew, boss of the state's Republican politics:

"When democracy goes on the march, it marches on a road that leads through chaos and revolution to dictatorship and to totalitarianism. If we follow that road to its bitter end, we will find ourselves defeated. . ."

To workers who bitterly recall "Bloody Friday" in December of 1936, when Pew's goon squads charged into shipbuilding workers on strike with billies and tear gas, killing one and injuring scores, this statement didn't come as a revelation.

COMBINED with the Pew resources derived principally from their Sun Oil Company, the $120,000,000 Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., and seven reaction-spewing publications, are those of the Mellons, second wealthiest family in the nation, the country's number one bankers. Their gift of $59,500 to the GOP in 1944 failed to quell the FDR tide.

The list of moneyed backers of Martin reads like the Social Register and includes such top labor-baiting stalwarts as the Pitcarns of Pittsburgh Plate Glass, who pitched $23,000 into the GOP coffers in '44; the Heinzes ("57 varieties") who managed to spare $17,500, the Prentices of Armstrong Cork Co., who insist that "America is not a democracy" but "a republic."

Martin himself is no pauper as president and director of the Dunn-Mar Oil & Gas Co., director of the Chartiers Discount Co. and of the Citizens Natl. Bank.

The Governor's stooge in the state House of Representatives, Speaker Ira T. Fiss, displayed the Martin-Pew-Mellon group's true colors when he attacked a Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor as being a "full-blooded Italian." In explanation, he said; "Little things like that slip out."

SEN. JOSEPH F. GUFFEY

New Dealer Fights A . . .

GOV. EDWARD MARTIN

. . . Friend of the Pews

MEN BEHIND MARTIN

J. HOWARD PEW

President and Director, Sun Oil Co.

Director, Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock

Director, Crucible Steel Co.

Director, American Petroleum Institute

Director, National Assn. of Manufacturers

Member, Executive Committee, American Liberty League

JOHN HOWARD PEW

To Republicans, $25,750

By GLORIA CAPLAN

"EVERY nation has a group without initiative, who do not desire permanent employment. To coddle this group is deterimental to that great class of Americans . . . who have given the U. S. its pre-eminence among nations."

There, in his own words, is Pennsylvania Gov. Edward Martin's "concern" for the workers who produce the goods that are really responsible for America's "pre-eminence among nations." And Gov. Martin is asking the people of his state to send him to the U. S. Senate this November so that he can continue his crusade against them.

In Martin's dictionary "coddle" means: social security, a full employment act, raising the minimum wage to a living wage, or government protection of minority groups against discrimination.

"That great class of Americans", in his vocabulary, equals the fabulous Pew and Mellon families and their industrial cohorts, who finance not only Martin in his political exploits, but the national Republican Party, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and such insidious hate-disseminators as Frank Gannett's Natl. Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, the American Liberty League, the Crusaders, Sentinels of the Republic . . . ad infinitum.

To Martin and men behind him, Franklin D. Roosevelt constituted a nightmare, a bulwark against unlimited profits and a friend to organized labor. Pennsylvania's Sen. Joseph Guffey, whom they are hoping to unseat this time, is one of the sturdiest remaining pillars of New Dealism in the Senate, and they are sparing no expense and no effort to uproot him.

IF you scratch the surface of the Martin campaign, below the thin layer of veneer you find a group of industrial magnates, who ridicule "foreign-sounding" names, loath labor, are contemptuous of

NO FRIEND OF LABOR. Governor Martin mobilized the Pennsylvania State Guard for possible use against CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers picketing the Westinghouse plant this spring at E. Pittsburgh. Pickets (above) registered their protests as the Governor entered a Pittsburgh hotel to attend a luncheon commemorating the birth of George Westinghouse, founder of the firm against which the UE struck for higher wages.

TO CARRY ON FOR FDR

Chicago Parley Maps Progressive Unity

A COMMON program and plan of political action were unanimously adopted at a widely representative Conference of Progressives in Chicago last week. The more than 300 delegates came from 35 states and represented a wide range of labor, farmers, racial, women's and other progressive groups.

The conference was officially sponsored by the CIO and Natl. Citizens Political Action Committees and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions. Among organizations represented were the Natl. Farmers Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Unity of political action among all American progressives was the theme of the conference, to defeat reactionaries and elect progressive candidates in the November elections and to carry on into 1947 the fight for fulfillment of the Roosevelt domestic and foreign policy.

Formation of a Continuations Committee was authorized, to consist of some 50 representatives of labor, independent, farm, racial, women's, professional, youth and religious groups.

This committee will meet immediately after the elections to assess their outcome and to plan future action. It will also plan a second "Conference of Progressives" to meet in Washington in mid-January, shortly after the new 80th Congress convenes.

OUTSTANDING labor, farm and political leaders addressed the conference, including CIO Pres. Philip Murray, former cabinet members Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Harold L. Ickes, Senator Claude Pepper, Chairman Walter White of the NAACP, Pres. James Patton of the Natl. Farmers Union, and Director Jack Kroll of the CIO-PAC. J. Raymond Walsh, radio commentator, representing the N. Y. Citizens PAC, was chairman of most of the sessions.

Henry A. Wallace was not able to attend the conference, but a special resolution was adopted commending his fight for peace and for the program of F. D. Roosevelt, urging him "to visit us at every crossroads in America," and pledging a "corps of volunteer citizens who will help carry the fight for peace to every doorstep in the nation."

The plan of action adopted by the conference calls for half a million active workers in the nation's 125,000 precincts to get 50 million voters to the polls. It urges united action by the independent voters against "the reactionary coalition in the 79th Congress that has betrayed the people by sabotaging every measure that would have brought security and freedom.

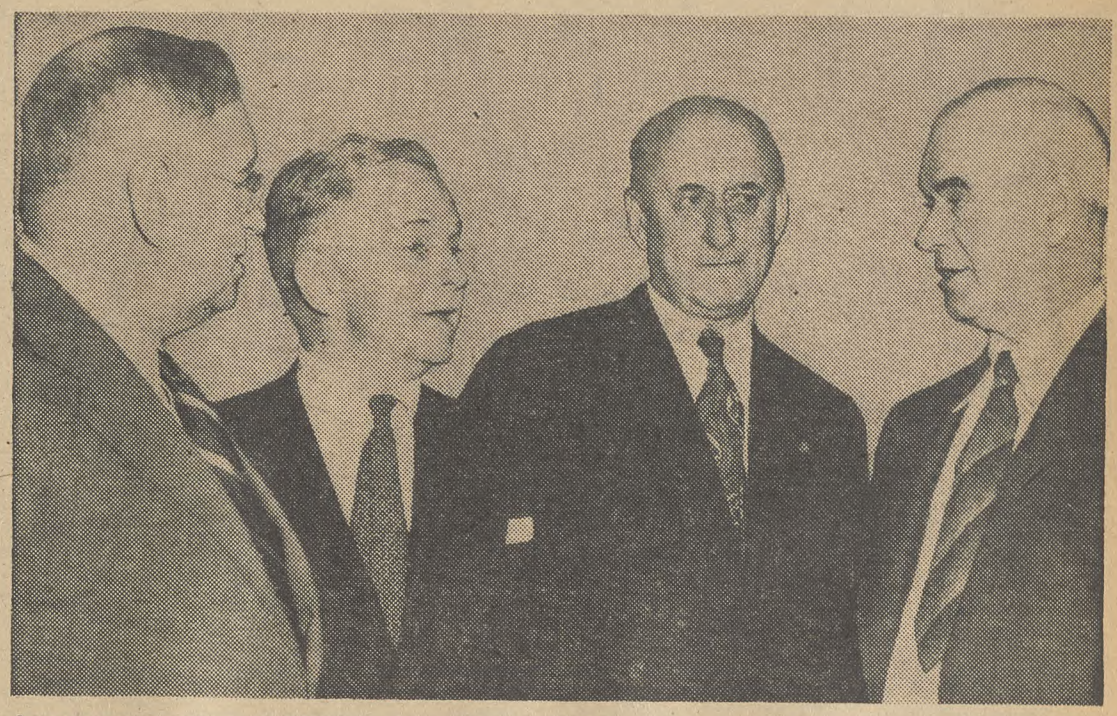
"Through basic organization," it declared, "through grassroots activity, through the building of ward and precinct clubs and councils and action committees, we will carry the issues to where the voter lives and works."

THE foreign policy platform, which was unanimously adopted, calls for "a swift return to the progressive global thinking of Franklin Roosevelt" and the "world good-neighborliness which was his legacy to us." Its main planks are:

(1) Restoration of mutual trust among the great powers and "recapture of that international unity achieved during the war, and to a peculiar degree the unity among the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States."

(2) Complete destruction of fascism. "As agreed at Potsdam, we must demolish the economic royalists, who through German

(Continued on Page 10)



Among progressives at Chicago strengthening their unity for political action were, l. to r.: former Sec. of the Interior Harold L. Ickes; Walter White, secretary of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; former Sec. of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

MURRAY CITES 'CRUCIAL NEED' OF PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

UNITED action by all progressives to defeat reaction at the polls in November, and to bring a return to Roosevelt's domestic and foreign policies, was the theme of keynote speeches delivered at the Chicago Conference of Progressives by outstanding labor, farm and other progressive leaders.

Strongly endorsing the policies adopted at the conference, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said he had long felt "the crucial need for a broad people's movement to lay the foundations for political democracy through political action." He described this as "the most important conference of its kind ever held."

Murray outlined the "evolution of a well-organized, well-financed conspiracy to undermine if not destroy the labor movement and to degrade wages." He cited employers' efforts "to alter the relationship between wages and profits by depressing wages and diluting the workers' real earnings through increased prices," and the many efforts to pass anti-labor legislation.

The CIO leader lashed out at the Pittsburgh injunction against the Duquesne Power & Light Co. workers, saying: "Even the most disgraceful restraints fixed by anti-labor judges in the days of the Norris-LaGuardia act did not offer to a strike leader the alternative of accepting a company offer or going to jail."

He described this injunction as "part of a dangerous surge of anti-labor terror," referring also to "a sickening growth of lynchings and police assaults upon the Negro people" and to mob violence to "intimidate free American citizens not to vote."

Despite increased hourly wage rates, workers' losses in actual earnings since the end of the war have been from 5% to 10%, Murray said. When these are related to increased living costs, "workers have suffered a decline in real earnings of between 20% and 25% in manufacturing industries," he declared.

MURRAY referred to the unanimity of the recent World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Washington, and to the overwhelming desire of the world's workers for lasting peace, as exemplified there and at the recent session of the American-Soviet Trade Union Committee.

"There was no division in its decisions," he said. "The aspirations of the common people are the same everywhere—for better housing, higher wages, more social security, medicine, greater cultural advantages."

Murray called for unity "in opposition to war-mongering by any country whatever that thwarts a true democratic peace," but added that "the American people are not prepared to go through another Munich to obtain peace, and find themselves enslaved."

He said that he had found the Soviet trade union representatives "in perfect agreement with us that labor everywhere must stand as a bulwark against any government that threatens the peace."

He declared he had told them, "we've got no more use for any Communists coming over here meddling with our affairs than they would have with an American going there and meddling in their affairs. American trade unions and our country should be allowed to run our own affairs without any interference from outside."

Murray concluded with a rousing call for a return to the policies of Roosevelt and "his visions of a unified world as the basis for peace."

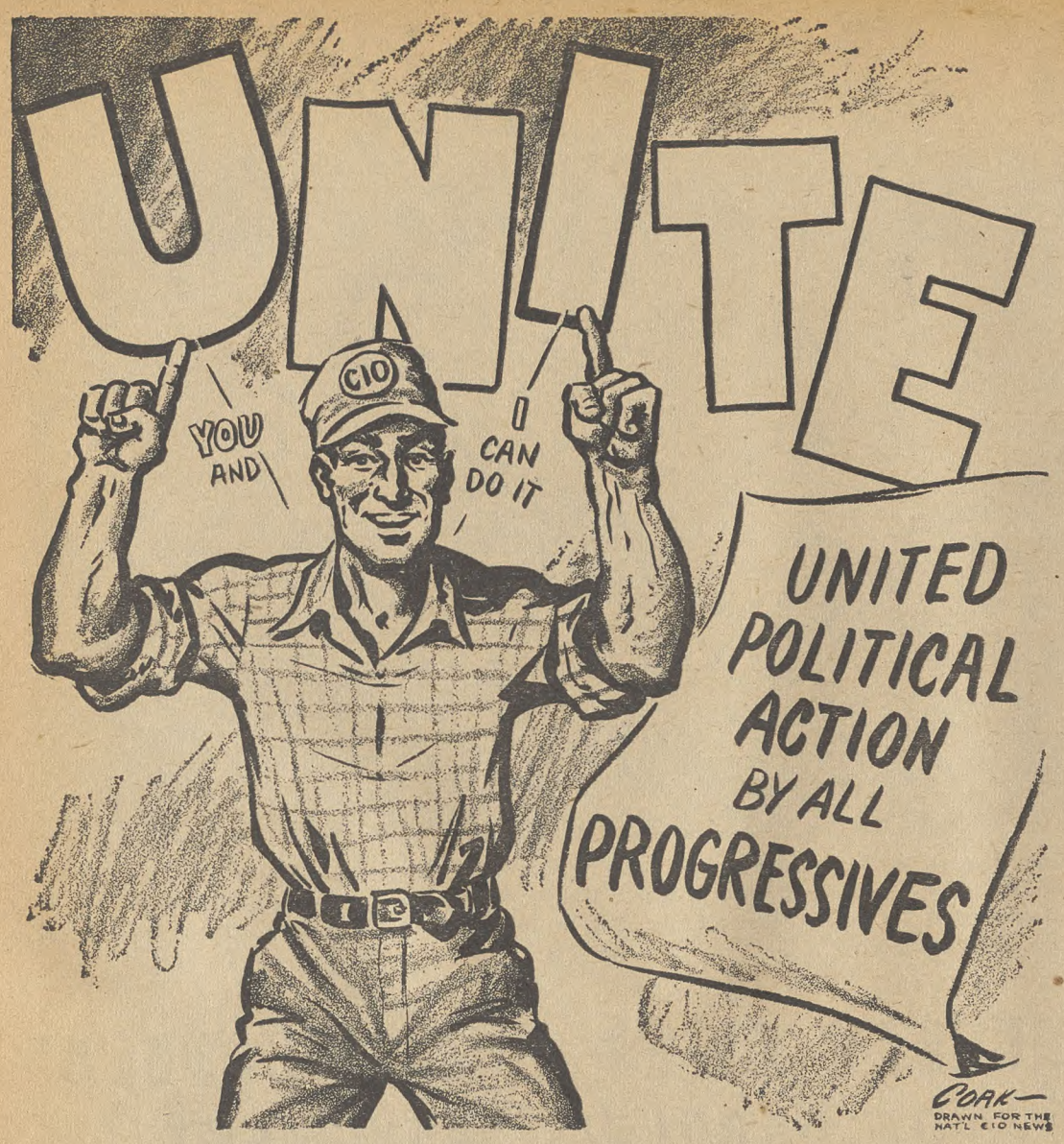
DIRECTOR Jack Kroll of CIO-PAC also called for united action of labor with all other progressive groups in the coming elections, stressing the importance of ringing doorbells, distributing literature, "talking neighbor to neighbor over backyard fences," and working day and night to get voters to register and go to the polls.

"We demonstrated in 1944 that we knew how to do it," he said. "We must mobilize to do it again in 1946."

Like most of the other speakers, Kroll vigorously denounced all policies that threaten the

(Continued on Page 10)

Progressives from the fields of literature, movies and other arts join with labor for a return to the principles of FDR. L. to r., at Chicago: Mrs. Florence Eldridge March, Dashiel Hammett and Mary Cort Chase. Photo by Arthur Whitman, courtesy of St. Louis Post-Dispatch PICTURES



PROGRESSIVES, UNITE!

THE tactic of "divide and conquer" is one of the oldest and most effective.

It is the chief tactic of all the forces of reaction today.

The reactionary politicians who let down the people in the 79th Congress are afraid of the people's vengeance at the polls.

They know they will not be re-elected if the voters know their records, understand the issues and turn out to vote.

So they are working overtime to divide and confuse progressive voters.

★ ★ ★

BEHIND the reactionary politicians, and doing most of their dirty work, are the big-business interests, the "economic royalists," and their press and radio propagandists.

The propaganda of division can be seen or heard every day on all sides.

It seeks to divide labor from farmers, professionals from industrial workers, middle class from working class, Negro from white, women from men, and so on, wherever it can drive a wedge.

It seeks particularly to divide labor within itself, and to separate it from its natural allies, the rest of the common people, knowing that labor is the hard core of any progressive people's movement.

The aim of all this propaganda is to prevent the united action of all progressives from defeating reaction at the polls in November.

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THE CHICAGO Conference of Progressives, sponsored by the CIO and Natl. Citizens Political Action Committees and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions, gave the answer of sincere progressives and laid the basis for victory on election day.

The conference was attended by CIO and other union representatives, by farmers, professionals, and by Negro, women's, youth, religious, fraternal and other progressive leaders of all kinds.

Despite the diversity of organizations represented, the delegates were able to hammer out a united plan of progressive political action, and to agree unanimously upon a common program of domestic and foreign policy.

★ ★ ★

THIS CONFERENCE was hailed by CIO President Murray as one of the most important ever held, because it lays the base for "a broad people's movement for political democracy through political action."

To carry forward the progressive unity achieved at Chicago, it was decided that the regional, state and local units of the national organizations represented at the conference should hold a series of meetings, between now and November 5, "to mobilize the voters to register and vote for the candidates pledged to carry out our program."

In urging all CIO affiliates to cooperate in this common plan of action, Murray has this to say:

"I feel that cooperation between the CIO bodies and the various other organizations at this grass-roots level is the only effective way to secure a victory for labor at the polls."

★ ★ ★

LABOR must unite its ranks as never before for political acton in this year's crucial elections.

But it must also unite with all other progressives that are going its way, and with all other groups that represent the interests of the common people.

If we do not want to be "divided and conquered," our slogan must be: "Unity of all progressives for victory in November."

N

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

MOST-MENTIONED name at the Chicago Conference of Progressives was that of the late President Roosevelt.

This was natural for many reasons.

F. D. R., in death as in life, is a rallying-point, a unifying factor, for all American progressives.

Amid all the present international disunity, there is a deep nostalgia for the clear-sighted leadership of that President who built the wartime unity of the United Nations and planned its continuation for lasting peace.

Roosevelt also outlined a domestic program for the people's welfare and security, whose neglect or repudiation since his death is responsible for most of the ills of which progressives complain today.

But there was, too, a less apparent reason for the constant references to Roosevelt, which brings out the long-range significance of this most significant conference.

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THE CONFERENCE of Progressives was a milestone, and possibly a turning point, in the long history of American efforts to develop a lasting political coalition of labor, farmers, middle-class and other popular elements.

Jim Patton of the Natl. Farmers' Union in his speech traced the history of the many western farmers' movements for a progressive political alignment.

"These agrarian movements could not stand alone," he said. "They had no alliance with the labor organizations in industrial areas."

On labor's side, ever since the first unions were formed, there have been repeated efforts to build a progressive political movement.

Following the First World War, these two streams joined in a number of attempts to unite labor, farmers and middle class for political action, culminating in the presidential campaign of the late Senator LaFollette.

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THE BROAD people's movement worked for by these pioneers reached its fullest expression with the advent of Roosevelt's new Deal.

Roosevelt rallied behind him the workers, the small farmers and the common people generally to an extent never achieved before.

In his efforts to liberalize the Democratic Party, he envisaged a new political alignment, based on this coalition and directed against the "economic royalists," the Wall Street monopolists and their reactionary cohorts.

Roosevelt did not succeed in thus transforming the Democratic Party. The resistance of old-line machine bosses and polltax reactionaries was too strong for that.

But, in his domestic and foreign policies, he provided a platform for continuing progressive unity, and he lent new assurance to all those working for a permanent people's political coalition.

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THE WEAK links in the Roosevelt coalition were realized by CIO and other progressives.

They recognized the divided character of his party, the dangers of the break-up after his death of a movement cemented by his personal leadership, and the lack of independent political organization by labor and other popular elements.

First through Labor's Non-Partisan League and then through the CIO Political Action Committee the CIO took steps to remedy these weaknesses, by organizing the workers for independent political activity.

Labor must be the core of any progressive people's movement. But it can succeed in its political purposes only if it rallies around it all other popular groupings.

That is why the CIO gave encouragement to the development of a National Citizens PAC and has pledged its close cooperation with all other progressives.

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THE LONG-RANGE significance of the Chicago conference is that it carried a long step forward the organized political unity of many of the elements that made up the Roosevelt coalition—labor, outside as well as within the CIO, small farmers, small business, Negroes, professionals, women's, youth, religious and independent voters' organizations.

Without the living leadership of Roosevelt, but still inspired by his name and policies, all these diverse elements were able to agree on a common platform and plan of action and to lay the basis for a continuing progressive people's political movement.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Vice-Presidents

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DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL

LITTLE has appeared about it in the daily press, but down in Tennessee, American democracy is on trial at the small courthouse in Lawrenceburg. At stake is the question of whether Negro citizens are covered by the Constitution of the U. S. or are forever to be treated as Hitler treated the Jews in Europe.

On trial charged with "attempted murder" are 25 Negroes arrested during the reign of terror against the Negro inhabitants of Columbia, Tenn., during the week of Feb. 25, 1946.

Four police officers were wounded in cross-fire when a white mob shot into the homes of Negroes and the terrified Negroes attempted to defend themselves, but the only persons actually killed were two Negroes who were shot to death in jail by officers of the law. The police used the Hitler - concentration - camp stock excuse that the prisoners were "attempting to escape."

The open, arrogant and defiant violation of the constitutional rights of the 25 Negro defendants at the trial which has been going on the past week at the Lawrenceburg courthouse adds this important case to the long, terrible list of previous cases of legal discrimination against Negroes in the South.

THE attitude of the prosecution during the trial is typified in the testimony of State Commissioner of Safety Lynn Bomar, as reported by Vincent Sheean, famous war correspondent covering the trial for the New York Herald-Tribune.

Bomar, says Sheean, "appeared to resent being in the court at all. One had the impression that he regarded it as a lot of nonsense to discuss these matters."

"The truth is, of course," Sheean continues, "that in his heart of hearts, Mr. Bomar does not consider Negroes to be American citizens."

Commenting on why the trial has received so little attention, Sheean says: "All it involves is the Constitution of the U. S., the law of the State of Tennessee, and the right of our people to live in peace in our land. These are not sufficiently exciting subjects to enlist the interest of a population, which, at the end of a great war, wants chiefly to eat, drink and be merry if possible."

AS THE trial progressed it became clear that there was no direct evidence to connect any of the 25 defendants with the shootings and charges of attempted murder, or any reason given why these particular 25 men were picked out for the prosecution.

"They would appear to be, quite simply, hostages for the whole Negro community," says Sheean, "on the well-known Nazi principle, happily not yet admitted in American criminal practice as a whole, of collective responsibility."

The incident which started the case, almost forgotten in the tremendous issues involved in the whole question of the unjust treatment of Negroes caught in the network of the law, in itself illustrates the growing tension in race relations in the South since the end of the war.

It started with an argument over a radio repair bill between a Negro customer, Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, and a white repairman, Will Fleming. Mrs. Stephenson claimed she had been cheated, and Fleming, furious that a Negro should have the nerve to do this, struck and kicked her.

Mrs. Stephenson's 19-year-old son, James, just returned from overseas in the Navy, came to his mother's defense, striking the repairman, who fell and broke a plate glass window.

A crowd, which gathered quickly, jumped on the young veteran and his mother and beat them up. One man stamped on Mrs. Stephenson's face after she was knocked down. The police arrived on the scene and arrested, not the men who did the kicking, nor the repairman, but the Negro mother and son.

A mob gathered and stormed the jail, threatening a lynching, but fortunately the two Negroes had been released on bond and had fled to safety. Angered, the mob turned toward the Negro community.

KNOWING that they could not expect protection from the police, the Negroes retired to their homes, got out their hunting guns, turned out their lights and prepared to repel the mob. White hoodlums drove through the Negro community firing into Negro homes.

The local police phoned the Governor for reinforcements and 100 highway patrolmen and 400 state guard troops arrived, threw a cordon around the Negro business section known as Mink Slide and arrested the Negroes trapped in the area.

These Negroes, many of them veterans, were disarmed, lined up, and kicked, cursed and beaten. Two of them, William Gordon and James Johnson, were killed. Altogether some 100 Negroes were arrested and held without being permitted to make bond, while a board "investigated."

This in brief is the background of violence and terror which stands behind the unfair trial of the 25 Negroes now in its closing stage at Lawrenceburg.

These frightened Negroes, arrested during the reign of terror last February in Columbia, Tenn., are being searched and registered by state highway patrolmen. Two Negroes were later killed in jail by officers of the law who claimed they were "trying to escape."

Here one of the Negroes, wounded during the attack on the Negro section of town, lies in the street while a patrolman searches him.

Congress of Labor Wages

SAME FIGHT IN CANADA

By NORMAN S. DOWD

WITH 50,000 members of affiliated CIO unions on strike, the Canadian Congress of Labor at its Toronto convention last week condemned the efforts of government to hold wage increases down to 10c an hour and called for maintenance of price control.

The convention also went on record against the recent grant of authority to the Labor Minister to take a government supervised vote prior to a strike at the request of the employer or the union.

CCL Sec.-Treas. Pat Conroy predicted a depression within the next two years unless an equitable relationship between wage, prices and profits was obtained.

A resolution reaffirming endorsement of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation as labor's political arm was adopted following an eight-hour debate. C. S. Jackson of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and H. J. Pritchett of the CIO Woodworkers, moved to redraft the resolution to call for independent non-partisan political action.

Resolution supporters pointed out that the Congress had recommended at its 1943 convention that its affiliated and chartered unions affiliate with CCF which had adopted the political action program approved by the Congress in 1944.

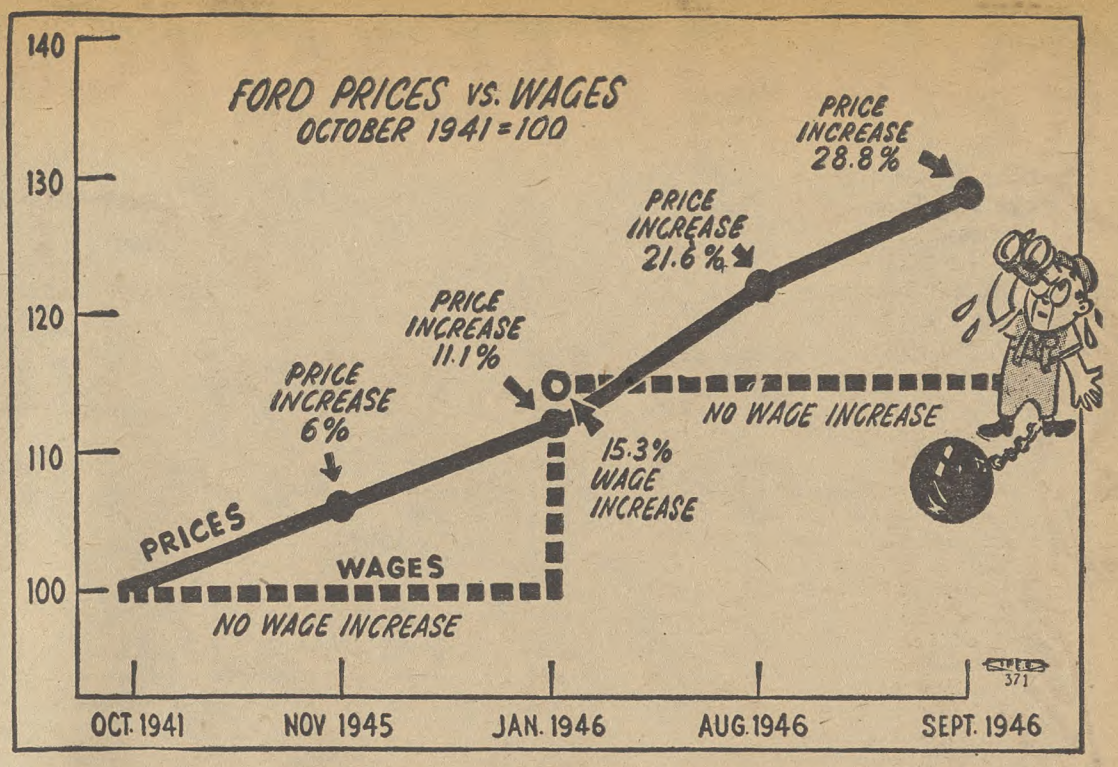
This program called for full employment, social security, better housing, national food and fuel policies and a shorter work week.

Conroy declared that the real issue was whether CCL would remain in the hands of its membership or be dominated by the Labor Progressive Party. The amendment was defeated and the resolution was adopted by a four to one majority.

Other resolutions called for a national labor code, the 40-hour week with the same take-home pay, two weeks' vacation, representation of labor on government bodies, cooperation with the veterans national low-cost housing program and lifting of restrictions on Jewish immigration to Palestine.

The CCL constitution was amended to bar discrimination on the grounds of race, color, creed or language.

President A. R. Mosher was re-elected president, defeating Jackson by 454 to 198, and Sec.-Treas. Conroy was renamed over Pritchett by 492 to 179. George Burt of the Auto Workers and C. H. Millard of the Steelworkers were re-elected executive board members.



Ford Local 600 of the CIO Auto Workers printed this cartoon in its paper after Henry Ford II, Ford Co. president, said workers were stirred into making wage demands by union leaders. The local's paper, Ford Facts, says, "Mr. Ford forgot quite easily that the wage demands came as a result of the reduction of earnings and gouging prices forced ever upward by his colleagues."

BLAST SHIP BUILDING CUT

THE 12th convention of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers at Saratoga Spring, N. Y., last week declared that shipbuilding "must be regarded as a quasi-public industry and its operations made the object of long-range planning by government, management and labor."

The delegates protested President Truman's "false economy" program for a 50 per cent cut in the American merchant marine and called for expansion of the commercial fleet.

Pres. John Green was returned to office for his 12th term, Vice-Pres. John J. Grogan for his fourth term and Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood for his second full term. A 10-man executive board with three new faces on it was elected.

IUMSW demanded a 35-hour week, and in a wage policy statement urged a general increase to compensate for reduced take-home pay suffered by the workers in the industry, worst hit by cutbacks after the war.

The statement also proposed that wage reviews be held more frequently than once a year and urged the introduction of wage escape clauses in all agreements "to prevent workers from being stuck with greatly devalued dollars."

Reduction of the number of ratings from eight and 10 to the present three on an industry-wide basis was also urged.

Delegates recommended that the union's national officers and general executive board study the operations of health, welfare and pension funds of other industries and formulate a policy for establishing an employer-financed, union-administered fund in the shipbuilding industry.

A foreign policy resolution called for adherence to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms and urged the U. S. to oppose "spheres of influence and all vicious schemes of imperialist zones and security belts which are only cesspools of intrigues and hotbeds for germs of new wars." It indorsed the Baruch plan for international control of all atomic energy materials and urged that such control "be unfettered and unobstructed by the veto power of any nation."

LABOR FIGHTS FOR ITS LIFE, KILGORE TELLS WEST VIRGINIA

SEN. KILGORE (D., W. Va.) warned the West Virginia CIO Council at its ninth annual convention last week-end at Charleston, W. Va., that organized labor cannot survive under a Congress dominated by big business interests.

"Months ago the big business pressure groups mobilized their forces and launched a vile campaign against every progressive piece of legislation with the purpose of beating down organized labor, and of wiping out every liberal gain of the past 13 years," declared Sen. Kilgore, who is the new chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee.

"We had a 'boom and bust' after World War I because people failed to study the true issues and maintain a constant interest in governmental affairs. We cannot afford another 'boom or bust' that would concentrate our national wealth in the hands of a few people.

"There will be a recurrence of this tragic period," Kilgore admonished, "if you or your fellow workers adopt the attitude of 'let George do the job' in connection with political activity."

Adolph Germer, assistant secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions and CIO international representative, spoke on the history of the labor movement in the State and nation, and outlined the CIO program.

WASHINGTON BACKS LIBERALS

By FAIR TAYLOR

A CONCRETE program to strengthen the Washington State CIO on the organizational, economic and political fronts was adopted at its eighth annual convention held in Seattle last week-end.

The organizational plan adopted calls for the creation of a Council Organizational Committee comprised of the Council and Regional officers and International representatives to co-ordinate organizing throughout the State.

The program calls for development of auxiliaries and youth groups in each local area, and cooperation with all other labor and progressive groups for economic gains and political achievement.

In addition to urging more activity by Political Action Committees in local unions and endorsement of Natl. CIO for its legislative program and political leadership, the convention supported Sen. Mitchell, Reps. Coffee, Savage, DeLacy and Jackson for reelection.

The convention unanimously approved "a long-run program . . . to be in full support of the formation of a new political party comprising all sections of the labor movement, the AFL, the CIO, Railway Brotherhoods, independent unions, working farmers, professional workers, consumers, members of minority, racial and religious groups and all people advocating a progressive, liberal program."

Transport Workers Find

FDR IDEALS BEST ANTIDOTE TO WAR

By DAVID A. GORDON

DELEGATES to the fifth biennial convention of the CIO Transport Workers concluded a harmonious four-day meeting in N. Y. City last week-end by unanimously reelecting the union's officers and by calling for a return to the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt to aid world peace.

Officers include Michael J. Quill, president; Douglas L. MacMahon, secretary-treasurer, and John Santo, national director of organization. Austin Hogan, president of Local 100, N. Y. City, was elected to a new post, executive vice-president.

The delegates came from 15 states where transit, airline and utility workers are organized in the TWU. They spoke in the drawl of the South, the twang of the Mid-West and the rapid-fire delivery of N. Y., but all were united in one aim: to build the Transport Workers Union and to achieve new victories for the membership.

The resolution on foreign policy warned that since Roosevelt's death his program has been "turned and twisted until it now faces in the opposite direction—towards the aggressive, destructive imperialist war aims of Hoover, Dewey, Vandenberg, Taft, Byrnes and other schemers against the welfare of the common people."

It pointed out that Roosevelt, "aided by such men as Wallace, Hull, Pepper, Davies and other outstanding Americans of all classes, and repeatedly backed by the American voters, created the policy of the good neighbor, of unity of the Big Three and of world cooperation which resulted in victory in the war against the fascist axis and laid the foundation for lasting peace."

Another resolution demanded that the President and the Congress take steps to set ceilings on all foodstuffs and other necessities of life "and enforce them with all the might of the U. S., the same as we enforce the law against other racketeers, hold-up men, robbers, pickpockets and public enemies."

A resolution on labor unity urged that the CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods exert their full strength against anti-labor forces by taking united actions. Locals were instructed to establish veterans councils and to initiate vigorous attentention to the special needs and problems of the ex-GIs.

OREGON SAYS, SUPPORT PAC

Formation of a third party on a national basis immediately after the 1946 elections was urged by the Oregon CIO Council convention here.

"This period has shown how labor and the people are being betrayed and sold out by the Republicans and Democrats," said the resolution. "Only a party of a new type, a major national party of workers, farmers, veterans, women, Negroes and other liberal sections of the population with labor playing a major and leading role can serve and protect the interests of labor and the people."

Until the complete emergence of a third party, "we will promote effective political action and elect candidates through CIO-PAC," it said.

ATTENTION VETERANS!

HOW NEW LAW SLASHES ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PAY

From Steel Labor

Q. What is this new $175 a month income limit for veterans taking on the job training under the GI Bill of Rights?

A. Under the law passed during the closing hours of the 79th Congress a former serviceman will not receive subsistence allowances if, added to wages from his employer, they will bring his income to above $175 a month. The ceiling is $200 a month for veterans with dependents.

Q. Suppose the company is paying me $150 a month while teaching me a trade. Does this mean that the Veterans Administration will allow me only $25 a month?

A. That's right. If you are married or have other dependents, you'd get an additional $25, bringing your combined income to $200 a month.

Q. What happens if I get a raise which lifts my wages up to $175 a month?

A. Then the VA cuts off your subsistence allowances.

Q. A friend of mine has been taking an on the job training course for several months. His pay is $1 an hour. The VA is sending him $65 a month in subsistence allowances. What happens to him?

A. The checks will be stopped, and he'll be asked to make refunds to the VA.

Q. How much will he have to pay back?

A. Let's see: $1 an hour, 40 hours a week makes about $175 a month. That means he is entitled to no subsistence allowances, and if he has received any since the law went into effect in September, he'll be asked to kick it back.

Q. He has a buddy taking the same training. He's married, and is now receiving $90 a month from the VA. What happens to him?

A. He qualifies for $200 a month. His employer now pays $175, so his subsistence allowances will be reduced to $25 a month.

Q. Will he have to refund the difference, too?

A. The VA will try to get back everything it paid over that amount since the President signed the bill.

Q. How about the ex-GI whose total income is now below $175, does the new law raise his subsistence allowances?

A. Oh, no. There is no floor; only a ceiling.

Q. What else do the amendments provide for?

A. They set up a series of standards to which on the job apprenticeship programs must conform. The purpose of this part of the act is to eliminate phony courses and wage subsidies. Some of the new requirements are: There must be a reasonable certainty that the job will be available at the end of the training period; the job really requires training and is not inherited simply by length of service or turnover; the wages are not less than customary for each successive period of training; the job requires at least three months and not more than two years training (except apprenticeship, which may go the full period); the length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required; and provision is made for related instruction. The employer must have the facilities to carry on a training program, must keep records, give credit for military service experience and provide copies of the training program to the VA and the veteran.

Q. Any other changes?

A. Yes. On the job training, excepting regular apprenticeable trades, such as machinist, electrician, pattern maker, etc., is limited to two years. That is, subsistence allowance will not be paid for a longer period of time for such training. Apprenticeship may be taken for the full four years.

Q. Suppose I still want to take advantage of on the job training under the GI Bill of Rights. How do I go about getting it?

A. First, you must persuade your employer to set up a program such as you desire, or find another employer who already has or is willing to start one. Naturally, the course is subject to the conditions of the new law.

Q. All right, my company is willing to train me as a tool and die maker. What next?

A. The company plans a training schedule for the trade. It sends a full description of the program to the appropriate state agency—it varies from state to state, in some cases it is the Dept. of Labor, public instruction, veterans' affairs, etc., and requests approval.

Q. What do I do?

A. Go to the local office of the Veterans Administration and ask for a certificate of eligibility. For this you will need a photostat of the obverse side of your discharge, the side showing your military record.

Q. What does my military record have to do with it?

A. Only to prove that you have the right kind of a discharge (a dishonorable discharge disqualifies an ex-GI); and to establish the maximum length of time you can take training. You are entitled to subsistence allowances for one year plus your length of service, provided you put at least 90 days in uniform. Maximum training is 4 years.

Q. How much do I get in these subsistence allowances?

A. That's a complicated question. First you are entitled to a maximum of $65 a month if you have no dependent and $90 a month if you have dependents. You receive, however, only the difference between the standard learning rate and the going journeyman or experienced worker rate on the job for which you are training.

Q. Then may I not get the full $65 or $90 a month?

A. That's right, depending on the spread between the learning and skilled rates. For example, suppose the starting rate is 60 cents an hour, and the finishing rate $1 an hour. Now $65 a month makes about 35 cents an hour on a 40-hour week. If you are single you would be entitled to this full amount. That is, you'd get 60 cents an hour from the company and 35 cents an hour from the VA.

Q. But I'm married.

A. All right, you'd be entitled to a maximum of $90 a month, or 55 cents an hour. But you won't get it all. Remember you cannot receive in combined income from the company and VA an amount greater than the skilled rate on the job. In your case this is $1 an hour. If you received 55 cents in subsistence allowances, this would bring you to a total of $1.15 an hour (60 and 55 equal $1.15). But you are limited to $1. So you will receive only 40 cents an hour from the VA.

Q. Suppose the program calls for a 5-cent-an-hour raise each 6 months. Does this have any effect on my subsistence allowance?

A. Yes. The total from the company and VA must not exceed the skilled rate. So when you reach that point, as the company increases your wages the VA will cut subsistence allowances to the same extent.

Q. In other words, subsistence allowances may disappear altogether?

A. Right.

Q. Any other limitation?

A. Yes, the combined income may not exceed $175 a month in the case of veterans without dependents, and $200 for veterans with dependents. I've already explained what that means.

Q. What happens if my on the job training program turns out to be a "phoney?"

A. If you are not actually being taught a skilled trade, but are doing nothing more than production work instead, the Veterans Administration will first try to get the program set right, and, failing that, will discontinue paying subsistence allowances to you.

Q. What can I do then?

A. If you stay with your present employer you are out as far as the GI Bill is concerned. My suggestion is that you look for another on the job training program with a legitimate employer. Of course, I would take the matter up first with the local union, and have it attempt to persuade the company to correct the flaws in its program.

Q. Does the Veterans Administration punish the company in any way for having set up a bad program?

A. No. The only penalty the VA can apply is to cut off subsistence allowances to the ex-GI.

Q. That's a funny way of doing business. The employer alone is to blame. Why hurt me, and not him?

A. Only the Congress can answer that one. They wrote the bill. The VA has to administer the law as it stands on the statute books.

Q. Is there anything I can do about it?

A. Yes. Buttonhole your Congressmen and ask them to vote for amending the law to eliminate wage ceilings and the other defects.

LEGION FIGHTS ON-JOB PAY CEILING, FEUDS WITH BRADLEY

THE American Legion at its convention in San Francisco this week called for a special session of Congress to eliminate the $200 ceiling on incomes of veterans taking on-the-job training.

The action was taken to support the Legion's commander John Steele in his clash with Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator.

Bradley declared that the veteran "is first a citizen of the U. S.; he is, thereafter a veteran." The general stressed the danger of jeopardizing the rights of all veterans "if we dare countenance the abuse of any portion" of the GI Bill, under which on-the-job training is offered. He assumed responsibility for the salary limitation.

He declared that Steel has obstructed the VA's efforts during the past year.

Replying to Bradley, Steele accused the general of breaking faith "with the returning veterans and others when he admits imposing a ceiling on the on-the-job training program and limitations in training . . . the Legion feels that we must consider the veteran in his adjustment to citizenship first, then think of him as a citizen."

While the CIO through its veterans committee has opposed the ceiling on on-the-job training wages, it came to the defense of General Bradley when Steele criticized him about a year ago.

This criticism came a short time after Bradley reluctantly accepted the post of Veterans Administrator, succeeding Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hines, who was friendly with the Legion and generally met its requests. On the other hand, Bradley made the VA operate like a government agency, appointing military officers or administrators outside of the Legion's ranks.

Chairman Charles G. Bolte of the American Veterans Committee, this week stepped into the dispute by issuing an open letter to Bradley which stated that "you effectively called the hand of the Legion hierarchy which is attempting to dictate the nation's veterans' affairs policy in the interest of a clique of World War I king-makers."

As the CIO News went to press Col. Paul H. Griffith, generally credited with being the author of Selective Service's superseniority, was regarded as certain of election as legion commander. The CIO and the Shipbuilding Workers fought the regulation through the courts until the Supreme Court threw it out.

The Legion asked Congress to pay enlisted personnel in cash instead of bonds for terminal leave compensation, urged a ban on exports of critical material for housing and a set-aside of all critical materials specifically for veterans, and endorsed "the positive foreign policy" of the U. S. "as expressed by Secretary Byrnes, Sens. Vandenberg and Connally."

Steel Union Wins

$45 MILLION FOR WORKERS

AN agreement between the CIO Steelworkers and the U. S. Steel Corp. to establish standard hourly wage scales and eliminate any intra-plant rate inequities is estimated to put from 40 to 45 million dollars in the pockets of the corporation's employes.

Almost a quarter million employes in the five U. S. Steel subsidiaries—Carnegie-Illinois, Natl. Tube, American Steel & Wire, Columbia Steel and Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad are affected by the agreement which reduces the multitudinous jobs to 30 general classifications.

Negotiations are now under way with the American Bridge, Virginia Bridge and the Universal Atlas Cement, and for U. S. Steel subsidiary office workers.

The agreement is based on the first study in the history of the industry of the intricate rate structures. In addition to reducing the general classification, the agreement also describes each job in the plant and establishes the proper hourly wage for every job in every basic steel plant.

The pact sets three five-eighth cents an hour per employe for each hour worked since Jan. 4, 1944, and thus provides a huge fund for paying retroactive pay on under-the-line rates. The three and five-eights cents applied to about 54.2% of the jobs in each of the corporations raises the average hourly rate about 6.7 cents.

Pay for hourly rated jobs will increase from ½ to 30c an hour, but these increases apply only to rates that are now below the computed normal rate for the job.

Workers are expected to be paid about Jan. 1, 1947, the difference between the present hourly rate and the new standard rate for every hour worked since Jan. 4, 1944.

The agreement grows out of the directive used Nov. 25, 1944, by the Natl. War Labor Board ordering the union and the steel companies to negotiate elimination of inequities. Incentive rates will also be affected by the agreement.

Roma Ketch, Miss Copy Girl of 1945, and now a featured screen player, cools her feet on a Los Angeles curb after marching on the picket line at the Los Angeles Herald-Express, where the CIO Newspaper Guild strike is entering its fifth week. The Hearst management is prolonging the strike by refusing to yield to the wage demands for a $50 a week minimum in many classifications and a $100 a week minimum for key personnel. The Guild subsequently scaled down its original demands by one-third, but the management failed to increase its offer of a 10% raise, except in three classifications.

New Record:

CIO SCORES 24 WINS IN SOUTH IN A WEEK

TWENTY-FOUR victories in NLRB elections were reported last week by state directors of the CIO Organizing Committee.

"These victories brought to 150 the total won by the organizing committee since our membership campaign in the South started," Director Van A. Bittner said.

"Last week was the best we have had—from the standpoint of elections won. The campaign is picking up speed. We are now seeing the results—in terms of elections won—of organizing work done during mid-summer.

"We hired a large number of inexperienced organizers when our membership drive began. They had to be trained and this took up much of our time during the early phases of the campaign. We now have an experienced staff in the field and all of our work is now being devoted to signing up new members."

The committee now has 236 petitions for certification pending with the National Labor Relations Board, Bittner said.

Paul Harding, publicity director for the CIO in Georgia for the past two years, is now assistant director of public relations for the committee, it was announced today by Allan L. Swim, director. Replacing Harding on the Georgia staff is Tom Nowell, who came to the CIO from The Atlanta Constitution.

LONGSHOREMEN UNCOVER PLOT TO STARVE HAWAII

THE Matson Steamship Co. is evidently trying to play both ends against the middle in the current maritime strike situation, and is running into opposition from the CIO Longshoremen.

ILWU Pres. Harry Bridges wired Interior Sec. J. A. Krug that the Matson line had asked San Francisco longshoremen to unload food cargoes already loaded for shipment to the Hawaiian Islands.

"This is a deliberate attempt to create a food shortage in order to turn public sentiment against the ILWU sugar strike," Bridges said.

Bridges said Matson's claim that shipping the badly needed food to the islands would not pay because of the general longshoremen's strike had been answered by the union statement that they would load and unload essential foodstuffs.

ILWU spokesmen here pointed out that Matson's motive is a double one, since it deals with the ILWU on the waterfront and also in the Hawaiian sugar fields, being one of the Hawaiian Big Five in the sugar growing industry.

EVEN RED CROSS SHOULD TRY IT

J. W. Hooper, chairman of the Brooklyn Chapter of the Red Cross, this week declared that the American Red Cross is in effect an agency of the U. S. Government and therefore should not be subject to normal collective bargaining processes. The Red Cross' position was stated in reply to a letter from the CIO Office and Professional Workers.

The UOPWA specifically challenged Hooper's statement in several particulars pointing out that while the Red Cross is chartered by Congress, it is not a Government agency, is privately managed and controlled just as are our many other social service organizations. The union also pointed out that "even agencies of the Federal Government engage in collective bargaining with unions of their employes, while the Red Cross has refused any form of meeting with representatives of their employes."

STREET CAR MEN WIN 16c HIKE

An agreement providing for wage increases of 16c an hour for the 3,600 employes of the Third Avenue Railway System and its subsidiaries, N. Y. City, was reached this week between the company and the CIO Transport Workers.

The increases bring the top rate for drivers to $1.20 an hour, already established by the Transport Workers on other private transit lines in N.Y. City.

With the latest increase, the Union has won raises for Third Avenue employes of 25 cents an hour since V-J Day.

STATES FREE TO SAY WHO GETS WORK

EVIDENCE that labor concern over turning the U. S. Employment Service back to state control was well grounded appeared this week in release by Labor Secretary Schwellenbach of regulations and policies under which state administration will be carried on.

Local USES administration goes to the states on Nov. 16 under provisions of a rider attached to the Labor Dept. appropriation bill in the closing days of the 79th Congress. The federal government will finance their operation, however.

Since the 79th Congress failed to pass full employment practices legislation, handing over USES to the states will mean a backward step in localities where state officials can get away with discriminatory practices. The only power which the Labor Dept. has to prevent discrimination is that of withholding funds from states failing to stick to the regulations—a step regarded unlikely except under unusual circumstances.

The policy statement on minority groups clearly calls for "equitable employment opportunities for all applicants on the basis of their skills, abilities and job qualifications" and seeing that "hiring specifications are based exclusively on job performance factors." Power to enforce the policy, however, is lacking.

The regulations, while providing for veteran preference in job referrals, do not contain effective safeguards for either veteran or non-veteran from referral to jobs paying a lower wage than that to which their training entitles them.

In a period of mass unemployment, state employment offices under reactionary administrations can work jointly with state unemployment compensation boards to force workers to take low-pay jobs under threat of being thrown off the UC rolls. The decision rests with the UC board, however, which is governed by no federal law or code.

The provision that suitable employment should be defined in legislation as a guide to state boards was killed in Congress last spring.

EVER HEAR OF LINCOLN?

"HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—An unusual overtime feature providing double time for all work performed on February 12, the birthday of John L. Lewis, is contained in an agreement signed with the Reich Huntington Iron Works . . ."—from the United Construction Workers News, District 50, United Mine Workers.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Maryland reports: Martin Swartz Co., Salisbury, Md., UAW-CIO 118, Independent 27. CIO has been the bargaining agent here for four years.

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Reg. Dir., Cleveland, announces: Ohio Vault Co., Cleveland, voted two to one in favor of CIO as their bargaining agent; Lakewood Transit Co., Cleveland, voted unanimously for CIO as their bargaining agent. Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat was in charge of both organizational drives.

CIO Field Rep. Gilbert Lewis, Wilmington, Delaware, reports: International Harvester Co., Truck Div., Wilmington, UAW-CIO 14, against 0.

Burt J. Mason, Acting Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Dur-O-Lite Pencil Co., Melrose Park, Ill., CIO Rubber Workers 43, AFL 4.

Pub. Dir. Harvey O'Connor, Oil Workers Intl. Union, CIO, advises: Byerlyte Corp., Heath, Ohio, CIO 20, against 2. Intl. Rep. J. B. Larimore organized this group.

CIO Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, advises: Ohio Ice Co., Zanesville, Ohio, CIO Retail & Wholesale Employes 9, AFL 2, neither 0. Rep. A. L. Carson was in charge.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Los Angeles, reports: Tropical Sun Co., CIO Furniture Workers 28, AFL 13; Pacific Marilite Co., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 28, no union 1. Asst. Dir. Org. IWA-CIO Claude Ballard, reports: Engler Huson Co., Grants Pass, Oregon, IWA-CIO 18, AFL 4.

Frank J. Bender, Reg. Dir. Maryland, reports another victory: Farm Journal, Washington, D. C., CIO American Newspaper Guild 25, against 2. Another ANG-CIO election reported by Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, as follows; Circulation Dept., Columbus Citizen, Columbus, Ohio, ANG-CIO 44, against 24. Intl. Rep. Bill Blatz was in charge assisted by President of ANG local 13, Leon Roeltger.

CIO Organizing Committee reports following election victories: Troy Veneer & Crate Co., Troy, Ala., IWA-CIO 82, no union 4; Union Fork & Hoe Co., Jackson, Miss., IWA-CIO 60, no union 14; Peck Iron & Metal Co., Portsmouth, Va., CIO 12, against 8; Burley-Bright Tobacco Co., Smithfield, N. C., CIO 263, no union 21; Esmond-Virginia Co., Waynesboro, Va., CIO Textile Workers 119, against 103.

Royal Silver Mfg. Co., Norfolk, Va., UAW-CIO 48, against 42; Victory Towing Co., New Orleans, La., NMU-CIO 9, against 7; Salant & Salant Co., Lexington, Tenn., CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 108, AFL 89; Frost Lumber Industries of Tex., Waskom, Tex., IWA-CIO 222, against 34; Vanette Hosiery Mill, Dallas, Tex., CIO Textile Workers 120, against 37.

Paul R. Christopher, State Director, Tenn., reports: Miller Bros. Lumber Co., Knoxville, Tenn., IWA-CIO 85, against 8. This is the first election any union has ever won in any Knoxville lumber mill and opens the way for organization of many more workers in this industry in Knoxville.

CIO Rep. T. D. duCuennois, Richmond, Va., advises: Leas-McVitty Extract Co., Buena Vista, Va., CIO 41, no union 21.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., advises: Star Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO Furniture Workers 13, no union 4.

Walter Harris, State Director, Arkansas, reports: Sklar Oil Co., El-Dorado, Ark., CIO Oil Workers 10, against 0; Querbes Oil Co., El-Dorado, Ark., CIO Oil Workers 7, against 0; Arkansas Oak Flooring Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., IWA-CIO 90, against 59; Farm Bureau Lumber Corp., Pine Bluff, Ark., IWA-CIO 102, against 1; Radiant Glass Co., Ft. Smith, Ark., CIO Glass, Ceramic & Silicon Sand Workers 27, against 17; Jones Lumber Co., Benton, Ark., IWA-CIO 19, against 3.

UTAH, COLORADO CIO TOLD OF PAC'S IMPORTANCE

THE records of Sen. Murdock and Reps. Robinson and Granger were praised by John Brophy, CIO IUC director, at the 10th annual convention of the Utah CIO Council at Salt Lake City last week.

He said that their performance in Congress shows that PAC pays dividends for labor, the state and the nation. The three men are running again for re-election with PAC backing.

Council Pres. Clarence Palmer announced that an enabling act on housing and a public employe over-all retirement fund will be sought at the next session of the Legislature.

Brophy, who also spoke at the convention of the Colorado CIO Council at Leadville, again stressed the importance of political action.

He told of the dismal failure of the 79th Congress on PEPC, the Wagner-Ellender Taft housing and the 65c minimum wage bills and improvements in the Social Security Act, and warned that an even worse performance could be expected at the next session unless its complexion is changed.

TEXTILE CONVERTING PLANTS STRUCK

Local 65, CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, was closing plants in the N. Y. City textile converting industry one by one as the CIO News went to press to force arbitration of its demands for a closed shop covering all salesmen and office help in 120 concerns belonging to the Asso. of Uptown Converters. Mayor O'Dwyer had recommended arbitration.

The union is also seeking a $48 weekly minimum and a $16 weekly increase, of which $10 would be retroactive to June 1.

PACIFIC OPERATORS HOLD OUT AGAIN

The adamant refusal of the Pacific American Shipowners Assoc. to bargain on union security and the repudiation by the Maritime Commission of peace formula resulted in a breakdown of the negotiations for licensed ship personnel at Washington this week. The CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assoc. and the AFL Master Mates and Pilots represent these workers.

The Waterfront Employers Assn. of the Pacific Coast also broke off negotiations with the CIO Longshoremen, who were insisting that a safety code be included in contracts to cut the toll of accidents, the highest in U. S. industry.

These negotiations were broken off the day after PASA Counsel Marion Plant stepped from the Labor Dept. conference room to tell the press that "the union security issue could be cleared up the shipowners way if the government would step out."

The Maritime Commission had agreed early this week that it would agree to maintenance of membership and preferential hiring on its ships on the West Coast after the East Coast operators had agreed to these provisions. The East Coast operators were willing to go along on this.

After PASA told the commission that it would turn back government ships, the Maritime Commission reneged on its agreement, MEBA officials reported.

Until the negotiations were suspended MEBA cut its wage demands three times from a 35% to 17% increase. The shipowners were offering 12 %

The union was willing to call off the strike if an agreement were reached on union security, wages and overtime. In that event, negotiations would continue on other issues.

Meanwhile, approximately a half million members of the CIO and AFL sea unions were idle and the nation's shipping was at standstill, because of the attitude of the PASA which succeeded only a few weeks in delaying the strike of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union.

After the adamant stand taken by the West Coast shippers, operators did not even bother to negotiate with the MEBA and MMP Oct. 3 and the morning of Oct. 4, although the Labor Dept. had summoned the union committees with the idea of holding further talks with the operators.

"Unity will win" is the motto of these members of the CIO Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn. on picket duty in N. Y. City. The union went on strike Oct. 1 after efforts to reach an agreement with shipowners failed in Washington.

TIME OFF TO VOTE

EMPLOYERS in 24 states are required by law to grant workers time off for voting, Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, reminded voters this week, as he issued a call for a "record expression of democracy at the polls on Nov. 5."

States which make legal provision for time off in which to vote are:

Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and West Virginia.

Nevada is the only state in which election day has been declared a full legal holiday. Texas, on the other hand, is the only one in the above list which does not specify the length of time to be taken off, although failure on the part of employers to permit time off is punishable by a fine of not more than $500.

Two to four hours are specified by the laws of the other 22 states. In each instance failure by employers to allow sufficient time for voting with pay is considered a misdemeanor, punishable in most cases by a fine of from $5 to $1,000.

Kroll urged registered voters in the 24 states which do not have laws providing time off for voting not to let the absence of such provisions constitute an excuse for staying away from the polls.

"No excuse except illness should be sufficient to prevent us from staying away from the polls," the PAC head said. "The outcome of these elections will determine the course of our lives for the next two years and perhaps for the next generation or more. What can conceivably be more urgent?"

CARE REDUCES PRICE OF FOOD PACKAGES

As a means of speeding delivery of food packages to the undernourished people of Europe, a one-third reduction in the cost of former Army 10-in-1 rations has been announced by Lt. Gen. William N. Haskell, executive director of CARE, Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.

Effective Oct. 1, the price will drop from $15 to $10 for the purchase of a food parcel containing 40,000 calories, or enough food to supplement for two weeks the present rations of a European family of four.

CARE, located at 50 Broad St., N. Y. 4, N. Y., takes orders from anyone in America for food packages to be delivered to friends, relatives or others in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Finland, Greece, Italy Norway, Poland, the Netherlands, and the American, British and French occupied zones of Germany, plus all of Berlin.

SCHWELLENBACH LAUDED

Enthusiastic commendation of the action of Labor Secretary Schwellenbach in eliminating Jim Crow in the Washington, D. C. U. S. Employment Office was expressed this week by Pres. Abram Flaxer of the CIO Public Workers. Flaxer said:

"Abolition of segregated interviewing and referral procedure and segregated files in the local USES office comes as the climax to a five-year campaign waged by the United Public Workers and its predecessor, the CIO Federal Workers.

"Our union hopes that this courageous action by the Secretary of Labor will serve as a pattern for the elimination of segregation and discrimination throughout the entire USES when it is returned to state control at the end of this year."

TO CARRY ON FOR FDR

(Continued from Page 3)

cartels established a basis for fascist triumph." Eradication of "the social and economic basis of Japanese militarism and imperialism," and a strict quarantine of Spain and Argentina.

(3) The Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter. "The substance and reality of freedom must be brought to all independent, colonial peoples everywhere . . . Imperialism, political, military or economic, by any nation anywhere, denies our American faith."

(4) Support for a free, united and independent China. "We call upon all foreign governments, as well as our own, to cease intervention in Chinese affairs and for an end to military aid to any faction." Economic aid to China only after establishment of "a democratic coalition of all elements in Chinese political life."

(5) American aid to Europe's Jews "to find in Palestine a new life." A United Nations mandate must replace the present British sovereignty.

(6) Continuation of international relief, after the end of UNRRA, through "an international agency, generously aided by ourselves" and without "political prejudices" being allowed "to dilute our humanity."

(7) Renunciation of militarism. America's $13 billion military budget was criticized. "We urge that America lead the world in the joint, simultaneous reduction of armaments, and that it do it now." American attempts to secure military bases around the world must be scrapped. "Such a unilateral network of bases arouses the inevitable distrust of our words of peace."

"We oppose all plans to invigorate the military establishments of our Latin American neighbors. We reject the evolving pattern of close military alliance with Great Britain.

"We renounce militarism, our own or any other . . . We call upon the United Nations to take prompt action looking toward universal disarmament."

(8) Atomic energy. "We reject the use of atomic energy for war anywhere at any time. We believe that America should cease at once the manufacture of the bomb and should destroy at once its present stock-piles of the bomb, securing simultaneously agreement by all other nations to outlaw atomic weapons."

Criticism of the Baruch Plan. "It requires that other nations accept binding agreements not to conduct research into the military uses of atomic energy and to disclose their uranium and thorium resources, while the U. S. retains its technical knowledge and engineering freedom until the international system is working to our satisfaction.

"It is not enough to ask other nations to be good, with a promise that at some time, undefined, we may be good too. This delays all prospect of agreement. It encourages an actual atomic armaments race now."

(9) World trade. "America must assume a great initiative for world trade and its industrial advance."

IN its domestic program, the conference points out that "today, a year after war's end, we face inflation, a sharp decline in living standards, attacks on organized labor and violence openly incited against racial minorities.

"Congress has let the people down," the program declares. "It has completely failed to bring about the fulfillment of Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights. Despite the efforts of a minority of progressives, a coalition of Republicans and reactionary Democrats in the 79th Congress has let down the farmers, has let down labor, has let down the veterans, has let down the minorities.

"By wrecking price control, the 79th Congress wiped out all the wage increases of the past year, plummeted the value of real wages to below the 1943 level, sliced the value of all salaries, pensions, social security benefits, war bonds and bank deposits."

The domestic program calls for the following action:

(1) Price and Rent Control. Enactment of a workable price and rent control law. Immediate roll-back of current inflationary prices. Re-establishment of controls over all food items now exempted.

(2) Housing. Amend the Patman Emergency Housing Law to increase subsidies. Pass the Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill.

(3) Civil Rights. Pass a Federal Civil Rights bill. Abolish the poll tax. Punish lynchers. A permanent FEPC. Abolish the Wood-Rankin committee.

(4) Social Security and Health. Increased social security benefits and extended coverage. Pass the Wagner-Murray-Dingell health bill.

(5) Labor. Defeat efforts to weaken the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia acts. A 65-75c minimum wage amendment, with extension of benefits to seamen, food and retail employes.

(6) Veterans. Easier terms for loans, increased educational allotments and liberalized benefits. Minimum unemployment insurance benefits of $25 a week for entire period of unemployment. Extension of GI Bill of Rights to merchant marine. No funds under GI bill for institutions practicing discrimination.

(7) Education and Science. Federal minimum educational standards and minimum wages. Federal grants for large-scale program, entitling every child to free and equal education without any kind of discrimination. A National Science Foundation, with fellowships and research subsidies in natural and social sciences.

(8) Farmers. Retain and strengthen all progressive farm legislation for benefit of small farmers. Expand Ever-Normal Granary program to all crops and to insure high minimum farm income, control surpluses and insure food supplies. Farm programs should be based on full employment and mutuality of interest between farmers and workers.

(9) The Arts. A Federal Fine Arts Bill to enrich the people's cultural life by establishing regional areas for the government-financed development of arts.

(10) Natural Resources. Create a Missouri Valley Authority. Undertake similar projects for the Arkansas, Columbia, Colorado and St. Lawrence rivers.

(11) Small Business. Action against monopolies and international cartels "to prevent small business from being destroyed by monopolies." Government credits at low rates to small businessmen, and to make available a Dept. of Commerce program of expert research, engineering and market services.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933

Of The CIO NEWS published weekly at Washington, D. C., for 1946.

District of Columbia, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia aforesaid, personally appeared Len DeCaux, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The CIO NEWS and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication to the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Editor, Len DeCaux, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C.: Philip Murray, President; J. B. Carey, Secretary; L. S. Buckmaster, Vice-Pres.; Joseph Curran, Vice-Pres.; Albert Fitzgerald, Vice-Pres.; John Green, Vice-Pres.; Allan S. Haywood, Vice-Pres.; Emil Rieve, Vice-Pres.; Reid Robinson, Vice-Pres.; Frank Rosenblum, Vice-Pres.; R. J. Thomas, Vice-Pres.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only a list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in case where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trutsees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is 115,208. (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers only.)

(Signed) LEN De CAUX

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1946.

MARIAN De BELLE

(Seal)

(My commission expires 4-14-47)

COMPLIMENTS OF CONGRESS

(Less Lamb On Your Table)

Check Your Candidate's Record!

REMEMBER In November—VOTE

Mr. Wheeler, Meet Mr. Smith!

Sensational evidence of close and friendly relations between lame-duck Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.) and Gerald L. K. Smith, the most vocal of America's admitted fascists, came to light last week on the heels of Wheeler's defeat at the hands of a militant people's political movement spearheaded by the CIO-PAC of Montana.

In the September issue of "The Cross and the Flag," ultra-reactionary sheet, Smith tried to explain the defeat of the violent Montana isolationist, and in the process washed a bit of dirty linen.

Smith, who has made a profession of stirring up prejudice against labor, Jews, Negroes, foreign-born, the late President Roosevelt and other progressive figures, complained in his editorial comment that Wheeler tried to hide his close connections with American fascists during the primary campaign.

"This is where he made his mistake," Smith complained. "The repudiation of old friends, who may have been smeared, is bad politics . . . It is not only bad politics, but it is not first-class character behavior.

"Mr. Wheeler has visited with me frequently. He has congratulated me frequently on my activities. He has told my friends how he appreciated the work that I was doing in the U. S.

"But when faced with the accusation that he was cooperating with Gerald L. K. Smith, he made a public repudiation."

Smith lamented that Wheeler's action cooled the ardor of "valuable people" among his fascist-minded associates who might have otherwise contributed more finances and energy to the Wheeler campaign. The rabble rousing politician went on to demand a federal investigation of the people who helped defeat that "courageous statesman," Mr. Wheeler.

'CRUCIAL NEED' OF PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page 3)

peace. "Under the so-called bi-partisan foreign policy," he said, "the American people are being led away from their traditional hostility against joining blocs of nations against other nations.

"They are being asked to support billion-dollar American imperialism, to join an unholy alliance abroad which can only lead to the most disastrous war mankind has ever known."

Endorsing sentiments expressed by Henry Wallace in his Madison Square Garden speech, Kroll said: "Our foreign policy must be an American foreign policy presenting the best interests of the common man in this country and all other countries," treating the interests of all nations and peoples with equal consideration and without discrimination.

"That is the tradition of American fair play," he declared. "That is the opposite of the swaggering, bullying policy which the bi-partisan coalition of reactionaries is trying to foist upon the American people.

"We repudate imperialism in any form, including the form exemplified by the Byrnes, Vandenbergs, Tafts, Deweys and the McCormicks."

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, opened the conference with a stirring call for a progressive coalition.

"Everything that Franklin D. Roosevelt fought for and accomplished at home and abroad stands in danger of being scrapped," he warned.

"On the domestic side, I think Roosevelt would counsel us first of all to regain control of our economic destiny without delay," he said, stating that we need "not de-control but re-control" of prices and citing the failure of Congress to implement Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights.

Morgenthau warned that Republican proposals for tax reduction would accelerate the inflation spiral, jeopardizing the savings and insurance of millions and sharply reducing the value of the War Bonds bought by 90 million Americans.

Taxes can be reduced, he said, by cutting the $13 billion budget for war expenditures, out of a total budget of $41 billion.

"To have lower taxes, we must stop pouring billions of peacetime dollars into the bottomless pit of war preparations," Morgenthau declared. "We have got to stop all the war talk and war thinking and war planning that is going on in Washington today in high places."

Insisting that the atom bomb be outlawed, he predicted that once this was done "our major difficulties with Russia will rapidly disappear." Up to now, he said, no real progress has been made in this direction while atom bomb manufacture continues, "and our diplomats are not helping

(Continued on Page 14)

Groucho Marx plays solitaire in a harem with Ruth Jones while Harpo and Chico seek other diversions. This latest zany Marx Brothers' picture, "Night in Casablance," will keep their fans happy.

Claude Rains, as Caesar, begins his instruction on "What Every Young Queen Should Know." Vivian Leigh, as Cleopatra, is a willing but frightened student under the Egyptian desert sky.

The "Look" (Lauren Bacall) finds one way of keeping Humphrey Bogart under control. Of course it took two gangsters and a crowbar to tie the super-sleuth in knots. Scene is from their latest chiller, "The Big Sleep."

Flicker Front

GLAMORIZED HISTORY AND MURDER

By George Weissman

IN two noteworthy ventures —Henry V and Caesar and Cleopatra—England has entered the race for the "super-colossal and spectacular" movie market. Both pictures represent the supreme achievement thus far in English attempts to produce "glamour" entertainment. They should make deep impressions on American audiences and box office receipts, despite the themes which are unusual in terms of Hollywood's penchant for murders and musicals.

The technicolor and overall direction in Henry and Ceasar are uniformly good. Their treatment of the audience with the respect due an adult-movie-goer marks them superior in many respects to the average American product.

Henry V is cleverly introduced with a presentation of the original Shakespearean play on the small stage of London's Globe Theatre in 1600. Henry (Laurence Olivier) inquires about the legality of his claim to French soil. Upon learning of its validity, he calls a council of war to plan an invasion of France.

The audience (1600 and modern) is then implored to use its imagination for the rest of the picture. The camera follows Henry and his medieval army on their conquest of France, ending in the great battle and victory at Agincourt around 1415. To make peace between the British and French courts, Henry courts and wins the hands of lovely Princess Katherine (Renee Asherson).

Claude Rains turns in a top-notch performance as the wise Caesar who undertakes to tutor a stripling of a girl in the art of being Queen. Undergoing an inner conflict as to whether he should deal with Cleo as a father or a lover. Ceasar nurtures the flower of Egypt into full bloom and then turns her over to Marc Antony.

SWITCHING back to the domestic scene, the wife and I had a long-range view of "The Big Sleep," when on a Saturday night, we managed to locate two seats in the last row of the balcony of a huge Broadway theatre.

Of course, we are still asking ourselves "what happened to Shawn Reagan?" Shawn is a mysterious guy whose name wanders in and out of the dialogue. But his body seems to be nowhere in Mexico or Southern California, the locale of this latest Bogart-Bacall thriller. Blood flows like Pilsner on the screen and from the high recesss of the Strand we managed to see at least six actors feel the cold chill of lead while one is stiffened by a dunking in the bay.

It's a rough and tumble, knock down and drag out series of scraps and murders. Sourpuss Bogart and the "Look" make passes at each other while playing hide-and-seek with the thugs. Should be very good, especially if you are within shooting distance of the screen.

"THE Killers," Mark Hellinger's latest, suffers in comparison to the number of murders in "The Big Sleep." However, the rest is well taken care of in this taut, absorbing adaptation of Ernest Hemingway's short story classic.

Two gun-handlers move in on a small town to kill a gas-station attendant. Warned of the plot on his life, the attendant (Burt Lancaster) fatalistically awaits his doom. That's where the short story ended. As an insurance company investigator unravels the death of Lancaster, the movie cleverly carries the plot further and shows through a series of flashbacks, why the attendant doesn't care.

Newcomer Lancaster is excellent in his role of a nice but definitely unbright fall-guy who gets wooed by the wrong gal, Ava Gardner. For a change, Miss Gardner portrays dramatic as well as pulchritudinous charm in the part of the siren who gives him the double cross.

Hellinger has done justice to "The Killers." With plenty of harsh, sometimes cruel action, the picture will go down in history as an example of where the producer profitably used more than the title of an original story.

Which is a lot more than can be said for Paramount's treatment of Booth Tarkington's romantic novel, "Monsieur Beaucaire." What was once the tale of dashing duelists is now the skeleton for buffooning Bob Hope's bantering. And, it should be added, he garnishes the bones with plenty of meat, particularly his irresistible brand of ham.

Hope is funny whether he's wearing an Eskimo parka, a desert burnoose, or the ruffles and panties of a court dandy. In "M. Beaucaire," Hope plays the timid barber in Louis XV's court, who is shipped off to Spain masquerading as a noble pretty-boy. Supposedly the rage of Europe's boudoirs, he makes with the women like he just came back after four years in the South Pacific. His wolf-like passion for pert, pretty Joan Caulfield imparts to her role a dexterity and elusiveness that is born of necessity.

WALKING along Broadway these days is like invading the backyard of Ben Hecht. He has two plays going full blast, two pictures on the major screens and his two hands in about six other activities. Right now he is eligible to join at least several unions.

The most noteworthy of his activities, however, is "Notorious," the new psychological thriller starring Ingrid Bergman and Cary Grant. In contrast to the "Big Sleep" and "The Killers," there's no back-alley roughstuff. Yet the picture sizzles with hair raising episodes and tense situations.

Ingrid, the patriotic daughter of a German-born traitor, is sent to Brazil by FBI agent Cary Grant to trap a Nazi spy ring. Using the feminine techniques, of which she possesses plenty, she inveigles the slick but sinister Gauleiter into matrimony. From then on the picture is the equal of any of the other traditional Hitchcock thrillers. Claude Rains supplies another bit of terrific acting to make this picture tops in all aspects.

"Notorious" has more than a melodrama's share of torrid love scenes with the Bergman-Grant combination coming within a hairbreadth of singing the censor's eyebrows. Heat the Hitchcock horror scenes with romance and you have a warm atmosphere that will probably have the fans crying for more of this team.

Hecht's other pictorial contribution is an unusual picture which completely throws off the shackles of a movie lot and mixes ballet with mayhem. Briefly, it is the tale of a half-mad dancer who has killed his wife and may kill his partner, a young girl who is in love with him and his "art."

Hecht, who wrote, directed and produced "Specter of the Rose," brings together a fresh, new cast that performs with ease and grace, whether acting or dancing.

PLAYING AROUND

HOME, SWEET, HOMICIDE—One of the better harvests of the present crop of murder pictures. A gag with every killing, as three kids of a widowed detective story writer set out to provide mother with material for a new book... and incidentally, acquire a step-father.

HOLIDAY IN MEXICO—If you can't afford a winter vacation in Mexico this year, try this latest M-G-M flicker. Ignore the story and concentrate on the excellent musical production. Stars Walter Pidgeon and Ilona Massey.

I'VE ALWAYS LOVED YOU—Backed by a few million dollars made via the cowboys-and-indian route, Republic has splurged on "Art." The results are discouraging except for the sparkling piano playing by Arthur Rubenstein.

IT SHOULDN'T HAPPEN TO A DOG—A lady and her dog involved in a series of complicated crimes, leads a disgruntled cop and a depressed reporter away from their favorite brass rail. Allyn Joslyn brings the flicker up a few notches in the crime parade.

CRACK-UP—Provides an entertaining mixture of art lectures, crime and psychiatry. An art expert in the employ of a museum, Pat O'Brien attempts to discover who is responsible for shipping some copies instead of valuable originals to the museum. Exciting, especially when Claire Trevor lends him a lovely, helping hand.

CLAUDIA AND DAVID—Muggy all the way. This warmed-over sequel to the original is as far from down-to-earth family life as a noonday soap opera—and just as boring.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

WHAT DO NURSERY SCHOOLS HAVE TO OFFER?

In one corner of the nursery, Sally and Jean are learning give and take, friendliness, and how to get along with other people—all very necessary for their future living. In the nursery school, they are also getting good health supervision and opportunities for all kinds of play, indoors and out. The skills and abilities that grow out of well planned play will give them needed confidence in themselves and security in their relatedness to others. Through healthy development they are building the foundations of sound maturity and of zestful joy in life.

WOMEN AT WORK

Standards for Employment of Women is the title of a new leaflet just issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor. The need for good working standards, what they are and how they are obtained is discussed briefly in the leaflet, and a list of other Women's Bureau pamphlets on the subject is given. The leaflet may be obtained from the Women's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

* * *

The number of women in the nation's civilian labor force has dropped by more than two million between end of the war and August, 1946. This is a percentage decrease in the number of women workers from 36 per cent in August, 1945, to 29 per cent in August, 1946, reports the Women's Bureau.

A Census Bureau report reveals that families with a woman head increased 53.4 per cent from April, 1940, to V-E Day (May, 1945). They constituted in May, 1945, 21.9 per cent of all families, compared with 15.3 per cent in April, 1940.

These children can scarcely wait for the newly arrived cow to be milked. The picture was taken on a farm near Gdansk, Poland, and is typical of other scenes over war-torn Europe. The Heifer Project of the Brethren Service Committee is calling upon Americans to contribute both money and heifers to send abroad for children who have no milk.

HEIFERS FOR RELIEF

AN opportunity to help the starving millions abroad in a quick and direct way is being offered to Americans by the Heifer Project Committee.

"Because milk is one of the best sources of protein the Heifer Project can offer hope and future security to thousands of hungry, discouraged people," states the committee in an appeal for direct donations of young cows or for funds to buy them.

Heifers for shipment are obtained directly from farmers who set aside and raise calves to contribute, and also from funds raised by individuals and organizations and used to purchase animals.

Up to last August, some 2,500 heifers had been shipped by the committee to Puerto Rico, Greece, France, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy and other countries. Thousands more are needed.

The Heifer Project Committee, sponsored by the Church of the Brethren, has in its membership representatives from the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Northern Baptists, Mennonites, Rural Life Assn., Fellowship of Reconciliation and Catholic Rural Life Assn.

Those interested in contributing to the Heifer Project should write to the committee's headquarters at New Windsor, Md.

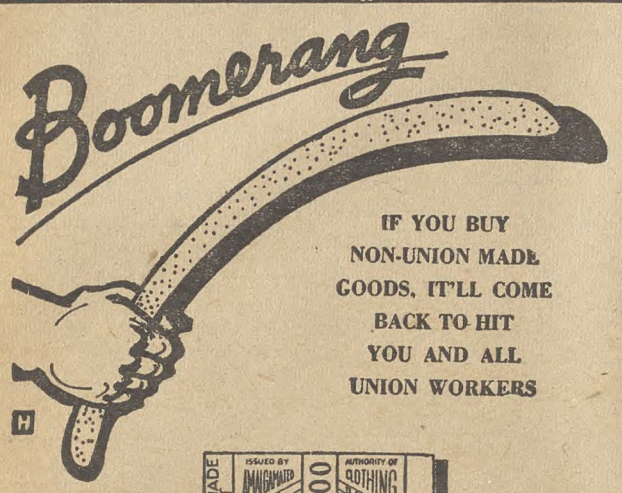
FIGHTING INFLATION WITH EVERY WEAPON?

Acting on instruction of Sec. of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, OPA has announced removal of price control from fresh and frozen salmon, oat cereals, canned corn and all domestic canned fruits and juices.

The decontrol was made necessary by Anderson's removal of these items from the short supply list which he is required to produce monthly.

The same day OPA said Anderson had also ordered retail price increases averaging 2.5c a pound on olemargarine, cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, salad dressing and shortening.

The boosts, OPA said, would add $60,000,000 annually to the national food bill.



IF YOU BUY NON-UNION MADE GOODS, IT'LL COME BACK TO HIT YOU AND ALL UNION WORKERS

SO WHEN YOU BUY CLOTHING SHIRTS, WORK CLOTHES, NECKTIES AND GLOVES — LOOK FOR THIS AMALGAMATED UNION LABEL

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3 N.Y.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers and Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES — MEMBERSHIP — EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS — ADVERTISING — LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT AND HEAVY STAMPING • COINING AND EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE AND SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS AND DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 60 Greene St. Canal 6-5414 Canal 6-2130
Detroit Representative: Strayer-Beitzel Co. Detroit, Mich. 812 Donovan Bldg. RAndolph 9251
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

A LOOK AT THE BOOKS

Arsenal Of Democracy

LABOR and various CIO leaders are among those who come in for some high praise for their war production activities in Donald Nelson's new book, "Arsenal of Democracy."

The book is of particular value as a complete and detailed record of the mammoth job done on the production front to win the war, an amazing achievement, the memory of which unfortunately is already growing dim in America.

Although Nelson, an earnest and well-intentioned man, was subject to constant attack as head of the War Production Board, he tells his story with detachment and good humor. Only in the account of his fight with the Army Service of Supply which finally resulted in his resignation in August, 1944, does he show any heat.

Not thinking it wise at the time to answer the "indirect heckling of the Army," Nelson now gets a few things off his chest by recounting some of the muddling mistakes made by the Army such as failure to order in time, failure to make up their minds as to just what they needed, over-ordering, then cutting back, then over-ordering again.

But for labor's contribution to the war production drive, Nelson has only the finest things to say. "The war provided an acid test for every institution and every group in American life," he writes, in the chapter on Labor and Management.

"No test was more exacting, however, than the one which was met by labor. I was in a position to see it applied and to witness the results; and it is my considered opinion that labor passed with flying colors . . . The American worker came through, both as an individual and as a member of an organization."

Speaking of the two labor men whom he appointed as vice-chairmen of WPB—Clinton S. Golden of the CIO Steelworkers and Joseph Keenan of the AFL—Nelson declared he has "always been happy" about choosing them.

"Clint Golden and his men were of direct and invaluable service in the big drive to increase steel production during the critical summer of 1943," writes Nelson.

Phil Clowes, CIO Steelworkers, and Walter Reuther, Auto Workers, whose plan for converting the auto industry to war production became "more or less a symbol of labor's know-how," are among the CIO'ers Nelson mentions.

Some 1,300 suggestions made by workers on the job, which were adopted between the fall of 1944 and early summer of 1945, were shown to have saved upward of 15,000,000 man-hours annually. These and other figures are cited by Nelson to "indicate the solid achievements which grew out of calling on the ingenuity and thoughtfulness of the men in the shops."

Altogether "Arsenal of Democracy" is a book well worth labor's attention, not only as a fair and honest record of American workers' contributions to the war, but also as a future reminder of what they can do when their brains and ability are given a chance.

Arsenal of Democracy by Donald Nelson; Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York 17. $4.00.

For Better Broadcasts

Housewives and others who have the chance to listen to the afternoon radio programs and are sick and tired of the endless chain of "real life" soap dramas and jingles can do something about it if they use their power, says a new 10c pamphlet, "Radio Is Yours," published by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th St., N. Y. 16.

The booklet is written by Jerome H. Spingarn, formerly an attorney with the Federal Communications Commission. Pointing out that the rights of the listener to good programs "must be defended actively if they are to be preserved, Spingarn describes the activities of listeners groups formed in many communities by civic, parent-teacher and other organizations to bring about more effective use of the radio.

The pamphlet also tells how broadcasting profit has grown, shows how newspapers have been busy buying into radio, outlines regulations of the FCC aimed at protecting the public interest, and explains how to appeal to the FCC in an effort to obtain better programs.

PAC RADIO PROGRAMS

Radio will play an important part in the CIO Political Action Committee's campaign to elect candidates pledged to stamp out racial discrimination, in the forthcoming Congressional elections.

The popular inter-racial quartet, "The Mariners," featured on the Fred Allen and Eddie Cantor radio shows, will be heard on spot musical announcements devoted to such important issues as racial discrimination, inflation, housing and national health insurance.

Negro members of the quartet are James O. Lewis and Homer Smith. The white singers are Thomas B. Lockard and Martin H. Boughan. The four, all former professionals, met when they were in the Coast Guard. They formed a group called the "Coast Guard Quartet" and provided entertainment at numerous hospital shows and bond rallies in the States.

During their service in the Pacific, they entertained the troops. After their discharge last December they decided to continue their careers as civilians in the same fashion.

Plans are now under way to have special recorded appeals from Negro and foreign-born leaders over stations having large minority group listening audiences.

WOMEN'S JOBS

An increase in the demand for women in the medical and other health services can be expected during the coming years, states another Women's Bureau report released this week. The report, "Trends and Their Effect Upon the Demand for Women Workers," is the last in a series of 12, all concerned with the job outlook in the health field.

LABOR'S CONCERN IN HOSPITAL PROGRAM VITAL, SAYS GOLDEN

WITHIN the next five years this nation is going to build over a billion dollars worth of hospitals.

How are they going to be run? Are they going to be true community organizations, serving all the people in the area? What will their labor policies be? Will they serve the greatest good to the greatest number?

These were questions put before the annual convention of the American Hospital Assn. in Philadelphia last week by Clinton Golden, former vice-president of the CIO United Steelworkers. His queries were coupled with strong advice to hospital administrators to remember that trade union members are an active and leading section of each community, who will desire to be represented on the planning board of any organization which professes to serve all the people.

Golden was appointed recently to the national advisory council on hospital construction, which will work closely with the Surgeon General and the Public Health Service in building new medical centers throughout the country under legislation passed earlier this year.

"Labor and farm organizations among others will quite naturally and properly, I think, seek representation on hospital boards and participation in the formulation of policies," Golden said.

"That they are capable of making a constructive contribution is evidenced by the experience of the Natl. War Fund, the Red Cross and Community Chest and other community fund-raising organizations during the war.

"Through union participation, a broader base of financial support was provided that brought millions of dollars to support these activities."

IF union people furnish a large share of the financial support for hospital facilities — either through voluntary plans or a public health insurance program —labor will become increasingly interested in hospital wages and working conditions, Golden predicted.

American hospitals had troubles during the war in keeping their staffs together — a fact which can be traced directly to low wages and lack of coverage under the Social Security Act.

During 1944, Golden noted, the average pay for the 700,000 persons working in hospitals averaged "not much more than $1,000, including salaries of superintendents, radiologists, pathologists and other highly trained medical men, down to orderlies, housekeepers, maids and laundry women—this in a year when the industrial worker earned on average of $45 to $50 a week . . ."

What's sound for industry should also be sound for hospitals, the steel union official declared. In business, larger volume means lower unit costs. If the same principle is applied to the operation of hospitals, there should be room for much improvement in wage and salary standards.

"To expect that operating deficits can be met in whole or in part by the payment of substandard wages and salaries is to shift, in effect, a part of the operating costs to underpaid, though willing but helpless, employes least able to meet them," Golden charged.

THE increased volume of hospital activity is certain to come from the expenditure of $1,125,000,000 for new hospitals by state and federal governments during the next few years. Under terms of the Hospital Survey & Construction Act, passed by the last session of Congress, the federal government will contribute one-third of that amount to the various states for building new hospitals.

How urgently those new hospitals are needed is clear in current statistics on the American hospital "population." The statistics show that:

Three thousand counties, with a population of about 15 million people, have no registered hospitals at all.

Close to 170,000 beds must be provided in general hospitals to bring up the ratio to 4½ beds per 1,000 population, the figure judged necessary by competent hospital authorities.

Some 65,000 beds are needed in tuberculosis hospitals.

Mental hospitals will require an additional 208,963 beds.

Chronic disease hospitals will require 270,173 beds to bring the ratio to the desired normal.

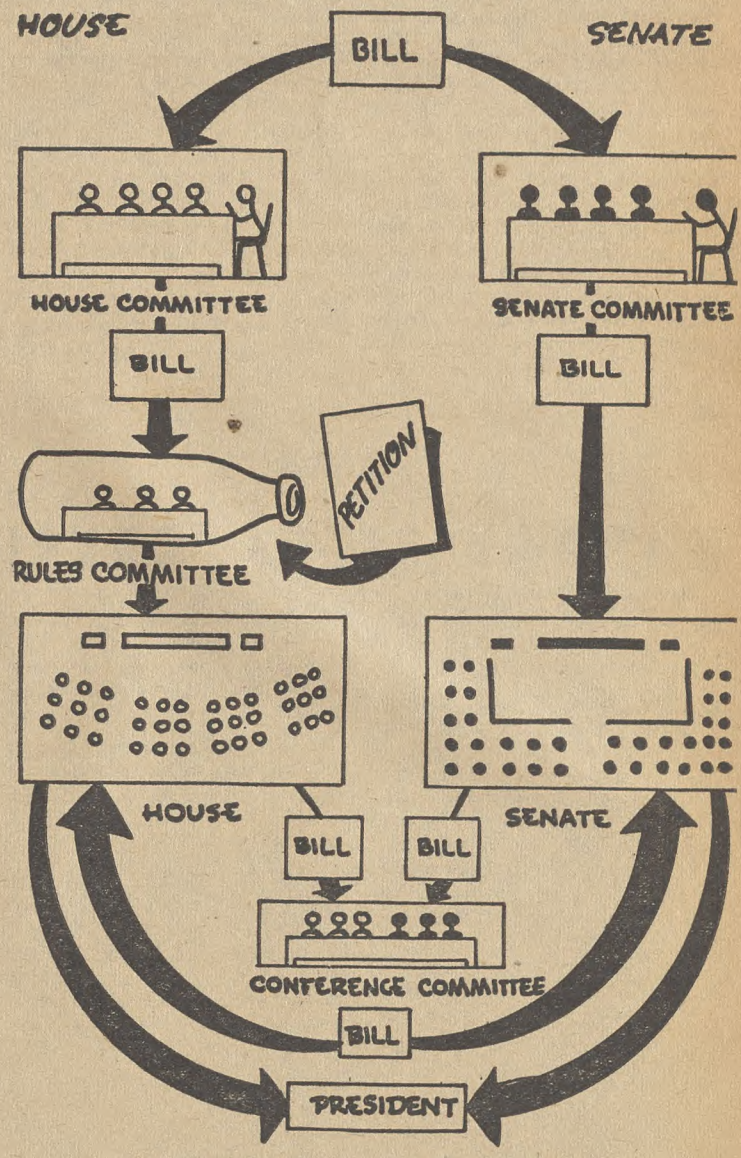
THE hospital bill—which had full CIO support in Congress —is aimed to see that the new medical centers don't grow "just like Topsy." Today the best hospitals—and the largest number of them—are located in the wealthier states and in the big metropolitan areas.

Sickness and disease, however, have little respect for state borders. The law therefore provides for thorough planning on the part of the states before they can receive federal funds. It requires a state agency to handle the project, and makes necessary a complete state-wide inventory of existing hospitals and hospital needs to demonstrate that the newly constructed hospitals will be of most effective service.

To insure community participation in the program, advisory planning groups on both a federal and state scale have been provided in the bill. The national committee will work closely with the Surgeon General of the U. S., who will direct the entire hospital-building plan. Four members of the eight-man council must be health and hospital experts, while the remainder will be chosen to represent consumers of hospital services.

The entire program is a big step forward, although it falls short of providing the country with a well-rounded health program such as that envisaged by the Wagner-Murray-Dingell national health insurance bill.

It Goes In Here



And It Comes Out Here

On Writing to Congressmen. How Congress functions and how to write letters on political action is simply told in a Natl. Farmers Union pamphlet, "Dear Mr. Congressman." The chart above shows how a bill goes through Congress. NFU is at Denver 16, Colo.

FULL TEXT OF FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTION

THE wartime victory of the United Nations remains inescapably the most important fact of our time. The wartime unity of the United Nations was the essential element to that victory, and is the crowning achievement of its creator, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Faced today with the imperative question of building a lasting peace, we call for a swift return to the progressive global thinking of Franklin Roosevelt. We must base our foreign policies once more on that world good-neighborliness which was his legacy to us. With his confidence, daring and imagination, we must evoke security and prosperity for the world.

This constitutes today the American people's minimum demand.

Overwhelmingly, Americans want peace and believe in peace The people's will must win expression. Their will found expression in the establishment of the United Nations. The United Nations needs and must have the wholehearted support of all peoples so that it may gain strength and vigor in the battle for peace.

A democratic foreign policy for our nation must have as its starting point a swift return to the course charted by President Roosevelt and, we submit, must be based on the following points.

1 The basic principle of our foreign policy should be that of the Good Neighbor. Not only to the countries of the Western hemisphere, but to all the countries of the world. The test of this policy lies in the recapture of that international unity, achieved during the war, and to a peculiar degree the unity among the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States. It will be fruitless to seek solutions for the specific problems of the peace, without first recovering mutual trust among the great powers.

Difficult as this may be to realize, we are confident that it can be done. America must exert every effort to achieve it. On that sound basis alone can we construct a peace that will endure.

2 The war was fought for our national survival. It was fought as well to defeat fascism from which the war was born. It has been repeatedly stated by our government, alone and in concert with our allies, that fascism must be destroyed. This requires action that has not been taken, or taken timidly and without unswerving determination.

As agreed at Potsdam, we must demolish the economic royalists, who through German cartels established a basis for fascist triumph. We must carry forward an eradication of the social and economic basis of Japanese militarism and imperialism.

We must require payment of reparations by the defeated countries to those of our allies whose losses are massive, and whose needs are so urgent. We must strictly quarantine Spain and Argentina, notorious centers of tyranny.

3 The Four Freedoms are America's heritage. They are designed for all the world. If freedom is good for one people, it is good for all. The substance and reality of freedom must therefore be brought to all dependent, colonial peoples everywhere. We recognize that this is a difficult and tremendous undertaking. It will take time, patience and goodwill. It will also exact persistence and determination. We must not lose that vision, nor falter in this purpose.

Imperialism, political, military or economic, by any nation anywhere denies our American faith. It corrupts the letter and spirit of the Atlantic Charter. Imperialism must end everywhere in the world.

4 We unalterably support a free, united and independent China. The Presidential directive of December fifteenth is an admirable statement of this position. We call upon all foreign governments as well as our own, to cease intervention in Chinese affairs and for an end to military aid to any faction. We insist upon a return to the policy stated by the President. We ask cooperation by the Big Three for the realization of their objective.

We must oblige the present Nationalist government to build a democratic coalition of all elements in China political life. We should repeat our promise that then, and only then, we shall extend generous economic aid to the Chinese people.

Foreign policy platform adopted by the Conference of Progressives, meeting at the City of Chicago, September 28 and 29 under the auspices of Natl. Citizens' Political Action Committee, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions and the CIO Political Action Committee.

5 Millions of men, women and children are the hunted and oppressed of the earth. They are refugees on the conscience of mankind. America has a noble history, as haven to the oppressed, friend to the world's needy. America must open its doors more generously than it has to those who have no home, above all, its influence must be exerted, in act as well as word, to aid the pitiful remnants of Europe's Jews to find in Palestine a new life.

We support the President's insistance that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine. A United Nations mandate must replace the present British sovereignty. An ample program for Palestine's economic development, as proposed in the able Lowdermilk Plan, must be a claim upon our resources. We must no longer keep the word of promise to the ear, but break it to mens' hope.

6 Millions of people, who are not refugees, live in homes they love, but perilously poised on the edge of starvation. Here again, we must be faithful to America's past. We must be Good Neighbors in deed. But we are not now doing all we can. We are not giving all men need. Safe ourselves from the ravages of the war, which laid waste so much of the world, we have the means.

We must give freely of our substance. The fullest production of food at home must be our constant concern. The freest gifts of food abroad must be our steady practice.

UNRRA will soon end. It must be succeeded by an international agency, generously aided by ourselves to feed the hungry, clothe the cold, and shelter the homeless until men's most urgent needs are met. Above all political prejudice must not be allowed to dilute our humanity.

7 Armaments are a measure of national fears. In themselves they are a menace to peace. And they are a heavy burden on the people. America plans to spend 13 billion dollars in this fiscal year on its War and Navy departments.

This araments burden is, we believe, impossible to justify, if our policies are those of peace. They provoke similar araments in other countries, fearful of our intent.

We urge that America lead the world in the joint, simultaneous reduction of armaments, and that it do so now.

Related to this question is our attempt to secure military bases around the world. Such a unilateral network of bases arouses the inevitable distrust of our words of peace. It destroys confidence in us as a Good Neighbor. This military plan must be scrapped. The world's military bases must belong to the world. Nothing can prove so overwhelmingly America's peaceful purposes than this act of renunciation.

We oppose all plans to invigorate the military establishments of our Latin American neighbors. We reject the evolving pattern of close military alliance with Britain. These plans inflame world fears. They undermine efforts to build a world community.

Spheres of special influence of the great powers exist. It is useless to deny it. We urge that they be respected. But we urge above all that they not be used as military pawns in a game of world power. We insist that they be used as the means of natural regional cooperation on projects of peace, and be incorporated steadily into a functioning One World.

Militarism in short grows on what it feeds upon. We renounce militarism, our own, or any other. Our government can and must lead all nations to renounce it. We can thus lift a heavy burdan of cost from men's backs, and a burden of fear from their minds.

We call upon the United Nations to take prompt action looking toward universal disarmament to implement the declaration of the Atlantic Charter that the World "for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must abandon the use of force."

8 The release of the atom's energy has changed the world. It can be for our ill. It must be for our good. We reject the use of atomic energy for war anywhere at any time.

We believe that America should cease at once the manufacture of the bomb and should destroy at once its present stockpiles of the bomb, securing simultaneously, agreement by all other nations to outlaw atomic weapons.

Such action by our nation would strikingly demonstrate that when we say peace, we mean peace. We commend our government for its stated conviction that international control of atomic energy, with full power of inspection, is imperative and feasible.

We insist that the Baruch Plan, however, is defective in one respect. It proposes international agreement by "easy stages." It requires that other nations accept binding agreements not to conduct research into the military uses of atomic energy and to disclose their uranium and thorium resources, while the United States retains its technical knowledge and engineering freedom, until the international system is working to our satisfaction.

It is not enough to ask other nations to be good, with a promise that at some time, undefined, we may be good too. This delays all prospect of agreement. It encourages an actual atomic armaments race now.

Let America move generously as a Good Neighbor. Let it provide a living example of good will to the world. The world will, we believe, respond in the same constructive spirit of peace.

9 Finally, America must assume a great initiative in world trade and its industrial advance. The British loan was a constructive act. The Bretton Woods agreement is excellent.

Throughout the world there are vast undeveloped regions, rich in resources, but starved for capital.

It should be our purpose to launch under suitable international safeguards, an investment program, advantageous to ourselves and to the rest of the world. We can provide in this way a profound impetus to economic growth. We can help free the world from economic fear.

MURRAY CITES 'CRUCIAL NEED' OF PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page 10)

matters any by conducting their negotiations with the atom bomb bulging from their hip pockets."

HAROLD L. ICKES, former Secretary of Commerce and now head of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, criticized American policies in regard to the Kings of Italy and Greece, the Emperor of Japan, Franco and Argentina, and for "putting a collaborationist in power in the Philippines."

But he warned American liberals against "too often defending other countries and carrying water on both shoulders," saying that he did "not condone Russian imperialism any more than any other" and that he wanted to see "free elections in the polltax South, Greece, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria."

Ickes joined with Morgenthau in calling for an early meeting of the Big Three—Truman, Stalin and Attlee—and in deploring the vast sums spent on military establishments. "If we squander money by billions for war purposes," he said, "other nations are thereby compelled to spend proportionately."

Ickes said we had sent Byrnes and his associates to Paris "to bring us peace, not war. Peace is one thing they should get tough about."

WALTER WHITE of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People received one of the conference's greatest ovations when he called for equal rights for the Negro people and for close co-operation of Negroes and whites in political action.

He declared he had been "shocked and disheartened" by the firing of Wallace from the Cabinet and that "that feeling is shared by Negro Americans generally, because Mr. Wallace has been the one member of the President's Cabinet who has spoken out without fear against discrimination and bigotry."

THE farmer's stake in progressive political unity was stressed by James Patton, president of the Natl. Farmers' Union. Emphasizing that the American dirt farmer is basically progressive and not reactionary, he traced the growth of people's political movements that have sprung from the agrarian West, directed against the monopoly capitalists of the East.

"The West now faces this old struggle anew," he said. "The West today is, in effect, a colonial possession of an empire with its capital in the financial and industrial centers of the East."

Patton said that the two million farm boys and girls who went to war from the Middle West are now, on their return, offered farm land at values inflated as much as 100% and farm equipment at outrageous prices, or else jobs in the cities at 40 to 70c an hour "and prices that make these wages bitterly ridiculous."

The farm leader vigorously endorsed Wallace's letter to Truman on foreign policy. "A 'get-tough' foreign policy and a 'get-tough' domestic policy are the twin planks of the big business-political-military alliance that is now so effectively working both sides of the political street," he said.

Warning that American monopolists are pushing "new imperialist adventures backed to the hilt by American diplomacy and American arms," Patton declared:

"The truth seems to be that behind a smoke-screen of eloquent denunciations of other ideologies by our State Dept. spokesmen, is the real, bitter struggle of American cartels for the exorbitant profits found in foreign investment and exploitation of resources in countries with living standards lower than our own."

SEN. CLAUDE PEPPER was the last featured speaker at the conference. He devoted most of his speech to Roosevelt's policies as a guide for progressives today, and to a plea for liberals to work within the Democratic party.

He praised Henry Wallace for his "gallant sacrifice of office for principle," adding: "Yet liberals everywhere must remember that every single one of those lieutenants of Roosevelt and knights of democracy have left office only more resolutely resolved to keep alive the memory and spirit of Roosevelt in the Democratic party as well as in the nation."

Pepper denounced the Republicans' attitude on foreign policy, saying: "Those who talk about appeasement have overlooked the most costly appeasement price we have had to pay, that is the appeasement of the Republican party in order to carry on any kind of foreign policy."

Noting the purging of liberals by the Republican party, Pepper declared that "the Republicans are allergic to liberalism. They just can't stand it—they break into a violent rash and see red when it appears whether inside their ranks or out."

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

BY MORT MESKIN and JOE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

FINDING THAT JIM HAS CHANGED HIS MIND AND IS READY TO HELP THE WORKERS OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS ORGANIZE A UNION, BRAD — KIT'S FATHER — PREPARES TO HOLD THEIR FIRST UNION MEETING . . .

IT MAY BE A MITE HOT AND STUFFY, WOODY — BUT IT'LL BE A DEAL HOTTER IF OLD MAN CARRUTHERS SPIES FIND OUT !

GULP !

NOW WE'RE GOING TO GET OUR UNION . . .

DON'T LOOK FOR MIRACLES, KIT. A UNION MUST BE BUILT BY IT'S MEMBERS . . . THAT'S THE ONLY WAY —

YOUR BOY BILLY COME LIKE A TWISTER INTO MY HOME. SEZ YOU WANT TO SEE ME RIGHT QUICK —

THAT'S RIGHT, JEFF. COME IN AND SHUT THE DOOR. I GOT SOMETHING TO TELL YOU . . .

HOLD ON, THERE. THAT BOY BILLY COME TEARING INTO MY HOUSE —

COME IN, FRANK . . . BRAD'S GOT SOMETHING TO TELL US.

IT BETTER BE SOMETHING MIGHTY GOOD, BRAD — I WAS ABOUT TO GO TO SLEEP . . .

JUST AS SOON AS SOME OF T'OTHER BOYS GET HERE, FRANK.

PRESENTLY . . .

RECKON YOU KIDS CAN GO TO BED NOW. YOU'VE DONE YOUR WORK.

GEE — WE WANNA HEAR ABOUT THE UNION . . .

SURE, POP . . . WE GONNA BE IN THE UNION, TOO, AS SOON'S WE START WORKING . . .

SO THIS HERE MEETING IS ABOUT THE UNION, HUH ? RECKON THESE HERE YOUNGSTERS GOT A RIGHT TO SIT IN, BRAD . . .

WELL, RECKON IT'S ALL RIGHT —

NOW THIS IS WHAT I CALLED YOU ABOUT . . . WE GONNA START ORGANIZING THE UNION NOW . . . JIM BARRY HERE IS GOING TO HELP US !

RECKON NOW WE'RE A-GOING TO GET THINGS DONE !

IT ISN'T HARD TO BUILD A UNION — PROVIDED WE ALL STICK TOGETHER AND DON'T LET ANYTHING SPLIT US UP. THAT'S THE FIRST THING FOR ALL OF US TO UNDERSTAND — WE DON'T LET THE BOSS OR SOMEBODY WORKING FOR THE BOSS MAKE US FIGHT AMONG OURSELVES . . .

THAT'S EASY, JIM. NOBODY'S GOING TO BUST US UP ! WE'LL STICK TOGETHER !

NO, THAT'S NOT EASY, JEFF. IT'S THE HARDEST PART — LET ME TELL YOU WHAT WE HAVE TO WATCH OUT FOR . . .

Ominous Warning

CRASH IS SEEN IN PROFIT GRAB

OMINOUS rumblings deep in the machinery of the American economic system were noted with alarm last week as John Steelman, chief of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, warned that skyrocketing prices and profits may be leading the nation to the junkshop of serious depression.

With profit rates at an all-time high, Steelman said, "the first and most salutary action to arrest a decline could be taken by business itself in reducing prices—wherever possible—without reducing wages.

"There can be no doubt that in some industries the profit position is such that prices could be reduced and profits still be maintained at a satisfactory level. This will be even more true in the coming year as volume increases and unit costs come down."

THE report buttressed claims of unions throughout the nation that the purchasing power of each worker's wage has fallen greatly, both through decline in take-home pay and the soaring cost of living.

Take-home pay dropped from a high of $47.12 a week in April, 1945, to $43.07 in July, 1946, the report declared. At the same time the consumers price index rose to an all-time high of 140, a sharp increase directly due to the weakening of OPA.

Net effect of this double trend was to drive "real wages" back to the "lowest point since early war years," the report said.

A married man with three dependents who had a top wartime "real" income of over $35 a week during the war years, gets on the average just over $30 at the present time. That figure is the lowest since the early part of 1942.

Although the OWMR report predicted confidently that this decline in real wages "will be reversed," it offered as an "only cure" the production of more finished goods and services, and sought to create the impression that a "general round of large wage increases now can benefit only special groups. . . ."

Nevertheless, the production index showed industrial output running well ahead of 1941 figures. The Federal Reserve production index, which stood at 162 in 1941, hovered at 160 during the first quarter of this year and then climbed to 170 in June and to an estimated 176 in August.

Electric irons are coming out of the factories in more than 30% higher quantities; vacuum cleaners at a rate of 25% higher than pre-war, and washing machines at almost the same increased rates. Passenger tires, electric ranges, radios, trucks and buses and truck and bus tires are all well ahead of 1941 production rates.

Refrigerators, passenger cars, gas ranges and sewing machines are still lagging behind pre-war schedules, however.

THE government report lashed out at the suggestion that the best way to balance supply with demand is "to let prices go."

"An uncontrolled advance in the general level of prices," it declared, "is the worst possible way to bring demand into balance with supply.

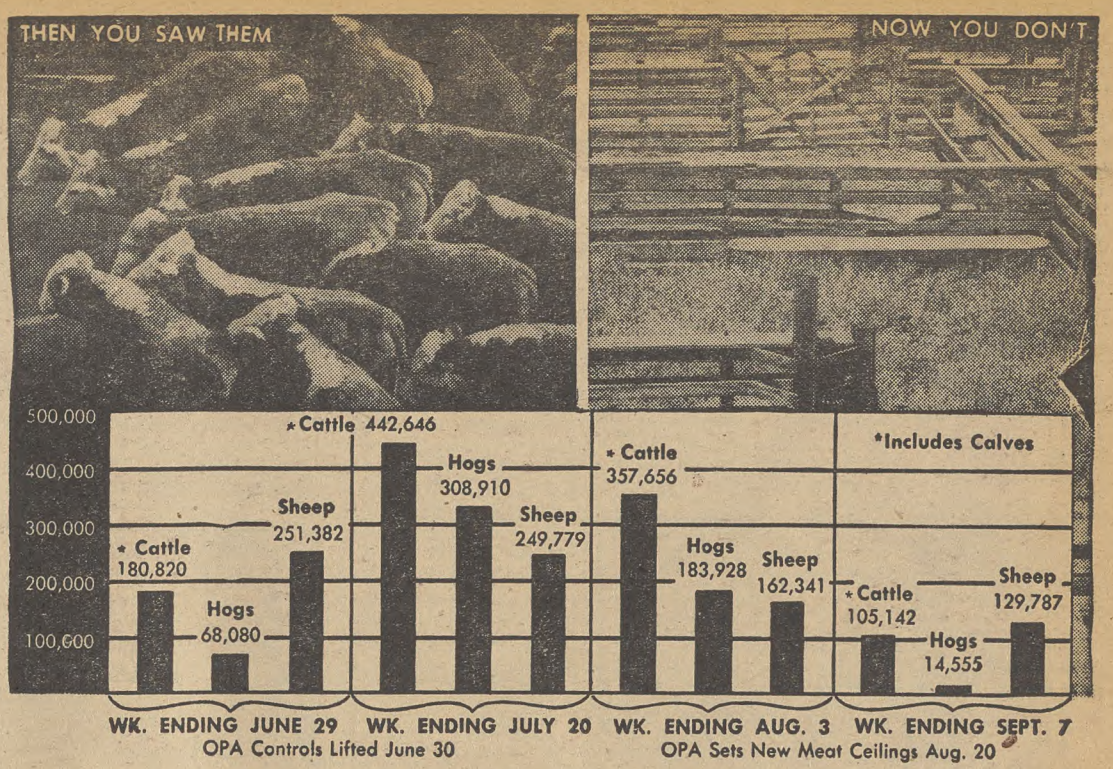
"To permit this advance robs people of the value of their money and inflicts misery and hardship on millions of individuals with fixed incomes. It dissipates the market for businessmen and farmers, and can lead only to price collapse.

"It leads to speculative purchasing and withholding of goods and disrupts the flow of materials into production and the flow of finished goods into markets.

"Unless we can stabilize prices, it will be immeasurably more difficult to stabilize production and employment at high levels," the OWMR warned. It added this somber prophecy:

"If prices keep on rising and precipitate a wage-price spiral, business and agriculture will find they have priced themselves out of the market and into a depression."

With the facts of rising prices staring the nation in the face, the top government economic administration indicated that "we must continue to fight inflation with every weapon at our command." But what those weapons are, now that OPA has been hobbled, was not clearly specified.



STRIKE OF MEAT PACKERS: An examination of this chart reveals that the meat shortage is being engineered by the packers to squeeze out higher prices from the nation's housewives. It will be noted that plenty of meat went to market when prices were skyrocketing without OPA controls. Rep. Adolph Sabath (D., Ill.) charges that "the present meat shortage is a huge conspiracy on the part of the big packers." (Federated Pictures)

MORE ON MEAT

See Chart Above

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, to subvert the principles of price control and to goad the people into anti-progressive voting."

"At the same time," the resolution continued, "it has become an instrument in the hands of the packers to weaken the Packinghouse Workers Union in the middle of negotiations.

"While at the moment there is a real shortage of hogs, there are many cattle on the Western ranges ready for slaughter, or that will be ready within a short period, if not diverted into feeder lots."

CIO BACK ON AIR EVERY SUNDAY

THE CIO came back to the radio waves last Sunday in the first of a series of 13 America United broadcasts on the NBC network. The program was devoted to a discussion of political action by Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director; Frank Kingdon, Natl. Citizens PAC official; Lewis Warbington of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and a spokesman for the industry viewpoint on politics.

The broadcast is aired Sunday afternoons for half an hour, starting at 1:00 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, and is carried on the entire coast-to-coast hookup of the Natl. Broadcasting Co. It offers informal, unprepared discussion of key issues facing the American people by leading representatives of major social and economic groups.

Future programs now being planned include round-table talks on meat price control, housing, wage stabilization, veterans' problems and other issues of importance to every American radio listener. The broadcasts are attempting to get away from the "argue-and-harangue" type offered on many discussion programs.

Instead they will offer sound and spirited discussions, aimed at "making points," rather than at presenting all sides of each question.

The America United program is an NBC public service feature, and its sponsoring revolves among several major organizations whose viewpoints are of interest to all the people.

Your suggestions and comments about the program should be sent either to America United, NBC, Radio City, New York, or to the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

FINE A&P $175,000 AS TRUST

A $175,000 fine—but no jail sentences—was the penalty assessed this week by a Federal Court at Danville, Ill., against the A&P grocery chain, convicted of conspiring to control a substantial part of the nation's food business.

Two other big food chains, Kroger and Safeway, are expected to follow the nation's largest grocer into the courts, with the Dept. of Justice busy preparing Serman Anti-trust Law charges against them.

A&P was found guilty of setting up 12 separate corporations to gain a preferential position over other grocers, to undercut retail competitors, and to boost prices in A&P stores where a monopoly of the grocery business had been established.

A&P officials said they would appeal the decision.

ASKS U. S. PROBE CARTELS

Charging that an internatinal cartel network had been reconstituted, UAW-CIO Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas this week urged the Senate Committee to Investigate the National Defense to probe cartel operations "in creating international conflict and seeking to light the fuse for a third world war."

"These powerful groups, which a few years ago placed profitable relations with Nazi monopolists above the peace and security of their own country, are again hard at work," Thomas charged.

Pointing to John Foster Dulles, foreign policy adviser to Republican presidential candidate Thomas Dewey, Thomas asserted: "Mr. Dulles and his spokesmen at Paris have been fighting, it seems to me, not for peaceful understanding but for the maximum economic concessions which can be won through the threat of this country's superior military power. That is why their special hatred has been directed against those spokesmen of a democratic and peaceful foreign Policy—Franklin Roosevelt and Henry Wallace."

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October 14, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

INSIDE STORY ON MEAT

See Page 3

Cleveland's most beautiful picket line—with Mrs. Elaine Hurtt tak-top honors—marched this week in front of the Chase Brass & Copper Co., where 150 CIO Office & Professional Workers are striking for higher pay and a union shop.

PROFIT GRAB TOPS WAR TAKE BY 50%!

By STANLEY RUTTENBERG

THE CIO predicted nine months ago that corporation profits of 1946 would be exorbitant and that necessary wage increases could be paid and absorbed without increasing prices. Positive proof of this thesis is now becoming available.

Profits are at fantastic levels. Business interests, greedy for profits, insisted that wage increases could not be paid without increasing prices. Instead of absorbing increased wage costs out of profits, they pushed profits higher and higher.

CORPORATE profits by the fourth quarter of 1946 will be running at an annual rate of 25 to 50% above the war years. Total corporate profits for the years 1942-45, after taxes, averaged $9.5 billion. The best estimates available indicate that corporate profits, after taxes, will be at the fantastic level of almost $14 billion by the fourth quarter of 1946.

Profits in the war years 1942-45 and estimated profits for 1946 make profits for the pre-war years, 1936-39, of $3.9 billion look mighty small. In other words, by the fourth quarter of 1946, corporate profits, after taxes, will be 250% above 1936-39 profits and almost 50% above the war years 1942-45. These figures on profits are for all corporations in America.

The Federal Reserve Board, however, reports profits, after taxes, for some 629 industrial corporations. Second quarter 1946 profits for these corporations were 18% above second quarter profits of 1945 and 37% above the second quarter for the war years 1942-45.

Profits during the second quarter of 1946 were running at an annual rate of 26% above the annual rate for 1945 and 30% above the rate for the war years 1942-45. This 1946 annual rate, based upon profits for the second quarter, sets an all time high for these corporations.

Prediction For '46

- **Corporate profits by the fourth quarter of 1946 will be running at an annual rate of 25 to 50% above the war years.**
- **Best estimates indicate that profits, after taxes, will be at the fantastic level of almost $14 billion.**
- **By the fourth quarter of 1946, corporate profits, after taxes, will be 250% above the average for 1936-39.**

Any question of using the second quarter rate of profits to establish the annual rate can be allayed by looking at what happened in previous years.

The second quarter rate for 1942, 1943 and 1944 was lower than the annual rate for any of those years, and the second quarter of profits for 1945 (that being the quarter immediately preceding the war's end) was only slightly higher than the annual rate for that year.

IN industry after industry profits for the second quarter of 1946 are fantastic. They are running equal to or higher than the rates during the war years. If the estimates of the Department of Commerce for profits for the second half of 1946 are accurate, then the annual rates established by second quarter 1946 profits are a great understatement.

In Iron and Steel 47 companies report profits of $66 million in the second quarter of 1946. (This includes the transfer of funds from contingency reserve accounts built up out of war years profits. Corporations, after transferring reserves to net income, use it to pay dividends. If the corporations did not anticipate an annual rate of profit equal to amounts they have transferred from reserves, they never would have made the transfer.)

Their profits for the second quarter of 1946 are 33% higher than the second quarter rate for the war years 1942-45. On an annual basis, 1946 profits based on second quarter rates are 30% higher than the annual rates of 1942-45.

IN non-durable goods industries, profits are far higher because they have had no problems relating to reconversion. Eighty non-durable goods corporations report profits for the first half of 1946 to be $135 million or 75% above the $77 million established during the first half of 1945. Profits for the first half of 1945 for non-durable goods industries were the highest of any years these corporations have been reporting to the Federal Reserve Board.

The annual rate of profits established by the first half of 1946, $270 million, is 85% higher than the annual rates for the war years 1942-45.

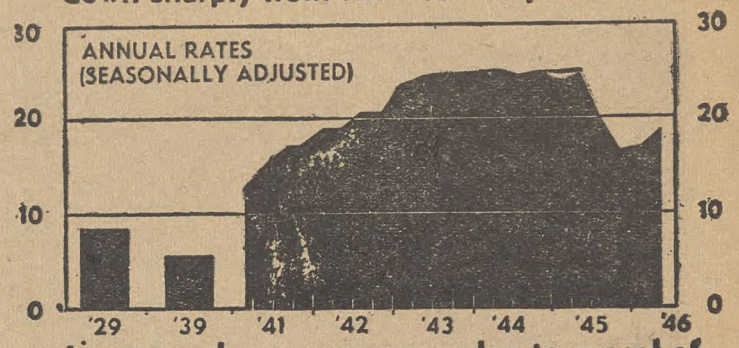
In the food and beverage industries first half profits for 1946 were 52% higher than for the same period of 1945 and the annual rate established by the first half profits is 61% higher than the war years 1942-45.

It is clear that the CIO's position, that wage increases could be paid out of increased profits, was valid. These figures prove beyond any reasonable doubt that corporations could have absorbed increased wage costs without increasing prices.

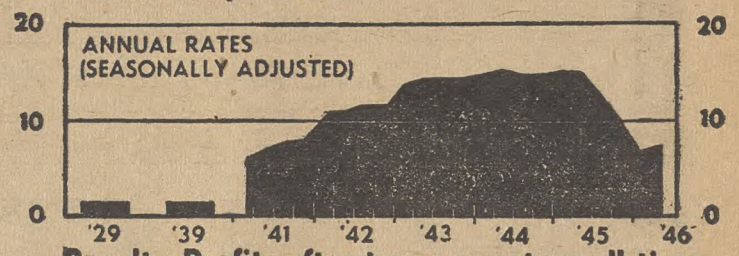
PEAK IN CORPORATE PROFITS

[BILLIONS OF DOLLARS]

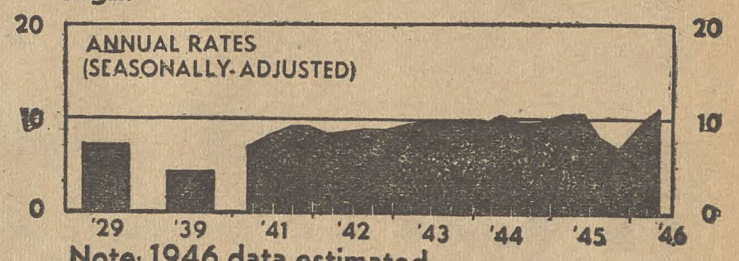
Though corporate profits before taxes are down sharply from the wartime peak . . .



taxes are down even more, due to repeal of the excess profits tax.

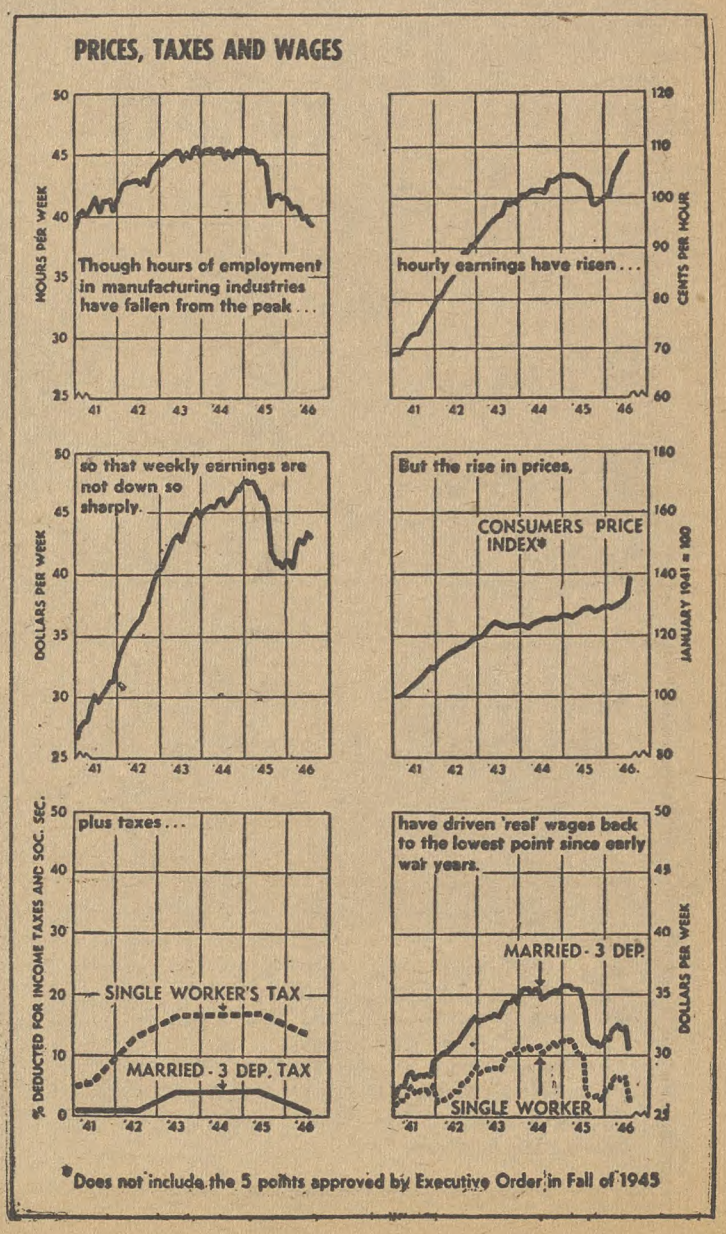


Result : Profits after taxes are at an all-time high.



Note: 1946 data estimated.

Business profits—after all taxes have been deducted—now are at an all-time record annual rate of nearly $11 billion, these charts above, based upon figures supplied by Reconversion Director Steelman's report shows. (Below) charts prove something you already know. Namely: price increases plus taxes have cut "real" wages to their lowest point in years.



*Does not include the 5 points approved by Executive Order in Fall of 1945

'MOST GRATIFYING'

THE Botany Worsted Mills reports that its net profits, after deducting all charges and taxes, were $1,453,000 in the first six months of 1946, compared with $403,000 during the first half of 1945.

In view of the escalator price increases for the textile and clothing industries provided by the price extension act, the chances are the company will do even better during the second half of 1946.

The increase in Botany's take-home profits was nearly 300%, but apparently the company still is not satisfied.

According to Botany's president, "The statement is naturally most gratifying, particularly in view of the difficulties faced due to the retarding regulations of the government. It is to be hoped that there will be some relief as time passes and better understanding by these bureaus of our problems."

There is plenty of beef but it's all on the hoof. If you ask the packers why these steers are not becoming steaks, they will tell you that the animals are waiting for higher prices before they will permit themselves to be slaughtered. Sounds pretty snobbish, but after all they are proud of their sleek prime condition. Some 600,000 to 800,000 steers like these were found by the CIO Packinghouse Workers on feed lots throughout Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Indiana. Another thing that the packers won't tell you is that the steers will probably stay on the feed lots until after the November elections.

INSIDE STORY ON MEAT

By NORMAN DOLNICK

HAD any good beefsteaks lately? As a matter of fact have you had any kind of beef in the past few weeks?

The chances are that you have been getting along with vegetarian dinners or else you have been eating so much fish that you are ready to grow fins. Here's why:

"The shortage of meat at this time is a brazen hold-up of the American people by the packers and meat speculators," said Pres. Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, "because out in the feed lots of the middle west there are some 600,000 to 800,000 head of cattle most of which are ready for slaughter."

Helstein this week told a press conference in Washington that the Dept. of Justice and other government agencies were asked by the UPWA to investigate the ownership of the cattle which are not going to the packing plants but are roaming in feed lots.

"Somebody must own these cattle," he said, "and we know that the small farmer has sold his livestock sometime ago."

UPWA Sec-Treas. Lewis J. Clark told the news conference that most of these cattle are kept in feed lots away from main highways.

"The flow of cattle does not follow the normal path going to the slaughtering houses, but are shipped from the stockyards back to feed lots," Clark said.

A UPWA survey of livestock feeding areas headed by Clark revealed that in a typical packing center such as Omaha, 46,095 head of cattle were returned from the stockyards to the feed lots during August. In the first 25 days of September, Clark noted that 55,868 cattle were shipped from the yards to the feed lots.

"This does not apply to Omaha alone," Clark said, "the same situation exists in every packing center of the country."

"The maneuvers of the meat speculators," the UPWA report said, "are directed toward strengthening the reactionary Republican - Democratic coalition which repeatedly has acted in opposition to the wishes and needs of the people.

"By creating an artificial scarcity at this time, it is hoped that the reactionary bloc will be sufficiently strong to launch wholesale raids on the rights of labor and all progressive legislation enacted under the leadership of the late President Roosevelt."

THE political implication of the meat packing strike by the packers was also brought out by CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll, who said that the "financial powers of America are engaged in a giant conspiracy aimed at crushing the living standards of the American people."

Kroll demanded an "investigation by the government into the current meat shortage to uncover the monopolistic practice of the meat packers, which is an obvious election conspiracy."

THE large packers are engaged in a three-pronged attack, Helstein told the Washington newsmen:

1. They hope to take advantage of the meat scarcity which they created to exert political pressure on the American people for the coming November elections.

2. They seek an immediate elimination of price control which would mean unlimited profiteering and exploitation of the vast lower and moderate income families in the country.

3. Because some 50,000 packinghouse workers have been laid off from their jobs in the past month, the packers enjoy a distinct advantage over the UPWA which is now engaged in negotiations with the packers for a new contract for the coming year.

Pres. Ralph Helstein (left) and Sec.-Treas. Lewis J. Clark of the CIO Packinghouse Workers tell Washington newsmen that the meat packers are keeping cattle from slaughter until they can black-jack higher prices out of the consumers. "This is one of the biggest pressure moves by Big Business," they said.

Oh, What a Beautiful Nation, Oh, What a Wonderful Steak!

Two-inch-thick, tender, juicy steaks and almost every other v ariety of meat are attracting visitors from the U. S. to Windsor, Ontario, the Associated Press reported from Canada this week. The AP said:

"Downtown restaurants are crowded, and discharge buttons and American money betrayed a heavy trade from 'across the river.' Prices range from $1.25 (for a T-bone steak) to 60 cents (Canadian bacon).

"Asked why he thought Canada had meat and why it was so cheap, one proprietor said: 'Controls were clamped on meat at the source and on restaurant meals four years ago. They never were taken off and they never have been raised'."

MEAT AND THE ELECTIONS

THE MEAT shortage has been made a prime political issue in the current elections.

With consummate arrogance, many of the politicians who caused all the trouble are now using this trouble as an argument for giving them free rein to create still greater damage.

They insult the intelligence of the voters when they claim the shortage is caused by price control and that the solution is to vote for unfettered inflation.

* * *

CERTAINLY the meat shortage is a political issue. It illustrates very aptly the crimes of the wreckers of price control, and why they should not be re-elected.

It was the reactionary Republican-Democratic coalition that caused the shortage by destroying effective controls and bringing about a period of uncontrolled prices.

During this period, the packers enjoyed an orgy of unrestrained profiteering by flooding the market with meat at outrageous prices.

The consumers were doubly robbed, both through excessive prices and through the inevitable later shortages caused by this orgy.

The farmers did not benefit, because most of the cattle were bought from them at or below previous OPA ceilings, despite the sky-high prices at which the meat was sold.

More than this, the weakening of price controls, their temporary lifting, and the whole anti-OPA campaign have made the farmers insecure and uncertain as to what kind of prices they can continue to expect.

So, when emasculated price controls were finally reinstated, it was like trying to lock the stable door after the cattle were stolen.

* * *

MOST significant commentary on the meat shortage is a little Associated Press story from Windsor, Ont., telling how "two-inch, juicy steaks and a wide variety of other meat dishes," with prices ranging from $1.25 (for a T-bone steak) to 60c (Canadian bacon), were attracting many American visitors.

Why Canada has meat and has it cheap was explained by one proprietor: "Controls were clamped on meat at the source and on restaurant meals four years ago. They never were taken off and they never have been raised."

* * *

SURVEYS by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers show that the present shortage is being artificially continued by the big beef interests as a squeeze play.

In Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Indiana, between 600,000 and 800,000 head of cattle are now grazing on feed lots, kept there by packers and chain store operators.

In this and other ways, the beef barons are keeping meat from the market, to use the shortage for reactionary political purposes; to promote the destruction of price control; and to weaken the packinghouse union in its wage negotiations through huge layoffs.

* * *

THE SOLUTION for the meat shortage is not to remove price controls. This would simply shove prices sky-high, without materially affecting the shortage.

The Packinghouse Workers urge the government to investigate monopolistic tactics by the packers in withholding livestock supplies, and the tremendous stockpiles of storaged meat; and to take active steps to bring livestock to the market and to put storaged meat into distribution.

The CIO union also calls for a special session of Congress to replace the present almost worthless Price Control Act with a really effective price control law.

* * *

FOR EVERY consumer and voter, the chief lesson of the meat shortage is to vote against the reactionary Congressmen who wrecked price control, and to elect progressives who will legislate to check inflation and insure a regular flow of essential foods at reasonable prices hereafter.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

WONDER WHOM Phil Murray can have meant when he recently referred to "Me, too" and "Wait for baby" labor leaders.

At the time daily diatribes with Chicago datelines were appearing in the papers, which at first sight looked like syndicated editorials from the Chicago Tribune.

They denounced wage increases as the cause of inflation, demanded the lifting of price controls, called for production speed-up, declared verbal war on the Soviet Union and interlarded every subject with hysterical red-baiting.

On closer inspection, these diatribes proved to be statements and speeches by AFL leaders in convention assembled.

★ ★ ★

IT SOUNDED as if the boys were reading the Chicago Tribune and local Hearst sheet each day and just had to take the floor to say, "Me, too."

But actually, most of them have been tugging at the apron-strings of big business for some time and piping, "Wait for baby."

It takes a little time for Wall Street propaganda to seep through the brains of second-childhood, so there is always a certain lag in AFL official statements.

But, judging from the Chicago outpourings, they catch on and catch up eventually.

★ ★ ★

TAGGING ALONG behind the dozen odd vice presidents of the AFL, we find the name of Thirteenth Vice President John L. Lewis.

The Executive Council notes that the vice presidents are "moved forward in numerical order" as vacancies occur.

So, even though the repentant prodigal has been placed at the foot of the class, who knows but what in the course of time he may yet approach the eminence of Pres. Wm. Green, First Vice Pres. Wm. L. Hutcheson and Second Vice Pres. Matthew Woll—the same three of whom he once said he had "explored their minds" only to "find nothing there."

★ ★ ★

IN ONE respect, however, the AFL leaders said "Me, too" to a much better mentor.

After years of denouncing CIO political action, they finally decided to follow CIO's example by calling for labor political action themselves.

HOWEVER, the CIO can't claim all the credit for this conversion. It is quite possible the AFL leaders, in their tottering fashion, may be trying to catch up with their own rank-and-file.

If so, it calls to mind a cartoon we once saw, showing a determined group of workers striding rapidly ahead, while trotting along some way behind them is a be-spatted, diamond-studded and corpulent gent looking very flustered and out of place.

A spectator calls out to him, "Why, Mr. Jones, what are you doing following those rough-looking working people?"

"Don't you know, I'm their leader," he replies.

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IN REGARD to political action, as in most other respects, the rank-and-file of the AFL have long been 'way ahead of their leaders for a long time.

It was American working people of all union affiliations who elected and kept re-electing President Roosevelt, regardless of their leaders' attitudes.

Similarly, in the coming elections, the great majority of AFL members will be found working and voting for the same progressive candidates that the CIO-PAC is supporting.

The AFL leaders drove a wedge into labor when they expelled the CIO unions ten years ago. But they have never succeeded in driving this wedge so deep as to divide the workers themselves, when they want to unite for such purposes as the election of a progressive Congress.

★ ★ ★

MEMO TO those AFL leaders who profess to believe that CIO-won wage increases forced higher prices:

Reliable estimates indicate that total corporate profits after taxes, will reach almost $14 billion this year, as compared with an annual average of $9½ billion for the years 1942-45.

Which should prove to anyone that CIO wage increases could easily have been paid out of increased profits (still leaving them plenty high) without any increase in prices.

There ought to be some room in those minds which Lewis found so vacant for this one little truth: It was not wage increases, but extortionate and unjustified price increases and the Congressional wrecking of price control, that caused the present inflation.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Reid Robinson, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux, Editor and Publicity Director

Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director; Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor; Hollace Randell, Asst. Editor; Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

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WORLD LABOR

BILL GREEN'S constant attacks on the World Federation of Trade Unions boomeranged at the annual convention of the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress, which comprises AFL affiliates in the Dominion.

Flatly rejecting the AFL's "down-with-the-WFTU" policy, the Congress voted to "provide the necessary financial and other arrangements to consummate affiliation with the WFTU." Only two delegates spoke against the proposition.

Arguing in support of joining the world labor body, to which CIO is affiliated, William Rigby of the fishermen's union declared:

"We have the choice of lining up with the world labor movement by affiliating to the WFTU or remaining in isolation with the AFL."

The AFL bigwigs received another jolt when the Canadian affiliates refused to exclude the Intl. Assn. of Machinists from the convention, as the AFL had done in the U. S.

★ ★ ★

FIVE LEADERS of the WFTU were greeted by Mayor William O'Dwyer of N. Y. last week, and then honored at a banquet under the auspices of the N. Y. City CIO Council. They included Pres. Arthur Deakin of Great Britain; Louis Saillant, WFTU secretary-general; M. P. Tarasov of the USSR; G. DiVittorio, Italy; and Frank Rosenblum of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

★ ★ ★

INCREASED VIOLENCE against workers in South Africa has been reported by Allied Labor News. The government, which last month broke a strike of starving native miners, followed it up with raids on union offices, the homes of union leaders, workers' bookshops and the offices of the Guardian, an independent pro-labor newspaper.

The raids were on a nation-wide scale, with 30 being conducted in Capetown alone. The police seized every document in the offices, from private correspondence to U. S. Information Bureau news releases.

★ ★ ★

HOSPITALS, recreation centers and relief warehouses in Shanghai, financed by relief gifts of CIO and AFL workers in the U. S., have been returned to the Chinese Assn. of Labor.

The properties were seized a month ago by Kuomintang police officials. Their return to the unions followed CIO and AFL protests resulting from cables received from Chu Hsueh-fan, head of the Chinese labor group and a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions executive bureau.

★ ★ ★

GREEK TRADE UNIONS have called upon the Intl. Labor Organization not to seat representatives chosen for them by the reactionary Greek government.

SEN. ROBERT ALPHONSO TAFT (R. O.) AND "FRIENDS". Hjalmar Schacht (center) and Hans Fritzsche (right), with Franz von Papen were acquitted at the Nuremberg trials of top-ranking Nazis accused of being responsible for the starvation and murder of more than 10 million men, women and children. Taft this week said that he believed that the Nuremberg verdict which condemned 11 other Nazi officials to hanging was a miscarriage of justice. The three acquitted Nazis are scheduled to be tried by a German De-Nazification court which has power to impose a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment, confiscation of property, and debarment from political office or administrative positions in industry.

For Jail, Not Hanging

THE NAZI DEFENDER

By FRED d'AVILA

A 57-year-old son of a late President of the U. S. with a manner as mild as milk and a brain as sharp as a rat trap my become the Republican candidate for the Presidency. His name is Robert Alphonso Taft, native of Cincinnati, Republican Senator from Ohio, and co-holder of the Republican leadership, which he shares with Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan.

This week Sen. Taft gave the nation a view of his policies that bared them to the roots. Long known as a conservative who prefers to give the people a little rather than have them take a lot, Taft made one of the most amazing statements ever to come from the lips of a man who professes a belief in democracy, to a nation that has just won a bloody war against a group of Nazi gangsters seeking to dominate the earth.

In a sharp criticism of the Nuremberg trials of leading Nazis, Taft bewailed sentences of hanging meted out to 11 Nazi officials. He contended that life imprisonment would be sufficient punishment for men responsible for the murder of 10 million people, and said the trials will be "a blot on the American record that we shall long regret."

Taft's attack on the trials as a miscarriage of justice was based on his contention that it was unfair to try the Nazis under laws drawn up after their offenses had been committed. The lawyer son of the late U. S. President and Chief Justice questioned "whether the hanging of those who, however despicable, will ever discourage the making of aggressive war, for no one makes aggressive war unless he expects to win."

TAFT'S legalisms were sharply challenged by leading lawyers, including Pres. Willis Smith of the American Bar Assn. and Robert W. Kenney and Martin Popper, respectively president and executive secretary of the Natl. Lawyers Guild. All three observed the trials.

Smith said he had "no fault to find with the trials" and described them as "a monument to jurisprudence," and declared the Nazis had an opportunity to defend themselves "far beyond any chance offered a person in America."

Kenney and Popper declared:

"In his attack upon the Nuremberg trials, Senator Taft used legal arguments as camouflage to hide his immorality. But they will not serve his purpose. The representatives of the organized legal profession of the U. S., both the Natl. Lawyers Guild and the American Bar Assn., in their capacity as official observers at Nuremberg, have attested to the legality of the trial and to the fact that the Nazi defendants were prosecuted for crimes firmly established in international law as well as the laws of all civilized nations."

They accused Taft of "speaking for the cartelists who are exerting every conceivable form of pressure to prevent the prosecution and punishment as war criminals of the German industrialists and financiers who participated in the Nazi plans for world conquest and mass murder."

TAFT'S defense of the Nazis was cited by Director Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee as evidence that "the isolationist thinking which shaped Taft's defense of Hitler and his gang before the war still prevails."

Others criticizing Taft's position were Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, Sen. James M. Mead of N. Y., and former N. Y. Gov. Herbert Lehman.

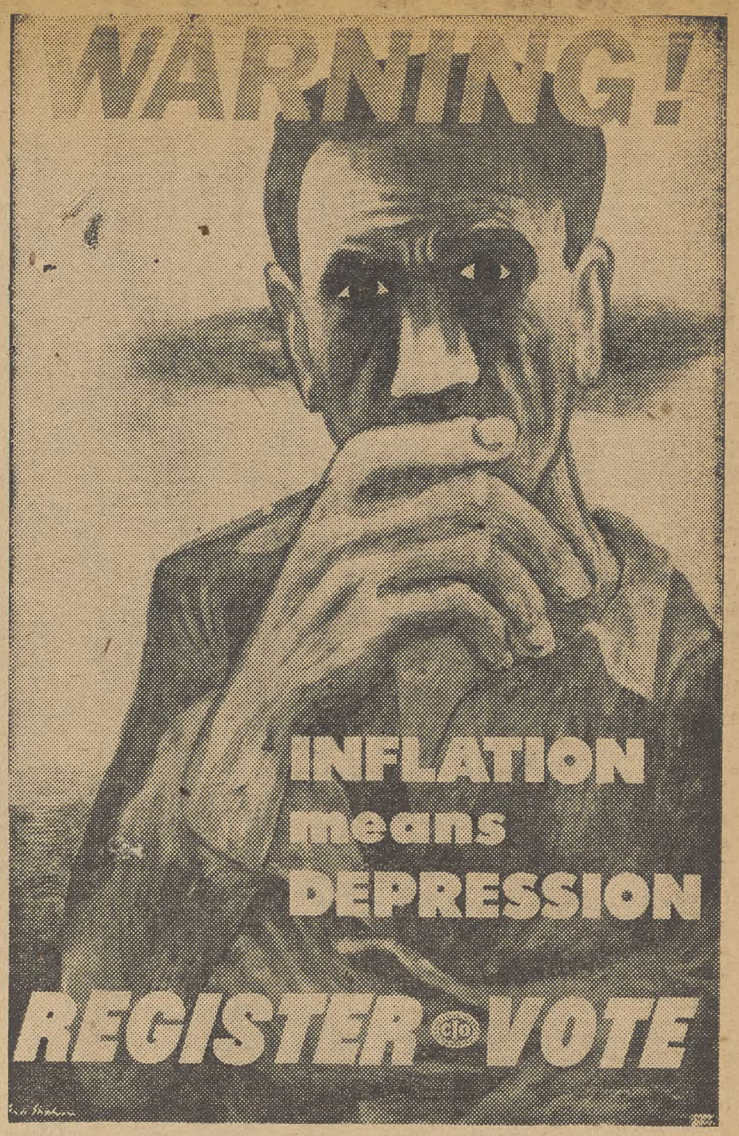
"The convicted men," said Lehman, "were in varying degree responsible for the murder of more than 10 million men, women and children of many faiths and nationalities, in concentration camps, in slave labor battalions and in occupied countries. The verdict of the Intl. Tribunal at Nuremberg finds full sanction in our own legal code and will be generally approved as having ample support in justice and in morals."

THIS is the judgment on Taft. It simply serves to strengthen one already made by CIO, which remembers his attempts to weaken the Wage and Hour and Natl. Labor Relations Acts, and his leadership in the fight against price control.

One of the best descriptions of the way Taft maneuvers is contained in an article by Joseph and Stewart Alsop, in a recent issue of Life magazine. They wrote:

"He (Taft) fought for a price control law which, while providing an absolute minimum of 'governmental interference,' would still leave the Administration with a pair of very loose reins on which to drive a rambunctious national economy. Bowles roared and writhed. President Truman squirmed. But they, and the U. S., finally got the kind of law Taft wanted, which has now added up to just about no price control at all."

To the people of the U. S., who are paying fantastically inflated prices for the necessities of life, Republican Senator Taft, as a presidential possibility, adds up to just a little "less than zero."



REMINDERS

These posters by Ben Shahn are now being shown in union halls and other public places throughout the country. Some 50,000 of them have already been distributed through CIO channels. The "We Want Peace" poster, owned by the U. S. State Department, is being shown at Foreign Embassies throughout Latin America and Europe to indicate what American artists are thinking. The State Dept. granted permission to use it as a campaign poster. Copies of these posters may be obtained by writing to the CIO-PAC, 205 East 42nd Street, N. Y. 17, N. Y.

LITTLE MAN ON THE WEDDING CAKE

NEITHER the immense coffers of Republican gold nor the glamour of the nation's blueblood has been able to turn New York's "little man on the wedding cake" into a political star. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who's seeking reelection, just doesn't glitter.

Progressives in the state have recognized his "do nothing" record in four years as chief executive as part of his overall strategy of committing himself to nothing, thus making no enemies. They are exposing him for what he is, "a fake liberal," and a second-rate governor.

Dewey's remarkable effrontery in taking credit for any and all benefits they have accrued to the state from the administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert Lehman has astounded even the most seasoned politicos.

The first big pat on the back he gave himself after taking office was the report of a $136 million surplus in the state treasury, for which he assumed full credit. His "failing" memory had omitted mention of the fact that half the surplus had been left by Gov. Lehman, his predecessor, and had been made to appear Dewey's prize by moving the 1943-44 fiscal year up from July to April. If not always impeccably honest, the Governor isn't so dumb.

Four years of "say nothing-do-nothing"—by all means, never offend any segment of the national vote—has left the state wide open to the ravages of political patronage, a dire housing shortage and progressive weakening of the administration of social security and labor legislation.

Uttering cries of sympathy for the veterans, but fearing their support of FDR, Dewey had fought a simple federal ballot for the overseas GIs, and had succeeded in pushing through one of the most prohibitive voting laws in the country.

He cries "bureaucracy" with the facility of an infant crying "mama"; but when it came to administering the sum of $2,825,000 appropriated for a Division of Veterans Affairs, it was learned that 200 members of his private political machine were the recipients of the benefits, not the veterans. Hired at salaries ranging from $3,500 to $14,000, these "counsellors" were not to be found in any office, were listed in no 'phone book . . .

Self-appointed protector-in-chief of civil rights, the Governor whitewashed the Freeport murders of two Negroes, and the policeman killer remains free and at his post.

Although the state of New York adopted a permanent FEPC after a long stall, Dewey, as head of his party, did not once come forward to help passage of such a bill through Congress.

IN the Dewey corner are to be found the nation's top industrialists, all with unsavory labor records.

Foremost are the Rockefellers and their Standard Oil Companies, whose officers and directors are high on both the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers' roles and those of the GOP. Rockefeller contributions to the Republicans when Dewey was running for president totaled $52,500.

The Mellons, who are fast merging with the Rockefellers, padded the Party's cushion with $59,500; while the Guggenheims, whose American Smelting and Refining Co. is the only copper company that plays an active role in the NAM, gave $28,050.

THE less "respectable," the professional disseminators of race and labor hatred, have found Dewey equally as delightful. There's Gerald L. K. Smith, former head of the America First Committee, who would like to see the Governor become president some day. Smith said of the anti-semitic outbreaks in Boston two years ago: "What has been taking place in Boston is just a pimple on the skin of our body politic. Similar outbreaks can be expected in every great center."

No less in love with Dewey is Gen. Robert E. Wood, head of the labor-baiting American Action Committee, and formerly head of the American First Committee.

Closest to Dewey, however, is Frank Gannett, leader of the vicious Committee for Constitutional Government, owner of the third largest newspaper chain in the country. Gannett is said to have been the Governor's steadiest visitor at the state capitol.

Three of a Kind: Governor Dewey of N. Y., ex-Governor Bricker of Ohio, and Governor Warren of California. All three are potential candidates for the Presidential nomination in 1948.

Ohio Gymnastics

GOP WOOS IN AUGUST, MAKES MAD IN OCTOBER

THE two-faced campaign of the Republican party was bared to the public eye recently when the Ohio CIO revealed that the National GOP had been attempting to woo the labor vote on the one hand while backhandedly referring to the CIO Political Action Committee as "our greatest adversary" on the other.

The Ohio CIO has disclosed the receipt of a letter from the National Republican Committee as late as August requesting permission to furnish a speaker for the annual state CIO convention in September.

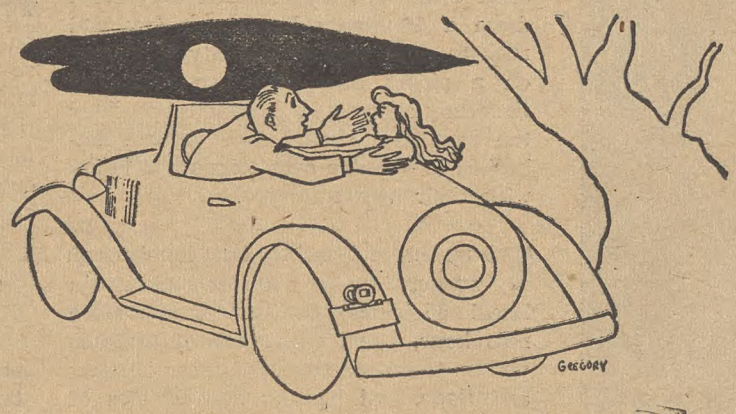
When these efforts to woo labor votes into the GOP column failed, the Brickerites sounded off on the old "sour grapes" theme, bitterly denouncing Sen. James Hoffman, Democratic nominee, for having received CIO-PAC support.

The red smear brush has been used indiscriminately by Gov. Bricker as well as by Republicans who failed to receive PAC support throughout the rest of the country.

Hitting at Bricker's labor-baiting campaign, Sen. Huffman declared recently, "I resent the irresponsible charges of my opponent and the Republican Party that evereone who speaks progressive ideals is subversive and disloyal to America."

DELIBERATE misrepresentations of facts have poured from the National Republican headquarters and are being echoed by local GOP groups. A letter dated September 20 from Republican Chairman Brazilla Carroll Reece to fellow Republicans warns that the organization is "up against . . . the PAC with its $6,000,000 slush fund." This despite PAC director Jack Kroll's repeated expressions of hope that the PAC one dollar contribution drive would hit $1,000,000.

Third largest contributing state to the Republican party in 1944, the Ohio Republican Finance Committee turned over to the national GOP $178,900 after setting aside a tidy sum (the residue after the state campaigns had been financed)—an amount almost equal to the entire expenditure of the national CIO-PAC throughout the country.



"Just a minute—have you registered?"

30 BIG PAC RALLIES TO GET OUT VOTE

ASSERTING that the 1946 election will be decided in America's major industrial cities, CIO Political Action Director Jack Kroll announced this week that the PAC, in conjunction with other progressive organizations, will sponsor a series of pre-election rallies throughout the country in the next three weeks.

These rallies, Kroll said, "are a direct result of the Chicago Conference of Progressives which adopted a plan of action to arouse the people and bring millions of voters to the polls."

Thirty cities in 21 states have already scheduled mass meetings, intended to deliver a final boost to the nationwide drive for an unprecedented turnout of voters and for the election of progressive candidates.

"These meetings will sound a significant warning to the reactionary coalition that progressives are united from the grass roots up," Mr. Kroll said. "Those who thought the Plan of Action adopted by the progressives at Chicago was just so many words have another think coming."

THE final list of speakers has not yet been drawn up, but the names of Sen Claude Pepper (D. Fla), Sen. Brian McMahon (D. Conn.), Kroll, Palmer Weber, CIO-PAC research director, and Allen Haywood, national CIO organizing director and vice-president, have been mentioned as probabilities. Appearing on the programs will be noted stars of stage and screen in addition to national political leaders.

The rapidity with which these meetings were scheduled—within two weeks after the Chicago conference—was cited by the PAC director as indication of the desire of local progressive groups to weld together as a strong coalition of forces for the purpose of carrying forward the Roosevelt program.

"Get-out-the-vote" and the call for a return to the FDR policies will be central themes of each of the rallies. In many instances local progressive candidates will appear, and in all cases the issues of the campaigns will be presented in terms of the local community and local candidates.

Campaign rallies have been scheduled in the following cities:

Allentown, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisc.; Kansas City, Kans.; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Rock Island-Moline-East Moline, Chicago, Ill.; Rochester, Buffalo and New York, N. Y.; San Francisco, Los Angeles, Calif.; Boston, Fall River, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; New Haven, Bridgeport, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Wilmington, Dela.; Baltimore, Md.; Detroit, Mich.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; Denver, Colo., and Seattle, Wash.

**Robin Hood, of olden days,
Was not a real transgressor;
His bottom buck he gave to PAC—
Can YOU do any lesser?**

ALL FOR ONE

A unique use of picket lines to prevent s ments from employers reluctant to gr workers at other shops, is the technique by CIO Local 65, in N. Y. City. Demons with police peacefully co-operating—a taking its case to the public. Local 65 demonstrations, which are legal in N. apply the old-time slogan, "All for one

1 **This militant demonstration of support for workers at the Peerless Sample Card Co., N. Y. City, on the eve of an NLRB election helped to overcome the fear instilled in the employes by the boss. Thousands of workers marching in front of the shop offered tangible evidence of the strength of the union. In an election shortly afterwards, CIO Local 65 won by an overwhelming vote.**

2 **Santa Claus joined a noon-hour demonstration of Local 65 a little early last August when Schranz & Bieber Co., toy manufacturers, had locked out warehouse employes in an attempt to run away from union standards. Santa marched alongside several thousand 65ers. The dispute was settled shortly, when the company reopened its N. Y. City warehouse with a union contract.**

By IRVING BALDINGER

NEW YORK CITY, home of the tallest buildings, longest subway lines, most gigantic department stores, stateliest showgirls and most devastating hangovers, is also the home of what are probably the biggest and most colorful picket lines in the world.

Credit for the union distinction goes to a happy, scrappy, powerful unit of 15,000 wholesale and warehouse workers, members of CIO Local 65. Throughout the 13 years of its phenomenal growth from a group of 40 underpaid, overworked employes of a single wholesale dry goods house, the mass demonstrations have become the trade mark of the organization.

Today, within a few hours' notice, Local 65 can place a noon-hour group of 5,000 members on practically any street in New York. That's because the members of this union have learned the value of the slogan that fired the exploits of the three musketeers—"All for One and One for All."

Though there's no compulsion to participate, most members of Local 65 sooner or later recognize that, if they cram down a 10-minute lunch one day and rush to some part of the city to appear on a picket line, they can count on the ready support of thousands of others the next day, should they become embroiled in a tussle over wages and hours with their own employer.

TO understand exactly how handy such support can be requires a visit to a Local 65 demonstration. Just before zero hour, you'd see a line of taxicabs pull up to unload stacks of green banners and flags, and bundles and bundles of multicolored picket signs. These are carefully piled at the curbstone, under the watchful eyes of a group of men and women who have one distinctive characteristic in common—a bright, emerald green union button prominently pinned on coat lapel, dress or hat.

It's just about noon-time. Now appearing from all directions, come small knots of men and women, all of them wearing that same green button—swaggering young men in shirt sleeves and overalls, bobby-soxed girls in sweaters and skirts, and their more elderly brothers and sisters. Up go the banners and signs, and the line begins to march. And it grows by sudden spurts. Scores of cars, trucks, busses and cabs pull up in rapid succession, each discharging an amazing load of smiling, chattering unionists.

Demonstration captains have taken their posts along the street on which the thickly populated line is stepping. Now they begin to "talk it up." A slogan crackles out from the lips of a captain, and in a moment it's echoed back in a thunderous roar. It may start with something ordinary and routine, like, "We Want A Contract! Make Wilson's A Union Shop!" But it's not long before that one leads to a variation with a little more swing: "2-4-6-8. Make Wilson Negotiate!" And that brings back the equally lusty chant: "3-5-7-9. Make Him Sign On the Dotted Line!" But perhaps the most distinctive slogan at a Local 65 picket line is the mournful reminder that's sure to be taken up at every such demonstration: "O-o-h Wilson-you-can't-take-it-with you!"

MEANWHILE, a sizable retinue of New York's "finest" has turned up, on the alert for possible difficulties. But so well do the captains guide the lines, and so disciplined are the demonstrators, that almost without exception the boys in blue have little to do. In fact, as one police sergeant wryly remarked one evening, "A Local 65 demonstration is probably a good deal safer than an ordinary, everyday picket line of striking 65ers."

It seems that the sergeant was seated regally in the sidecar of a motorcycle that evening watching at the doorway of a struck warehouse as scabs were being herded out after their day's work. One of the strikers, in a sud-

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revent strikes, and to win agree-t to grant concessions won by chnique that has been developed Demonstrations 5,000 strong—ting—are the union's means of cal 65 leaders claim that such in N. Y., are the best way to for one—one for all."

den fit of determination, dipped into her lunchbasket, brought forth a juicy, ripe tomato and winged it at the scabs. The scabs, acutely sensitive to such occupational hazards, ducked. Behind them, the sergeant neglected to take the same precaution.

Less hot-headed union members had to restore the sergeant's good humor and sternly remind the offender that, in these days of food shortages, tomatoes are for nutrition, not for ammunition.

WHAT has the demonstration accomplished? Many things, union leaders say.

Not the least of its effects is the terrific boost in morale that comes to a small, embattled group of union members when they see thousands of their buddies coming to their aid. Conversely, the enthusiasm of scabs is understandably cooled.

Similarly, the defiance of a stony-hearted employer is quite often shaken by the appearance of thousands of shouting, singing marchers who have suddenly risen to torment him.

In one case, the end of a lockout of union members followed swiftly on the heels of a protest march, staged as only Local 65 can stage one. Pictures of the vast outpouring appeared in the N. Y. City press, much to the discomfort of the employer, who had a reputation in his social circle as a man of liberal ideals. That reputation proved the key to ending the lockout.

One of the employer's friends clipped a picture of the line from his paper, adding the simply query, "Why aren't you in this picture, Ed?" With a sheepish grin, the employer showed the note to union leaders at a hurriedly called conference, and right then agreed to a satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

This incident, by the way, illustrates another important effect of Local 65 demonstrations — their publicity-getting value. A labor dispute affecting 40 or 50 people, or even 200 or 300, ordinarily does not command much attention, either from the press or from the busily preoccupied public. But thousands of people marching cannot easily be ignored. Local 65's experience indicates that although such demonstrations may bring out irate comments in stuffed shirt circles, they definitely boost the union's prestige in work shirt circles.

3 When the management of Belikoff Bros., world-wide distributors of used clothing, refused to recognize Local 65, as representative of 250 employes, they went out on strike. And 2,000 members of the union showed the company that Belikoff workers were not alone, with this "squared off" line last September.

Finally, perhaps the most important aspect of this tactic in the eyes of union leaders is its evidence of genuine union democracy. From their Pres. Arthur Osman on down, Local 65's leaders have always stressed that union democracy lives and thrives when the entire membership is in motion.

LOCAL 65's technique was developed, not out of a desire to make noise and attract attention, but out of life-and-death necessity. The nature of the industry in which this union operates—wholesaling and warehousing—would ordinarily pit small units of workers against powerful and wealthy employers. Wholesale shipments are of such magnitude that a business volume of millions of dollars can readily be handled by small units of workers. The average wholesale shop or warehouse organized by Local 65 employs from 15 to 20 workers. Yet, the volume of business of many such firms runs into the seven-cipher columns.

With such resources, an employer bent on crushing the union in his establishment could easily be tempted to replace his men with a crew of plug-ugly strike-breakers, or to use some other violent strategy to achieve his ends. A picket line of 15 to 20 men could hardly discourage such moves. But demonstrations of thousands can—and do.

STRANGELY enough, the demonstration's greatest value has been, not as a device to win strikes, but as a much more effective means of preventing them. Local 65's records bear this out quite emphatically. Although its mass picket lines are very frequently deployed in many areas of the city, the number of strikes it conducts is surprisingly small.

Broadway star Paula Bain gave a valuable assist to Local 65, CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Workers, when she helped picket A. J. Siris Products Co., a N. Y. City powder puff manufacturer. Learning that the firm had opened a plant at Newport News, Va., where it was paying lower wages than for similar work in N. Y. City, the union went on strike and won an agreement to continue operation of the N. Y. plant and guaranteed year 'round work for 75 workers.

To Name New President

SHOE UNION PLANS ELECTION

CASTIGATING the "disrupting antics" of their former president, close to three hundred delegates to the biennial convention of the United Shoe Workers this week voiced strong support for CIO policies, the leadership of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and continued campaigns to better the standards of workers in their industry.

In a pre-convention session the unions' executive board declared the USWA presidency "vacant" by unanimous vote and set in motion constitutional provisions for the election at a later date of a successor to Frank McGrath whose resignation was first made known to the board through the columns of a New York paper.

McGrath's assertion that his resignation was a protest against "Communist domination" was described by the USWA board "as a cover-up for his desertion of his post."

The statement noted that those members of the board who sided with McGrath in internal union disputes "are still in office and they constitute the overwhelming majority of the leadership of our union." McGrath, the statement added, "struck a serious blow to the organization" aimed deliberately as "an attempt to ruin our organization."

"His action compares with the disruptive tactics of all anti-union elements to whom the wild cry of Communism is always a good alibi to cover up their union wrecking activities," the USWA executive group said. The board's declaration was solidly endorsed by the delegates.

Sec-Treas. James J. Mitchell charged the former union president with being a "quitter" and with neglecting all aspects of his presidential duties. Mitchell was joined in his charges by Isadore Rosenberg of New York, and Julius Crane of Chicago, who accused McGrath of failing to show interest in union organizing activities during the convention.

The delegates—representing some fifty-two thousand workers—heard addresses by CIO Sec-Treas. James B. Carey and Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization.

Haywood voiced full CIO support to the union; reviewed recent CIO activities in industry, politics and international affairs; and predicted that the forthcoming CIO convention would present "a solid front" in behalf of labors' rights.

Referring to the question of CIO's foreign policy, Haywood emphasized that whatever position is adopted by the convention will be that of the unions rather than of any outside force be it Socialist, Communist or Republican.

Carey also called upon the shoe union delegates to resist outside interference in their organizational affairs.

The convention voted 572 to 444 to increase the size of the USWA executive board from 12 to 15, with the membership determined on a geographical basis and to place the matter before a membership referendum for approval.

A unanimously adopted resolution took note of published rumors that CIO Pres. Murray intends to resign from office. It expressed the "determined opinion that it is important that he continue as CIO President in order that the program associated with his name—the organization of unorganized labor, international trade union unity as symbolized in the World Federation of Trade Unions, independent political action through the vehicle of PAC and the guarantee of freedom from persecution because of race, color, creed or political opinion—shall be continued in the dangerous period ahead."

Other resolutions paid tribute to the late President Roosevelt and to the late Sidney Hillman; expressed gratitude for the counsel and moral support of Vice-Pres. Haywood; gave full backing to the WFTU; and voiced full support for CIO efforts to obtain contracts providing a guaranteed annual wage.

MORE PAY A 'MUST'— CLOTHING WORKERS

THE CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union is negotiating for a wage increase with employers in the men's and boys' clothing and the shirt and cotton garment industries and allied trades, joining the increasing number of CIO affiliates which have been or will shortly be demanding pay raises.

Various manufacturers' groups were notified of the decision to seek higher pay after the union's wage policy committee of nine made a study at the direction of the general executive board and found that rising living costs made a demand for increased wages imperative.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and other national leaders of the union at the first conference with the Clothing Mfgs. Assn. of the U. S. stated that the ACWA wanted to speed up the negotiations to conclude an early settlement in the interest of the whole industry.

The top leadership of the union has also held conferences with representatives of the N. Y. Shirt Institute and the largest independent shirt manufacturers.

ACWA is asking the employers in the heavy outwear, sheeplined and leather apparel industry to establish a retirement fund based on a 3% payroll contribution by the manufacturers, in addition to a wage increase and 65c an hour minimum wage.

Potofsky has notified the cotton garment manufacturers and firms in allied industries working under ACWA contracts that the union is requesting a wage increase, a minimum hourly wage and other improvements, these companies having been notified in June that ACWA reserved the right to reopen the question of wages and other changes in working conditions.

URBAN LEAGUE BACKS DRIVE

FULL support of union organizational campaigns in the South was voiced at the annual conference of the National Urban League in St. Louis last week.

In a resolution the League, which has done considerable work in developing improved interracial relations, noted that it "always has seen in democratic trade unions a major hope for the advancement of Negro workers in industry and the community, and has worked unceasingly to integrate Negro workers into the trade union movement."

It warned that "there are forces that oppose and terrorize any close fraternity of white and Negro people and at the moment are threatening to disrupt the organizing campaigns."

In other actions, the League urged passage of federal and state anti-discrimination statutes, called for adoption of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, and voiced the need for "strengthening of our own democracy as a prerequisite to real international cooperation and harmony."

In Georgia:

THREATS FAIL

IGNORING threates, recurrent violence, beatings by management's Gestapo bands and mill-made city ordinances, organizers of the CIO's Operation Dixie drive have started the distribution of union literature at the gates of the huge textile mills in Columbus, Ga.

The CIO has moved into Columbus and is seeking to bring the benefits of unionism to this textile town's mass of 14,000 workers whose average weekly wage the Government has placed at $29.08. And despite the open opposition of mill owners and the open fear of the workers, Emil Luter, subregional director of the CIO organizing committee, says, "We're here and this time we're here to stay."

There have been several attempts to organize the thousands of underpaid textile workers of Columbus dating back to 1934 and the national textile strike when labor-hating Eugene Talmade, Governor of Georgia, called out the Natl. Guard to throw workers into barbed-wire concentration camps.

It is these unsuccessful efforts and the threat of a mill blacklist that have brought fear to the hearts of Columbus mill workers. Harangued by foremen with the power to hire and fire, warned against the "furrin' reds" and threatened with blacklisting, workers are afraid even to be seen talking to union representatives.

In Dixie:

VOTING CIO IS STYLE

CIO unions have been chosen the collective bargaining agencies of the employes of 170 Southern industrial plants since late in May, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee reported this week.

"Twenty CIO victories and two defeats in NLRB elections were reported to the committee during the week of October 1-7 by state directors," Bittner said.

"The Woodworkers and the Food & Tobacco Workers—with 27 victories each—are now leading in number of elections won.

"United Steelworkers of America has won 23 elections in the CIO's Southern organizing drive, and Textile Workers Union of America has won 16. The Auto Workers and Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers are tied for fifth place, with 10 victories each.

FTA SCORE IN SOUTH 100%

ONE hundred per cent success in the drive to organize Southern tobacco workers has been scored to date by the CIO Organizing Committee, of which Van A. Bittner is chairman, Pres. Donald Henderson of the CIO announced this week.

The CIO has been devoting much attention to tobacco leaf houses in North Carolina and Virginia, where 12 NLRB elections have been held up to the beginning of October. CIO has won all of the 12 elections, covering 4,811 eligible voters in five North Carolina communities.

Elections are scheduled for early October in nine more leaf houses covering 4,175 workers. The committee has petitioned the NLRB for elections in 10 more leaf houses involving 2,775 workers.

More than 86% of the workers voting so far in these elections have voted for CIO. Only nine per cent of the voters have chosen the AFL, and only five per cent have voted "no union." Of a total vote of 3,799 the CIO has won 3,351; AFL 326; and "no union" 132.

7 OF TOWN'S 10 TEXTILE PLANTS CIO

Rock Hill, S. C., is rapidly becoming one of the best organized textile centers in the South.

Workers in seven of the ten textile mills there have selected the CIO Textile Workers as their bargaining representative in recent Labor Board elections. TWUA holds contracts with four of these plants.

Elections at the other three have been won so recently that agreement on collective bargaining contracts has not yet been reached.

TWUA is now the bargaining agency in the following mills: Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Co., Samarkand Rug Mill, Rock Hill Yarn Co., Industrial Cotton Mill, Jac Feinberg Hosiery Co., Cutter Mfg. Co. and Highland Park Mfg. Co.

Organizational campaigns are in progress at the other three plants.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

USA Dist. Dir. Pete Mosele, N. Y. City, reports: Continental Can Co. plant, Jersey City, N. J., USA-CIO 236, AFL 207. The AFL had been in this plant for a number of years.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, reports: Springfield Leather Corp., Royersford, Pa., CIO Fur & Leather Workers 29, against 13; White Motors, Camden, N. J., UAW-CIO 14, against 4. Rep. Sam Schervone was in charge of this election. Clawson & Bals, Inc., Philadelphia, UAW-CIO 16, against 1. Reps. Al Zankl and Scottie Hill were in charge. U. S. Rubber Co., Camden, N. J., CIO Rubber Workers 10, against 0. Heims Pure Foods, Gloucester, N. J., FTA-CIO 8, against 0.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, advises: Litchfield Mfg. Co. plant, Waterloo, Iowa, UAW-CIO 53, Machinists 4, no union 12.

Martin Gerbert, Reg. Dir. UAW-CIO, New York, reports: Harrison Radiator Works, Buffalo, N. Y. (division of General Motors) UAW-CIO 644, IAM 163, no union 131.

CIO Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, advises: Joseph-Feiss, large clothing manufacturer of Cleveland, Ohio, agreed to extend their contract to cover the 200 workers in the newly-established plant in Columbus. Negotiations were handled by Intl. Secy-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the ACWA-CIO and Beryl Peppercorn, Mgr. of the Cleveland Joint Board, ACWA-CIO.

R. J. Davidson, CIO Reg. Dir., Cincinnati, reports: Farm Bureau Fertilizer & Rendering Works, Inc. Dayton, Ohio, employes voted by a score of 44 for CIO and 4 for no union. Sec. Orville Kuhnle of the Montgomery Co. IUC conducted this organizing campaign. Gardner-Richardson plant, Cincinnati, Ohio, CIO Paperworkers, 223 independent 198, no union 23. Reps. Logan Goff and Herb Schwenker conducted this campaign.

George Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Stivers & Bonstead Camp, CIO 7, no union 2, Heinske & Erickson Camp, CIO 8, no union 7. Both of these camps are in Suffolk, Mich.

Donald Henderson, Pres. FTA-CIO, advises: Southern Shellfish Co., CIO 238, no union 183.

Pub. Dir. Harvey O'Connor, Oil Workers reports: Sklar & Querbes Oil Co., El Dorado, Ark., CIO 17, against 0.

CIO Reg. Dir. for So. California, Irwin L. DeShetler, advises: Santa Novelty Co., San Diego, Calif., UAW-CIO 21, no union 14. Intl. Rep. Ross Althoff was in charge. Modern Craft, Maywood, Calif., plant, CIO Furniture Workers won election by cross-check of cards, which resulted in 22 for CIO, 4 for AFL and 1 for no union. Reps. Dick Holmes was in charge assisted by Vivian Crawford and Lee Hernandez.

Frank Cronin, CIO Reg. Dir., Nebraska, advises: Smith-Dorsey Pharmaceutical Co., Lincoln, Neb., RW&DSU-CIO 27, Teamsters 16.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

National Director Van A. Bittner, reports following CIO victories: Export Tobacco Co., Kinston, N. C., FTA-CIO 208. no union 5 AFL 1, Export Tobacco Co., Greenville, N. C., FTA-CIO 263, AFL 3, no union 3; Person-Garrett Tobacco Co., Greenville, N. C., FTA-CIO 229, AFL 93, no union 8; Cumberland Mfg. Co., Princeton, Ky., ACWA-CIO 133, against 26.

Gulf Refinery, Sweetwater, Texas., CIO Oil Workers 61, against 46; Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C., CIO Textile Workers 331, against 39; Earle-Chesterfield Mill Co., Asheville, N. C., CIO 50, against 10.

Farm Bureau Lumber Corp., Pine Bluff, Ark., IWA-CIO 102, against 1; Greenville Tobacco Co., Greenville, N. C., FTA-CIO 220, no union, 1 AFL 1; Miller Bros. Co., Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., IWA-CIO 85, against 8; Jones Lumber Co., Benton, Ark., IWA-CIO 19, no union 3; Radiant Glass Co., Ft. Smith, Ark., CIO 27, against 17; Arkansas Oak Flooring Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., IWA-CIO 90, against 59; Woodstock Mfg. Co., Inc., Charleston, S. C., CIO Furniture Workers 105, no union 26; Johnson William & Co., Charleston, S. C., FTA-CIO 11, against 1; Les Americas S. S. Line, Division of Higgins, Inc., New Orleans, La., CIO Natl. Maritime Union 15, no union 0; E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Co., Greenville, N. C., FTA-CIO 269, AFL 12, no union 12; Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery, Ala., FTA-CIO 89, against 3; Scotch Lumber Co., Fulton, Ala., IWA-CIO 200, no union 96; Pan-American Airways, Inc., Miami, Fla., CIO 41, against 2.

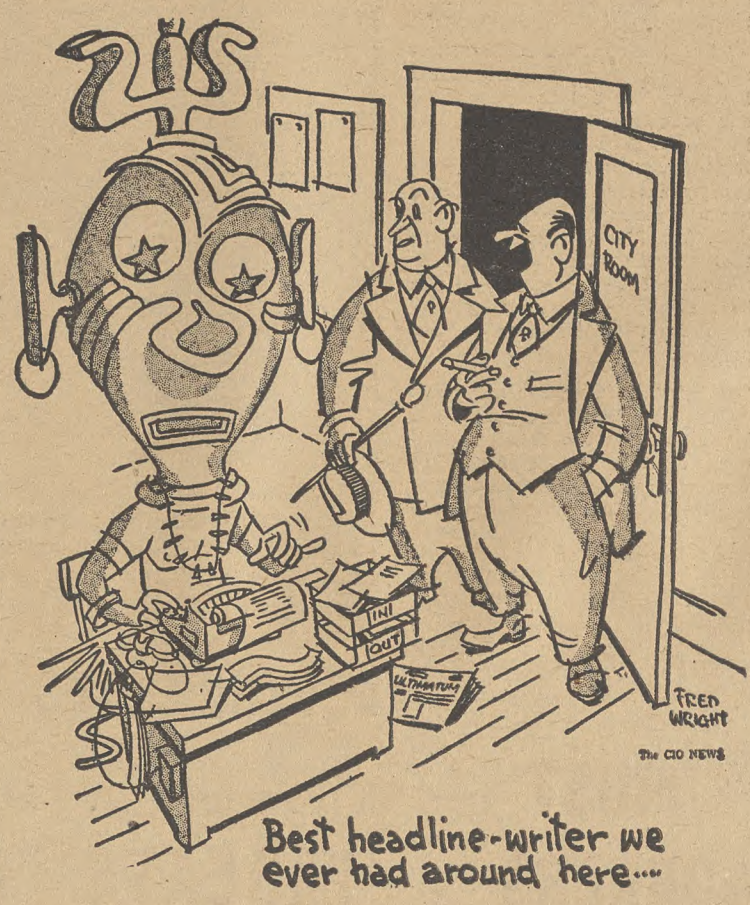
CMU To Truman:

MARITIME BOARD RENEGED

THE picketlines of the Longshoreman, and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., both CIO, and the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots held fast as their strike entered its third week.

Thousands of ships were tied up in U. S. ports as the other CIO sea unions banded together in the Committee for Maritime Unity and the AFL mairtime unions respected the picket lines.

As the CIO News went to press, the MEBA and the MMP were weighing a reiterated formula for ending the strike proposed by the Labor Dept., in whose office there have been almost constant negotiations since before the strike began.



Best headline-writer we ever had around here...

It was proposed that any agreement reached between the unions and the Atlantic and Gulf ship owners be applied to ships belonging to the Maritime Commission in West Coast service.

MEBA officials said that the Atlantic and Gulf Coast operators had agreed to preferential hiring and union security and that the negotiators were not far apart on wages, the union demanding a 17% increase and the ship owners offering 12%.

Meanwhile, the Waterfront Employers Assn. of the Pacific Coast were maintaining an adamant position, having broken off negotiations with the Longshoremen last week over negotiating a new agreement covering coastwise vessels.

In a letter to President Truman, the West Coast Section of the CMU blamed the Pacific American Shipowners Assn., which walked out of the Washington negotiations, and the Waterfront Employers Assn. for the continued tie-up.

The letter said:

"Both remaining issues holding up settlement have been compromised to the irreduciable minimum by the unions involved. The U. S. Maritime Commission, in conjunction with the Dept. of Labor, made a proposal to the union and the operators which it believed would be an acceptable solution.

"Because the West Coast operators defied this proposal the commission backed down and reversed itself. We now ask that you order it reinstated to the end that the Maritime Commission will direct its agents to put the terms of the proposal into effect on all ships operated for it, without regard to acceptance by East, Gulf or West Coast operators as to privately owned ships."

An effort of Hanson W. Baldwin, New York Times military expert, to turn public opinion against the maritime unions by charging that they were destroying the American merchant marine resulted in CMU throwing a picketline of 5,000 around the Times building this week.

Edwin James, Times managing editor, repudiated Baldwin's statement before a delegation of 12 CIO and AFL maritime union officials, and said that the Times' position was one of admiration for the wartime work of the merchant marine.

Textile Workers

WANT MORE ON PAY DAY

TO meet soaring living costs, the CIO Textile Workers Union will ask immediate reopening of existing union contracts in all branches of the textile industry, Pres. Emil Rieve announced last week.

Rieve, attending a quarterly meeting of the TWUA's national executive council at Atlanta, Ga., said a series of regional conferences will be called at which representatives of the workers in each area will meet and decide the demands they will make. Existing contracts have clauses providing for reopening the wage issue on 30 days' notice and also providing arbitration, which should preclude strikes, Rieve pointed out.

The regional conference for workers in the cotton and rayon industries will be held in Boston Oct. 27, wool workers will meet Nov. 3 in the same city and southern textile workers will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on Nov. 10.

Discussing the CIO southern organizing drive, which he is inspecting, Rieve said the union has not yet too many friends but it has laid the groundwork for a concentrated drive.

N. H. COUNCIL HAS NEW SEC'Y.

FRANK Phelan, Textile Workers district representtive, was elected secretary-treasurer of the New Hampshire Industrial Union Council at Manchester Sept. 28-29, succeeding Frank Dichard, who withdrew as a candidate. Harold J. Daoust was re-elected president.

Speakers included Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; Albert Clifton, assigned by the TWUA to PAC; Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee and Anthony Wayne Smith, assistant director of CIO IUCs.

Smith declared that only through national economic planning such as proposed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in his industrial council plan could we avoid another depression. Smith said that planning means democratic participation in deciding production and investment levels in basic industries and also calls for decisions on union recognition, wage levels, size and location of industrial plants, etc.

RCA WORKERS WIN PAY HIKES

A strike by 7,000 RCA Victor workers was narrowly averted at Camden, N. Y., this week when a union mass meeting voted to accept a company offer of a 5½c hourly increase.

Settlement came 10 hours before the deadline for a walkout set by Local 103, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. It was preceded by three days of negotiations between the local and RCA management.

Aside from the wage increase, there were some 30 other changes in the new contract. One clause provides for reopening of negotiations not later than April 7, 1947, on cost-of-living increases. Local 103 also won recognition of the union shop and dues checkoff.

ALLIS-CHALMERS EXPLAINS

Allis-Chalmers strikers, who may have been wondering why the company has held out against their wage demands for more than seven months and deprived thousands of farmers of necessary equipment, now have the answer.

It comes from W. A. Roberts, company vice-president and general manager of its farm equipment division. Roberts calmly told a Farm Equipment Institute annual meeting at French Lick, Ind.:

"We had to think in terms of minutes during the war. Now the dollar is more important."

IT'S 2 TO 1 FOR CIO

FIGURES on collective bargaining elections for August issued by the NLRB shows that the CIO is preferred almost two to one over the AFL.

In 72 elections in which the AFL was its only opponent the CIO won 35, the AFL 21, no union 11 and the results were indeterminate in 5 cases. In these elections the workers preferred the CIO almost two to one over the AFL, the CIO receiving 9,064 votes, the AFL 5,392 and no union 1,640.

The CIO led by more than 6,000 votes in a computation of all elections. The CIO was the choice of 23,915 workers, the AFL of 17,711.

AMERICANS

7 Million of Them!

Complete text of a pamphlet issued by the CIO Organizing Committee, headed by Van A. Bittner.

THE charge that the CIO is a communistic organization "is manufactured out of the whole cloth and is used soley for the purpose of confusing real Americans." Those are the words of Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee.

The organized labor movement is the nation's major bulwark against communism and he and CIO Pres. Philip Murray have devoted much of their lives to fighting the spread of the communist doctrine.

"This smear campaign of the anti-union financial and industrial interests of the South is joined in by the AFL," Bittner says.

"This campaign is used solely for the purpose of confusing real Americans regarding the purpose of the CIO in organizing the unorganized workers of the South and other sections of our country.

"The CIO is a labor organization composed of seven million men and women workers who are real American folks just like any other group of people in the U. S.

"WE do not deny that there may be some communists in the CIO, because we organize all the workers who are in a plant or industry. We take into membership only those men and women who are working in industry, and if the employers have hired a few communists they naturally are apt to become members of the CIO.

"We must always remember that if there are any communists in the CIO, it is because they were first hired by employers—generally when their industries were operating non-union.

"Everybody who wants to treat this question fairly knows full well that the CIO is an American institution made up, as we said, of millions of common people who are just folks like the rest of Americans.

"Two and one-half million members of the CIO were in the armed forces of our country. They fought against Mussolini, Hitler and Hirohito for all the things we love in America. Surely this is the test of the Americanism of the CIO and its members.

"The overwhelming majority of CIO members belong to the Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Lutheran, Jewish and other faiths, yet none of our enemies would say that the CIO is a Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Lutheran or Jewish organization.

"THE AFL joined with the non-union employers who are enemies of organized labor in the charge of communism in the CIO. In our organizing campaign we have refrained from attacking the AFL and have devoted our energies and what intelligence God has given us to organizing the unorganized.

"In the penitentiaries of the U. S. today are several men who formerly were high officers of unions affiliated with the AFL. However, nobody would charge that the AFL is a racketeering organization made up of criminals because a few officers of the union are in the penitentiary.

"In the Federal Prison at Atlanta there are more former bankers and bussinessmen than former representatives of all of the labor organizations of the U. S. Yet no one who is a real American would charge, because of that fact, that business and banking are made of criminals.

"God knows that Philip Murray, president of the CIO and I have devoted a large portion of our lives to fighting communism in the U. S. That is one of the fundamental reasons we are so greatly interested in organizing the unorganized workers into the CIO. We know from experience that oragnized labor and genuine collective bargaining provide the best means of keeping communism from taking over in our country.

"THE AFL has made much ado about a letter being sent out by Morris Muster, former president of the United Furniture Workers, saying that communists control that organization of the CIO. You can take just about as much stock in Muster's statement as you can in the charge that the AFL union of which Willie Bioff formerly was president is made up of criminals because Bioff was sent to the penitentiary for taking money from employers.

"In some quarters we hear that John L. Lewis, formerly with the AFL, then president of the CIO, now back in the AFL, has said the CIO is a communistic organization. When Lewis was president of the CIO, the large steel, auto and other non-union employers, along with the AFL, charged the CIO with being communistic. Lewis firmly denied this charge and proved it was untrue. And if there are any communists in the CIO today there are certainly none that were not members when Lewis was CIO president.

"We agree entirely with the statement of Dr. Louie D. Newton, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, that the only way Americans can meet communism is for Americans to work as hard at democracy as Russians are working at communism.

"WE CERTAINLY do not believe that the U. S. will become communistic, but we do say very earnestly that if such a thing should ever befall our fair land, it will be brought about by employers and financial interests who are willing to continue the swamps of degradation that breed the germs of communism and other isms that seek to destroy democracy, freedom, liberty peace and happiness.

"We cannot keep non-union employers, the AFL and others from attacking us. But, as God is our Judge, we know what the CIO stands for—and it does not stand for those things our enemies charge. We know what we are doing in our Southern campaign and that is to attempt to bring a real American standard of living to all of the people.

"With the help of God, we will give our life to this task, not only for Southern workers but for all Americans.

"Our campaign to organize the South is a campaign for a better America. We are bound to succeed because the overwhelming majority of our people want a better America in which men, women and children can live."

Robert Gentry (left) 24, and John McKivens, 26, at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., smiling and unafraid after their conviction Oct. 4 on charges of "attempted murder" growing out of the racial clash last Feb. 25 at Columbia, Tenn. Twenty-three defendants were acquitted. Conviction of these two will be appealed.

23 WIN JUSTICE

THE acquital of 23 of the 25 Columbia "riot" defendants last week at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., brings new hope that the case has made a crucial breech in the vicious system of the anti-democratic and unconstitutional treatment of Negroes in southern courts.

Disregarding the violent ranting of the prosecution, the all-white jury freed all but two of 25 Negroes who were tried for "attempted murder" on charges arising out of the racial clash last February in Columbia, Tenn., during which four police were wounded and two Negro prisoners were killed in jail by police officers.

The defense will appeal the case of the two convicted men, Robert Gentry, 24, and John McKivens, 26. On Oct. 18. the petition for appeal will be heard.

Walter White, speaking for the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, hailed the verdict as a triumph and praised the three defense lawyers, declaring that "no tribute could possibly be too great for them."

The attorneys, Dr. Leon Ranson, Washington, and A. Alexander Lobby, Nashville, both Negroes, and Maurice Weaver, white, Nashville, worked together in handling the case with skill and dignity, in spite of hostile and biased treatment.

Jack Kroll, director of CIO-PAC, hailed the acquittals as "a triumphant note for all progressive forces who have fought injustice and bigotry in America."

REUTHER ASKS U. S. PARLEY

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers proposed this week that leaders of the automible industry join with the union in urging President Truman to convene a national labor-management conference that would "study and find solutions to production and related problems which are throwing the nation's economy out of gear."

"The need for such a conference, which the national CIO has twice requested of President Truman, is pointed up sharply by the announcement that the Briggs and Chrysler corporations are curtailing production by 35 to 40% as a result of a shortage of steel," Reuther said in a statement setting forth his proposal.

"This announcement means another setback in delivering the new cars the country needs so badly. It means an indefinite period of unemployment for thousands of Briggs and Chrysler workers and for many employed in other plants.

"It also demonstrates clearly that the lag in production is not something that can be solved at the individual company level or even at the individual industry level. Today's production problem is an overall one that can be solved only at the national industrial level.

"The steel shortage which caused the Briggs and Chrysler curtailment is the most serious and most perplexing of all our raw materials problems. It is the one which carries the greatest threat to our long range program of full employment, full production and full consumption.

"In addition to steel, there are critical shortages in other basic materials such as copper and lead. There is a serious bottleneck in transportation because of a shortage of approximately 75,000 freight cars."

ADDES HITS PAY FREEZE

SEC.-TREAS. GEORGE F. ADDES of the CIO Auto Workers charged this week that the decision of President Truman and Reconversion Director John Steelman, to refuse to permit wage increases to match increases in the cost of living, "amounts to nothing less than a calculated and deliberate decision to force the workers of this country to bear the full brunt of inflated prices and unconscionable profits."

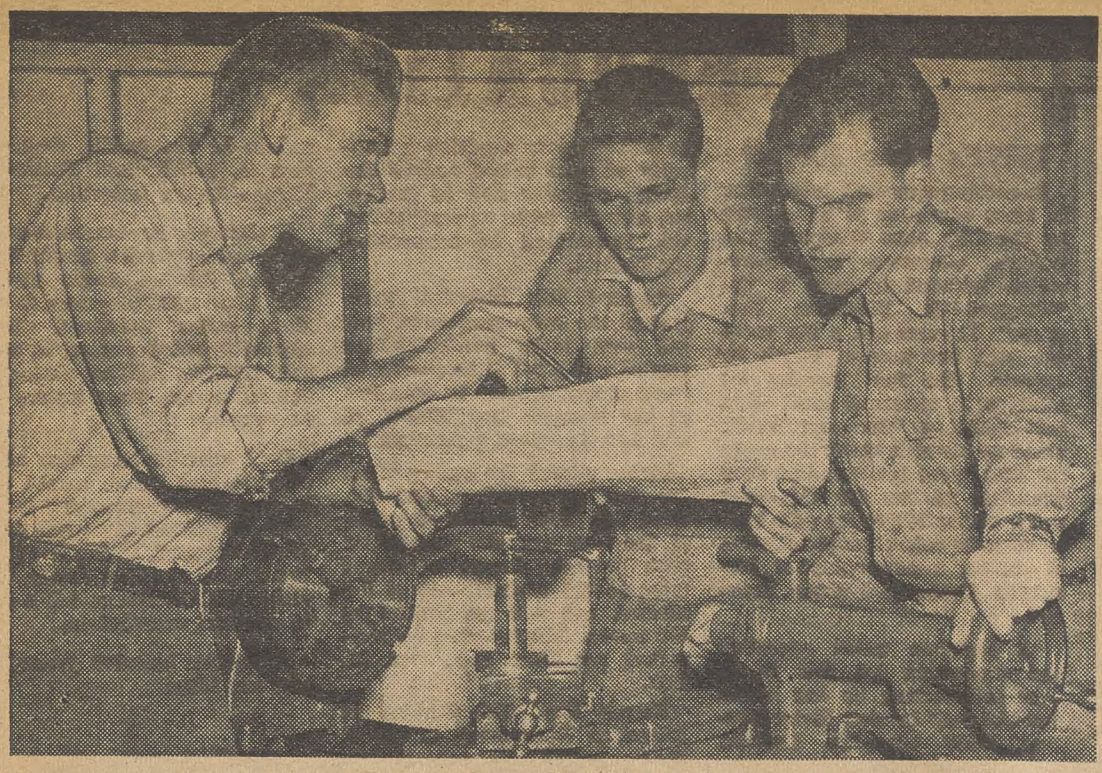
"Steelman says that wage increases now would 'benefit only special groups, and at the expense of fellow workers throughout the nation'," Addes said. "On the contrary, it is the refusal to grant wage increases now that will benefit special groups—the profiteers of Big Industry and Wall Street—at the expense of the whole American people."

Addes said that "Steelman's conclusions are fantastic in the light of the facts that were available to him and which he used in his own report. He admits that prices have reached inflationary levels. He admits that profits have reached exorbitant heights."

COMPLIMENTS OF CONGRESS

Check Your Candidate's Record!

REMEMBER In November—VOTE



Their employer finds their injuries no bar to the efficiency of these three Purple Heart winners who are making valuable radar equipment for the Navy. They are, l. to r.: Ronol Strickland, Washington, D. C., who suffered a shattered hip; Winifred H. Hart, Arlington, Va., who has partial use of his right hand because of phosphorous burns; and Andrew Matuskey, Washington, who has a silver plate in his knee. Hart also possesses the Silver and Bronze Stars.

CIO To Bosses:

HELP INJURED—HELP YOU

By FRED ROSS

THE CIO this week joined the U. S. Government in calling for greater employment of handicapped workers.

The appeal was made now because President Truman proclaimed the first week of October in each year the Natl. Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

The CIO, through its Veterans' Committee, which is headed by Clinton S. Golden, and its affiliated unions, has been seeking for many months to have wounded veterans fill jobs where they could maintain their self-respect and look to the future with confidence. But even before the wounded ex-servicemen came home looking for work, the CIO had championed the cause of the handicapped workers. As CIO Pres. Philip Murray and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said in a letter to all affiliated unions:

"For many years the CIO has insisted that willing handicapped workers have a distinctive contribution to make to the welfare of the American people. This contribution can be made only if they are gainfully employed at tasks within the range of their abilities.

"Industries recognized the importance of these contributions during the war years by fitting the physically handicapped into jobs where the persons concerned made astonishing records. It is the CIO position that industry can fit these persons into the productive process in times of peace."

THE magnitude of the problem of jobs for handicapped workers was stressed this week by Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach, who pointed out that there are 300,000 physically handicapped persons on the unemployed rolls of the U. S. Employment Service and that another 250,000 are expected when they complete various courses.

THERE would be little need for a National Employ the Handicapped Week if employers were as co-operative as many of those under contract with Local 76, CIO Furniture Workers. Jack Hochstadt, business manager of the local, said that there are approximately 200 veterans taking on-the-job training in plants under contract with the local.

He said that about half of the plants—50 out of 100—which agreed to train veterans under the on-the-job program were willing to employ disabled veterans.

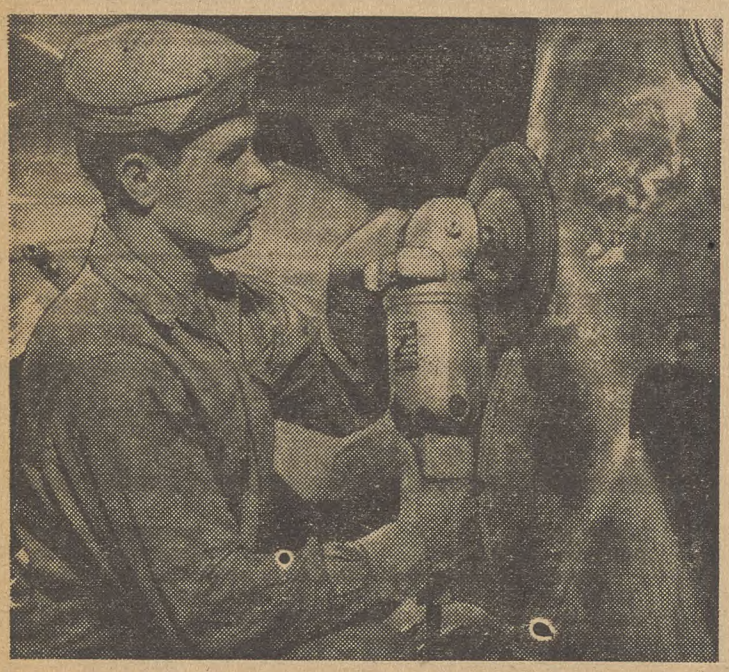
Hochstadt singled out several companies for praise, including the Nemerow Co., Brooklyn, where a dozen wounded veterans are learning trades, and the Capital Upholstery Co., Manhattan, where a half dozen wounded ex-servicemen are working.

Hochstadt declared that special commendation should be given the Artex Pascoe Co., Long Island, where all of the score or so of employes except four or five are veterans, half of them Purple Heart wearers.

This firm even paid the veterans 25c an hour more than the starting rate—at that time the rate under the contract was 75c, but since then it has been raised to 85c. The firms under contract with Local 76 increased the pay of the veterans taking on-the-job training $3 a week every three months, and the ex-servicemen receive any increases negotiated by the union.

At the end of two years, the ex-GI's pay is $1.75 an hour. This is over and above what the Government pays in subsistence, which under the new law stops for any worker without dependents receiving $175 a month, or $200 a month with dependents.

One of the veterans profiting by on-the-job training is Leroy Clark, Brooklyn, who was wounded during the Normandy invasion, but is now in Hochstadt's words "well on the road to being a mechanic."



Lawrence Dickens, Washington, D. C., is a deaf mute, but these handicaps do not interfere with his top-notch performance as an auto body repairman.

Photos by Washington Post

U. S. Recommends:

SQUARE DEAL IN HIRING

"QUALIFICATION for job and performance on the job should be the key standards for the selection and the retention of workers," the Retraining and Re-employment Administration, announced this week.

"Sex, race, color, or physical impairment should not be factors in the selection or retention of workers or in the amount of compensation paid," the statement continued.

Maj. Gen. G. B. Erskine is administrator of the agency, which operates under the Labor Dept. to co-ordinate all rehabilitation work. The agency's statement was prepared in consulation with representatives of veterans and labor organizations which included Meyer Bernstein of the CIO veterans committee.

The statement on employment principles is divided into two parts, one applicable to all workers and the other applicable only to veterans.

The section for all workers not only calls for a policy of nondiscrimination, but also urges that wartime training of workers and World War II veterans be considered in filling jobs, that a sufficient number of trainees be employed within five years or less to fill the needs of industry for skilled workers, and that the handicapped worker be fully utilized.

"Appropriate mechanical devices should be installed and special training should be conducted to assist handicapped workers in adjusting and advancing in their jobs," the statement declares.

Assumption by employer and labor groups for the proper placement of workers who were injured or were stricken by diseases while on the job is also urged.

The section for veterans only calls for the establishment of in-plant training programs for re-employed veterans so that they "may assume their places at the competitive level of employes having the same seniority who received promotions while the veterans were serving in the Armed Forces."

Employers are also urged to give to veterans "seniority credit and participation in related benefits" equal to their previous employment plus additional time spent in the armed forces and in recuperating from injuries.

Following a period of probation, newly employed veterans should be credited with time spent in the armed services and in recovering from wounds, the statement also declares.

Copies of the complete statement may be obtained by writing Meyer Bernstein, CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

YOUNG VETS' VOICE IN LEGION SMALL

ALTHOUGH World War II veterans make up 68% of the American Legion's membership of 3,300,000, only 20% of the 6,000 delegates to the Legion's San Francisco convention last week—or about 1,200—served in the nation's last conflict.

Legion officials explained that the cost of attending the convention kept the younger men away. The convention expenses are paid only for about 400 members of the national committee — the others must pay their hotel and transportation bills which for a delegate from the East might run as high as $500.

Older delegates were wondering whether there could not be some plan worked out for helping to pay the young veterans expenses, in view of the fact that by the time next year's convention rolls around World War II veterans are expected to constitute 90 per cent of the Legion's membership.

In deference to the growing number of the new crop of veterans, three of the Legion's vice-commanderships went to the younger men, whose temper on the whole seemed as conservative as the organization's.

This conservatism was reflected by the two extra-convention meetings for World War II delegates—arranged with the consent of outgoing Commander John Steele.

The young veterans called for more representation in the national leadership, a fighting committee on housing, abolition of the $200 a month limitation on the on-the-job training program and a $500 earned income tax exemption. The Legion's leadership was already committed to these proposals.

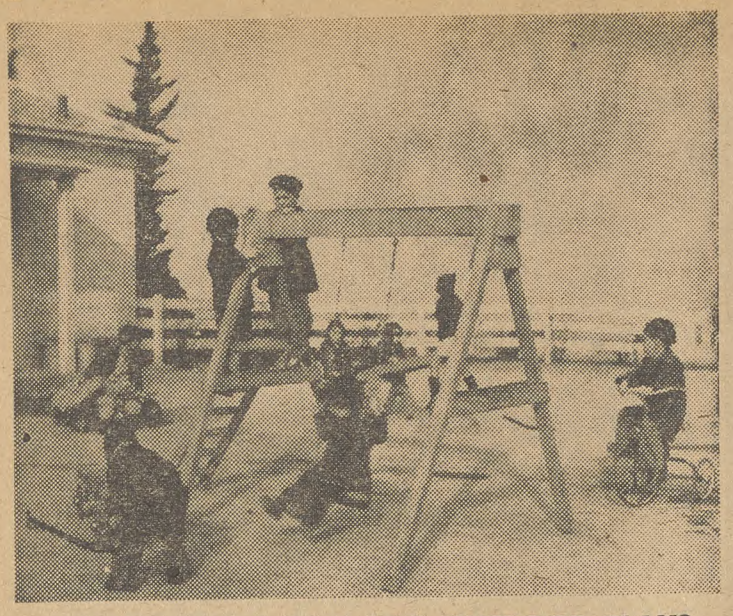
The World War II delegates labeled the Wagner-Ellender-Taft long-range housing bill as "socialistic," the American Veterans Committee as radical and castigated Henry Wallace. This, of course, did not cause the older members to lift their eyebrows in disagreement.

VA ACCREDITS AVC, AMVETS

Both the American Veterans Committee and the American Veterans of World War II are preparing to offer the same kind of service in settling veterans' claims as are offered by older veterans' organizations.

The way to offer this service was paved when Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, declared that he will recognize the representatives of both organizations in the presentation of all claims under the statutes administered by the Veterans Administration.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler



WHAT'S TO BE SAID FOR OUTDOOR PLAY?

With proper clothing, good play space, good company and equipment, children can to great advantage play outdoors many hours each day in winter as in summer. Outdoor play promotes not only muscular development, control, good posture and physical health, but also many of the qualities of character that we want most for our children Climbing, swinging, riding bikes and skating develop precision and controls that make for sound nerves and strong bodies. If your neighborhood does not have a well equipped playground, join other parent in securing one for your child and all children.

Photo—National Housing Agency

Radio

THE FIGHT FOR FM

If FM broadcasting is to become a reality, it will be "only because organized labor and a helluva lot of other people" put up a fight for it, says Eugene Konecky in a release issued by the Committee for Democracy in Radio.

Both the Radio Manufacturers Assn., representing 90 per cent of the industry, and the FCC are busy fighting it, says Konecky who exposed the grab of FM by vested interests of AM radio, in a pamphlet "Monopoly Steals FM From the People" previously reviewed in The CIO News.

Citing some new facts made public since the Committee published this pamphlet, he says that Census Bureau reports show that in May 1946, production of radio sets was 10 per cent above the period of May 1941—but no FM sets were produced in May 1946. In July and August 1946, 3,000,000 radio sets were produced, only 65,000 or two and one-sixteenth per cent of them FM sets.

Present FCC policy, says Konecky, tends to "transfer the standard (AM) broadcasting system intact to the FM system, thereby perpetuating the existing radio monopoly."

In view of the reaction rampant in the broadcasting world, he urges the great need "for labor and all other progressives to swing into action on the basis of the people's program outlined in the Committee's pamphlet, and warns that the growth of newspaper control over radio broadcasting should be a matter of alarm to labor and the general public.

New Radio Programs

A series of three new radio educational programs worth watching for on local stations are scheduled to start soon. The first, "Uncle Sam Speaks" will be informal round table discussions of government policy featuring policy-making officials and leading members of Congress. The opening program, to be heard on o after Oct. 14, features Natl. Housing Administrator Wilson Wyatt discussing the housing crisis with a World War II veteran.

A second series, called "Issue of the Week" will start on or about Oct. 16, and the third, "Science and You," a program on current scientific developments, starts on or about Oct. 18.

CIO members interested are urged to watch for these new programs, and if they are not carried to call or write their local stations asking about them.

READING NOTES

Following the example of a number of other weeklies which have previously run features on Walter Reuther, the Oct. 11 issue of Colliers has come across with another snappy story about the "red-headed" president of the CIO Auto Workers. It's called "Rampageous Reuther" and is written by Lester Velie.

"The automobile industry, justly renowned for its new models, has come up with a new-model labor leader," Velie starts off. "With Reuther in the driver's seat," he continues, "the UAW is a powerful vehicle for freewheeling social and economic ideas."

The general reader who knows little or nothing about unions will probably get a spotty picture of the UAW and its president from the way the article quite understandably plays up the more dramatic incidents and personal conflicts, but it has the new-style non-hostile tone prevalent in recent years and does have buried in it quite a bit of factual material about the UAW's program and achievements.

EDUCATION

UAW's New Project

Something new and interesting in labor education is being tried by the CIO Auto Workers. The union's education department, which initiated it, calls it the "Wrapped-Up Education Program." It comes in a big package sent out once a month by express. The first month's kit contains: A ten-panel easel chart talk called a "turn-over talk"; stand-up placards about the union for bars, store counters and shop windows; posters for shop and union walls; 100 copies of a leaflet done in color; for distribution at classes, a mimeographed Discussion Guide, and other material.

"A complete union education and organizing kit that is as near self-starting as any union material yet," is what Victor Reuther, UAW education director, calls it.

Subject of the first month's kit. "You are the Union," is a basic introduction to the UAW-CIO. The next month's subject is "The Big Nickle", and is all about the dues dollar. For succeeding months, the department plans kits on Time Study, Cooperatives, Guaranteed Annual Wage, Pensions, Housing, etc.

Offered to UAW locals upon request, the service costs $10 a month.

Midwest Conference

The seventh annual Midwest Workers' Education Conference will be held Nov. 2-3 at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., announces the American Labor Education Service. Topic for this year's discussion is "How Can Workers' Education Advance Labor's Economic and Political Objectives?"

The conference will open with a panel Nov. 2 on "Unions Facing Reconversion Developments and the 1946 Elections." Preceding the conference, a special institue for those professionally engaged in labor education will be held the afternoon and evening of Nov. 1 and the morning of Nov. 2.

For further information write the American Labor Education Service, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

French Teachers in U. S.

Six French teachers who are on an official mission for the French government to study technical, vocational, education and trade apprenticeship were entertained last Sunday by the CIO Teachers' Union of N. Y. City.

Featured speakers were W. T. Giles, English delegate to the Natl. Education Conference at Endicott, and Saul Mills Greater N. Y. CIO Council.

Mrs. Rose Russell, TU legislative representative, reported on her recent trip to Paris as delegate of the CIO United Public Workers to the first international Congress of teachers since the war.

School Essay Contest

An essay contest for senior high school students on two subjects—"The Contribution of Trade Unions to Democracy" and "The Danger of Racial and Religious Prejudice to Democracy"—have been announced by the Natl. Religion & Labor Foundation for the school year 1946-47.

"Two of the first moves Hitler made when he came to power in 1933 were to organize a campaign of mass hatred against the Jewish minority and to destroy the German trade unions," states the Foundation in announcing the contest.

"Against this historical background the twin question of how our own racial minorities are treated and what is happening to trade unions provide an acid test of the strength and vitality of our own American democracy."

Prizes offered for each subject are first prize $100, second $50, third $25. Five runner-up prizes of $10 each are also offered for each subject. Essays submitted must be the original work of the student and will be limited to 500 words. Entries must be postmaked not later than Mar. 31, 1947.

Kermit Eby, CIO director of Education & Research, is one of the five judges of the contest. The others are Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Frank P. Fenton, Benjamin E. Mays and Dr. Jerome Davis.

For further information write to the NLR Foundation, 106 Carmel St., New Haven 11, Conn.

Highlander Course Ends

How to get a bigger attendance by making union meetings more interesting was the central theme of the two-week union leadership fall term at Highlander Folk School which closed the end of September.

The school was attended by CIO members from North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas and Texas, representing unions in the textile, food and tobacco, rubber and Mississippi River shipping industries.

Students were taught how to make use of movies, simple skits, forums, debates, group singing and labor quiz programs to enliven union meetings. Daily classes included courses in steward training, political action, labor legislation, labor history and economics.

Carl Haessler, managing editor of Federated Press, taught publicity and journalism and helped students get out their own mimeographed paper, Highlander Highlights, and Matthew Lynch, Tennessee CIO secretary, led a class in contract negotiations.

Recreation included games, picnics and hikes.

PAC Battle Songs

An effective weapon in the fight for a progressive Congress is the new CIO-PAC record album containing ten songs in popular, folk music style and delivering a political action punch that really carries a wallop.

The records are intended for use at plant gate rallies, union meetings, political affairs and in the home, where they will tune up the battle to win effective price control, decent housing, anti-poll tax and anti-lynch laws, national health insurance and adequate minimum wages.

The attractively bound album of songs may be obtained from the CIO-PAC, 205 East 42 St., N. Y. 17, N. Y., for $4 a set.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers and Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES — MEMBERSHIP — EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS — ADVERTISING — LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT AND HEAVY STAMPING • COINING AND EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE AND SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS AND DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 60 Greene St. Canal 6-5414 Canal 6-2130
Detroit Representative: Strayer-Beitzel Co. Detroit, Mich. 812 Donovan Bldg. RAndolph 9251
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and JOE GREENE

BRAD LINTON — KIT'S FATHER — CALLS A MEETING OF A SMALL GROUP OF WORKERS FROM THE MILLS TO HEAR JIM TALK ABOUT ORGANIZING A UNION...

WE AIN'T GOING TO LET ANYBODY SPLIT US UP... WE'RE IN THIS TOGETHER.

STICKING TOGETHER IS NOT ALWAYS EASY... YOUR BOSS DOESN'T WANT YOU TO FORM A UNION AND HE'S GOING TO USE EVERY METHOD TO DESTROY YOUR UNITY.

HE'S GOING TO USE STOOL-PIGEONS TO WORK UP THE MEN ABOUT NEGROES AND CATHOLICS... OR JEWS... ANYTHING TO GET THE UNION MEN FIGHTING OR QUARRELLING AMONG THEMSELVES...

OR IF CARRUTHERS FINDS OUT THAT I'M HELPIN YOU ORGANIZE HE'LL CALL ME A FOREIGNER.. OR AN OUTSIDER... OR EVEN A COMMUNIST STIRRING UP TROUBLE... ANYTHING TO SPLIT UP THE UNION MEN!

THAT'S NOT GOING TO WORK HERE IN WARRENTOWN! WE KNOW WHY YOU'RE HERE, JIM — CAUSE WE ASKED YOU TO HELP US BUILD A UNION SO'S WE CAN GET BETTER PAY AND BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS!

RECKON YORE A THOUSAND PERCENT RIGHT, BRAD.

CARRUTHERS MAY BE A-CALLING YOU TROUBLE-MAKER, JIM... AND I RECKON HE'S RIGHT IF HE DOES! PAYING DECENT WAGES IS PLENTY OF TROUBLE TO BIG-SHOTS LIKE A MILL OWNER — BUT MIGHTY NICE FOR US AND OUR FAMILIES!

IF WE DON'T LET CARRUTHERS STOOGES BUST US UP — NOTHING CAN STOP US. NOW LET'S MAKE OUR PLANS...

YEH... WE'RE A'RARING TO GET GOING!

WE'VE GOT SIX MEN FROM THE MILLS HERE... EACH ONE OF US HAS TO START TALKING TO 3 OR 4 FRIENDS... GUYS WE KNOW ARE IN FAVOR OF THE UNION...

I KNOW A MITE MORE'N FOUR WHO WANT A UNION.. BUT WHAT DO WE TELL THEM?

TELL THEM WHAT A UNION'S FOR... THAT IT CAN GET YOU BETTER PAY... SECURITY ON THE JOB... BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS... SHORTER HOURS... AND TO GET THESE CONDITIONS EVERYBODY HAS TO STICK TOGETHER THEN WE'LL GET ALL THESE MEN TO A MEETING —

RECKON WE CAN USE MY BARN FOR THAT MEETING — IT KIN HOLD MAYBE A HUNDRED MEN..

94

GOOD! WE'LL HOLD THAT MEETING IN A COUPLE OF DAYS AND — HOLD IT! THERE'S SOMEONE AT THE WINDOW! LISTEN...

CRACK!

Murray To Trainmen

LET US MARCH ON TOGETHER

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE CIO and the unaffiliated Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen "are intimately linked in ideals and structure and in policy," CIO Pres. Philip Murray told several hundred delegates to the BRT convention at Miami Beach, Florida.

"We look to the same future," Murray told the railwaymen. "Let us march toward it together."

Murray, who was accompanied by CIO Organization Director Allan S. Haywood on his trip to Miami, noted that "the growth of American railroad labor has been marked by struggle, by sacrifice, by militancy, by discipline."

Throughout his speech, Murray praised the trainmen's brotherhood for militant defense of its members' rights and living standards, and he chided the Federal Government for its behavior at the time of the railway strike early this year.

"The Federal Government created a crisis which could readily have been avoided and then upon the basis of this contrived crisis, forced a settlement of the strike," the CIO leader said.

PRES. A. F. WHITNEY of the BRT has conducted a splendid campaign in behalf of BRT members, Murray pointed out, and he painted a picture of sharp contrast between the conduct of Whitney and certain leaders of the AFL.

"There is the summer soldier labor leader who blusters and swaggers when there are no challenges or pressures but who runs for cover when the moment of struggle arrives," he charged.

"There is the 'wait for baby' labor leader who ties himself to another man's kite and another man's cause, who lacks the courage and the initiative independently to find the solution for the trade union problems of his membership.

"There is the 'me, too' labor leader who in the heat of struggle is nowhere to be found, but who promptly appears when victory is to be claimed, with the parasitic cry, 'me, too; me, too'."

AFL attacks on the trainmen, Murray said, have been paralleled by similar efforts to disturb CIO relations with employers. AFL leaders, he charged, "are great believers in organizing in the employer's office, and in a little while that same organizer or another one of the same ilk appears at another employer's door with the same smelly deal.

"This organization (the AFL) has become so accustomed to permitting itself to be used for the purpose of frustrating the legitimate trade union aspirations of workers that it has become a national scandal," Murray declared.

IN HIS discussion of the trainmen's efforts to win improved wages and conditions last spring, Murray flayed the Railway Labor Act as "an instrument for holding down the wage standards of railroad workers."

"Is it a wonder that those who seek to cripple the labor movement seek to impose the hampering restrictions of the Railway Labor Act upon all of American labor?" the CIO leader asked.

"Is it a wonder that the Railway Labor Act has become the pinup statute of the American labor haters?

"But you and I know that this love affair between American employers and the Railway Labor Act is not a passing romantic fancy. The anti-union employers of this country are very pleased with the act because it is a means of maintaining and increasing profits."

IN DESCRIBING the close relations between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and CIO, Murray talked of the similarity in structure of the two organizations, of their similar viewpoints, and their common experiences:

"Like every CIO affiliate you are an industrial union," he said. "You have long since recognized that jurisdictional craft refinements are an employer's paradise, that organization upon an industrial principle is imperative."

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, conferring with CIO President Murray, at Miami Beach, Fla., just prior to Murray's talk to the union's convention.

CIO TIMBER PLAN WOULD HELP HOUSING PROGRAM

THE CIO this week called for a far-reaching federal program of regulation and assistance in the nation's timber industry, with the goal of achieving sufficient lumber products to meet the needs of the national housing program and to insure stabilized, non-wasteful high production during the next few years.

The program was presented to the meeting of the American Forest Congress, at Washington, D. C., by Anthony Wayne Smith, CIO staff advisor on forestry affairs, and Ellery Foster of Portland, Oreg., director of research for the CIO Woodworkers Union.

CIO called for a three-point program designed to stimulate timber production while at the same time conserving the nation's forest reserves:

1 "Federal regulation of commercial cutting operations now on all private timber-lands over which the federal government may claim constitutional jurisdiction."

2 Extension of the principal features of the Agricultural Conservation Program to the lumber industry, with provisions for conservation payments in the form of cash, materials, equipment, supplies and services; extension of forestry marketing and utilization services; credit arrangements to stimulate development of forestry cooperatives; assistance from the federal public works program to include construction of primary logging roads on private lands; and the application of new and effective safety methods.

3 Retention of existing government-owned forest lands, with expansion of federal or state-owned forest properties in special areas and marginal land; and sharp opposition to any trend to returning federal timber lands to private ownership and operation.

The statement pointed out that the Forestry Conservation & Development Act introduced in the House last April by Rep. Frank Hook (D. Mich.) as H. R. 6221 has received CIO endorsement as the "measure which comes closest to fulfilling the program of the CIO and as an excellent statement of sound policy and method in forestry matters for the United States of America."

"The serious lumber shortage which has helped to hold back the national home-building program is of deep concern to every American citizen," the CIO statement declared. "Moreover, many of the industries in which CIO members are employed are heavily dependent upon adequate supplies of wood for continuous full production."

"The key to the solutioin of our timber shortages and the achievement of a stable flow of forest products for American consumers lies in the re-establishment of the productivity of our privately owned timberlands," the CIO said.

At the same time CIO warned against turning over lands now held by the federal or state government to private ownership.

"To entertain for one moment at this time in the history of the country the possibility of returning federal timber lands to private ownership and operation, or even to state ownership and operation, while destructive cutting is still the norm in the American timber industry, would be the height of folly, and would represent a betrayal of public trust on the part of the legislative and executive branches of the national government," CIO said.

Call To CIO Parley

FOR UNITY TO MAKE ENDURING PEACE

A warning that "there is a terrifying drift toward war," and a demand for "the strengthening of unity among the United Nations to assure an enduring peace," were sounded in this week's call to the eighth annual CIO Convention.

CIO President Murray and Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, who issued the call, also announced a meeting of the CIO Executive Board at the Chelsea, starting Nov. 13.

In issuing the call, Murray and Carey said in part:

"The CIO today is recognized as the leading spokesman for the workers of America in the economic field. Organizing the unorganized and bargaining collectively for decent wages, hours and working conditions, have been and will remain our major objectives.

"We have also functioned in the political field, the consumer field, and the international field, all of which are so closely tied up with the economic welfare of all our citizens.

"The world has just emerged from an agonizing conflict in which the united strength of the common people defeated the forces of Nazism and Japanese militarism. But momentous tasks are still before us.

"Remnants of evil forces are still at work sowing the seeds of disunity and prejudice. We must recognize that at present there is a terrifying drift toward war.

"Enemies of organized labor have amassed tremendous resources and are embarked on a campaign to undermine trade unions and thereby defeat the efforts of the working people to improve their standards of living.

The aspirations of our members and other peaceloving and democratic forces are simple but far-reaching. They are embodied in the principles so eloquently espoused by our late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"We seek freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of religion, and freedom of speech, assembly and free association. We demand the realization of President Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights.

"We demand the strengthening of unity among the United Nations to assure an enduring peace and abolish war—so abhorred by all humanity."

AMERICA UNITED!

A lively, fact-filled discussion program sponsored by CIO

Sundays At 1:00 PM EST. On The NBC National Network

OCT. 20 — How To Stop Inflation

OCT. 27 — Homes For The American People

And every Sunday for the remainder of the year!

CIO spokesmen discussing current issue with leaders of business, farm and government agencies.

America United Is Good Listening!

THE CIO NEWS

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October 21, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A REPUBLICAN 'GIFT' ★ ★ ★ MEAT FOR THE RICH

By FRED d'AVILA

THE POLITICAL organization that inflicted Herbert Hoover and the 1929 depression on the American people, this week became the Party of Red Meat Plus High Prices.

Those who could afford dollar a pound round steak cheered the action forced on President Truman, who removed meat from price control under pressure of a Republican-inspired, unworkable price law and a meat shortage created by big packers hungry for profits. Reactionary Democrats, in opposition to the Admistration, cooperated with the Republicans.

Millions of workers, however, became the victims of rationing in reverse. With food prices up nearly 50% since V-J Day, wage and salary earners found little to cheer about. Where meat was available, prices were outrageous. Sample retail checks in N. Y. City and Washington, D. C. showed the following comparisons between former ceiling prices under OPA and the new levels set by the GOP and the Packers:

	SEPT. OPA CEILING	GOP PRICES
Hamburger	**30c lb.**	**55c**
Pork	**43c lb.**	**89c to $1**
Rib lamb chops	**64c lb.**	**79c**
Ham	**42c lb.**	**68c**
Frankfurters	**50c lb.**	**65c**
Bacon	**43c lb.**	**70c**
Chuck Roast	**47c lb.**	**78c**

One Washington meat market offered hamburger ground from top round steak at $1.40 a pound! At another shop, porterhouse steak sold at $1.15 a pound, sirloin at $1 and round steak at 95c.

IN A REPORT on the situation, the CIO Political Action Committee charged that the Republicans, guided by Senators Taft and Wherry, had led the fight to wreck price control and had encouraged packers to hold back supplies in the hope of creating a crisis.

"It is clear," said the PAC report, "that the packers, in a well organized attempt to place their Republican spokesmen in the 80th Congress, have engineered the greatest conspiracy ever perpetrated against the American people.

"At their instance and that of the Republican Party, we are well on the way to economic disaster. Nothing but a tremendous outpouring of votes against this coalition in November can stem the tide."

SAMPLE of what's to come—with only 15% of the average family's food budget subject to price control—was a Dun & Bradstreet report showing the organization's wholesale food index hit an all-time record of $6.15. The previous record was $5.42 last Aug. 27. Under OPA controls, the index stayed below $4.50.

Removed from controls this week were: margarine, shortening, mayonnaise, salad dressing, cooking and salad oils, coffee, soybean oil and byproduct animal feeds and mixed feeds. The Price Decontrol Board refused to reimpose ceilings on milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products despite the fact that it agreed their prices have risen to "an unreasonable level."

As meat controls went overboard, wholesale prices jumped in some cases over 200% and the run of cattle from the 12 major livestock centers in the West

(Continued on Page 12)

Hits Packers' Holdup

GOP USING THREATS, KROLL CHARGES

JACK Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee director, said this week that he believes the American people "will not be intimidated into voting for reaction and its candidates in November" by the recent big-business - Republican strike "against our dinner tables."

Broadcasting over a coast-to-coast hookup, Kroll said Republicans are attempting to win this year's elections with threats.

"It is certain that the brass hats of the Republican Party cannot hope to win friends or influence voters on the basis of their record in the 79th Congress," he asserted.

This "threat" strategy was used as early as 1833, he pointed out, when Nicholas Biddle precipitated a financial panic in an attempt to force Andrew Jackson to surrender economic control of the nation into the hands of a small group of profiteers. A similar group today, he said, is using its economic power to panic the nation into turning over its political reins to them.

THE removal of meat from the dinner tables by the Big Business combine, Kroll said, constituted another case in point, prompted by the packers' desire "to pyramid their already fabulous profits at the expense of the American consumer" and their desire to "direct the resentment of the voters against the national administration, and so to win a victory for reaction in November."

"Big business has won its first objective," he said. "The American people must not permit them to gain their second objective. We will not turn over our government to the greedy men who have defied the people's will and nullified our nation's laws."

"They deliberately create artificial shortages of vital goods and they cry 'bureaucracy,'" he said, "as their pretext for laying off thousands of workers and depriving millions of consumers of the commodities they need. They make a shambles of price controls and then shout 'regimentation' when the people are squeezed by mounting living costs."

RECALLING conditions under Republican administrations from 1920 to 1933, Kroll pointed out that Hoover had engineered the nation from inflation into a boom and bust period.

"There was free and unadulterated freedom under their kind of government—freedom to look for a job, freedom to live in a Hooverville, freedom from hope, freedom to starve."

The PAC, its director said, believes that a secure and plentiful America in a peaceful world can be obtained by a citizenry that maintains an interest "in the affairs of government and the officials who represent them. It believes that as an obligation of citizenship the individual must register and vote in both primary and general elections, thus actively participating in shaping the policies of our nation."

Discussing the PAC program, he said it is neither selfish nor narrow, but seeks the assurance that all Americans have decent jobs at good wages, that the resources of the country be used to benefit all the people instead of serving the interests of a few. In addition, the PAC "believes that America must and will cooperate with other nations in securing lasting peace."

GET OUT VOTERS TO WIN NOV. 5!

CHEERED by the heavy nation-wide registration, the CIO Political Action Committee Executive Board called this week for a mass outpouring of votes to defeat the "meat packers and the Republican Party who have forced the people to buy at their prices," and riveted attention on all CIO units to organize election day machinery.

PAC Director Jack Kroll stated that the first goal—a large registration—had been achieved, but that the final and biggest task, the "translating of those registered into voters" still remains.

He called upon all international unions, councils and PAC organizations to concentrate now on the "real guts" of political action, canvassing and doorbell ringing.

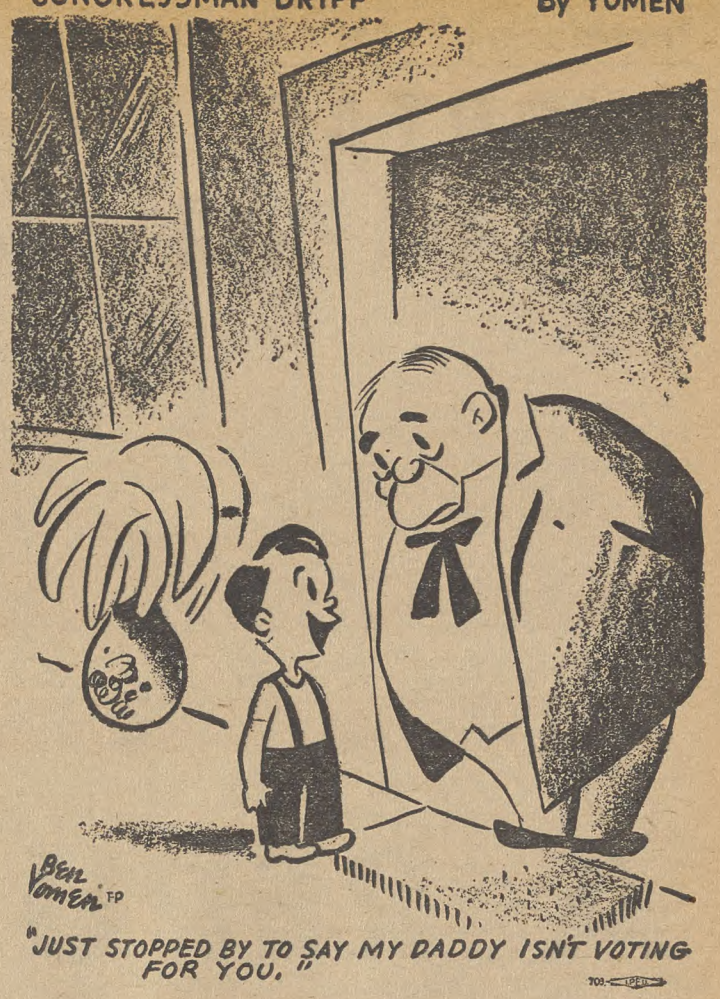
"Organization is the key to victory," Kroll said. We must use thousands of canvassers in each community to tell the people the facts on this most critical election. We must show how the reactionary coalition, spearheaded by the Republican Party's Senators Taft and Wherry, have sent prices soaring.

"We must warn them that unless such people and their beliefs are defeated at the polls, we will be taken on another Republican 'boom and bust' ride, which leads straight to depression. Ring doorbells and tell them the facts. That's our job now."

Kroll urged that preparations now be made for setting up car pools to get voters to the polls on November 5th and for arranging such details as poll watchers and telephone "vote reminder" squads.

The Executive Board heard reports from Thomas F. Burns and Tilford E. Dudley, Assistant Directors, on the middle west and far west political scenes and both were optimistic on the election outcome if the canvassing and vote-getting job is thoroughly done.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP By YOMEN



NO 'PURGE LIST' FOR PAC—KROLL

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

USING every form of negative in his vocabulary, CIO-PAC director Jack Kroll last week sought to impress upon a Congressional investigating committee that:

1. PAC does not have a national "purge list."

2. National PAC headquarters makes no endorsements, leaving all such action up to district and state organizations.

Kroll, who demonstrated patience approaching that of Job during his 2½-hour appearance before the committee, emphasized again and again that PAC is truly a people's "grass roots" movement. The function of national PAC headquarters, he pointed out, is merely to supply educational material and assistance to local groups engaged in political work.

Whether he convinced the committee, headed by Rep. Percy Priest (D., Tenn.) was a matter of doubt. At the end of three days of hearings—during which spokesmen appeared for CIO-PAC, Natl. Citizens PAC, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, AFL, Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and a new reactionary outfit known as Action, Inc.—Rep. Priest said he would call for sharp new limitations on political organizations.

While Kroll was questioned sharply about every phase of CIO political activity, the NAM was able to read into the record the amazing assertion that it engages in no political activity. NAM members are involved in both parties, the spokesman said, and partisanship by the big business organization might prove embarassing to its members!

THE CIO-PAC official emphasized continually that labor's political activity is directed exclusively towards helping secure more progressive, alert government throughout the country.

"It is the conviction of a lot of us in the labor movement that if Woodrow Wilson had had the support in 1920 of a group such as PAC, World War II and the depression of 1929 might have been averted," he said.

Tracing the growth of the PAC organization, Kroll noted that "before 1942 things looked pretty dark for the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt—and that had as much to do with formation of PAC as any other factor."

PAC itself does not make policy, Kroll emphasized, declaring: "We follow policies as laid down by the CIO on issues."

Heavy registration of voters, reported from many sections of the nation, was cited by the PAC leader as a hopeful sign in the coming Congressional elections.

"The people know who their friends are," he said. "When we send them a record, they make their own decisions." During the testimony, committee members and their counsel thumbed through the special voting record supplement of The CIO NEWS and a record produced by the New Republic early in 1946, and sought to gain an admission from Kroll that these constituted endorsement of candidates.

He maintained, however, that these documents were merely part of an education campaign along with other pamphlets, leaflets, books, etc., designed to provide voters with facts necessary for intelligent voting.

Inventories Total $37 Billion

SHORTAGES NO FAULT OF LABOR—MURRAY

PROTESTING against the treatment that labor receives at the hands of an unfriendly press, CIO Pres. Philip Murray declared this week that strikes and slowdowns were in no way responsible for present shortages of goods.

Murray was addressing 350 women at the "Political Workshop" sponsored by the Women's Division of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee at N. Y. City.

Murray cited official figures to prove that labor's productivity is now higher than ever before.

In the steel industry the present per capita production of steel workers is the highest in the nation's history, he said. The war record—460,000 steel workers produced 89,000,000 tons of steel in an average work week of 46.6 hours—was compared with the present when 462,000 workers are producing 84,000,000 tons in a work-week of 36.5 hours.

"And yet you pick up your papers and find that there are no cars, no refrigerators and the other things you women want, and this scarcity is attributed to a lack of interest on the part of labor," he said.

MURRAY charged that huge inventories of both durable and consumers goods constituted a much more real threat to the security and welfare of the nation than strikes.

According to the Dept. of Commerce, inventories of both durable and consumers goods are at the unprecedented high of $37,000,000,000.

If he were asked where those inventories were, Murray said, he couldn't answer. "There isn't anybody in Washington who can answer it. The Dept. of Commerce doesn't know. I've tried for the last few weeks to find out," he added.

QUESTIONED by the women about jursidictional strikes, Murray said that the CIO did not have them. "Ask Willie Green that one," he said.

A woman who described herself as a friend of labor who did not always have the facts she needed in an argument then asked Murray's opinion of strikes which took place in violation of contractual agreements.

His answer referred to the telegram sent him last week by Henry Ford II protesting UAW Local 600's "unauthorized" strike at Ford's Rouge plant.

When Murray investigated the situation he discovered that the company had been using a new process involving a chemical which endangered the health of the workers.

When four men had to be sent to the hospital, the union called a work stoppage. The right to refuse to risk health must be considered apart from the legal question of breach of contract, Murray stated.

Murray declared that the CIOs strike record was a good one: "The CIO doesn't like strikes" and only goes on one when "there is no other recourse." He described the five major CIO strikes early this year as necessary "to enforce the decisions of government fact-finding boards."

"They didn't strike," he said, "the operators struck against their government."

The women applauded Murray's description of labor's role in politics as a permanent and necessary one. The CIO fought for its members and for the nation as a whole, he stated. Its policy was to lick its enemies and help its friends win.

The CIO has learned, he continued, that it is to its advantage to work with other liberal and progressive organizations to further their common goals.

'Stop Making Atom Bombs'

The U. S. should stop making atom bombs. That was the flat statement made this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and other liberal leaders who discussed in N. Y. City a continuation program for the Conference of Progressives that met recently in Chicago.

The group noted that Bernard M. Baruch, who has presented a widely publicized plan for atomic power control, has not made "any further statement or clarification regarding this measure."

"So long as the U. S. continues to manufacture atomic bombs," the liberal group warned, "so long will our allies have cause for suspicion and distrust. Only when we announce the cessation of such manufacture, will all nations be able and willing to meet and negotiate as equals."

Pointing out that the Chicago Conference also had called for this policy, the group said that "it is our firm conviction today, as it was in Chicago, that such a demonstration of good will and good faith is absolutely essential if we are to bargain on equal grounds with the other United Nations concerning the control of atomic energy."

"You see, Friend? I Told You Your Watch Was No Good."

Murray's Prediction

SEES MOST POWERFUL LIBERAL MOVEMENT

WHAT is destined to become, according to CIO President Philip Murray, "the most powerful liberal and progressive movement ever brought together in the history of our country" began to solidify this week with the meeting in N. Y. City of 17 outstanding New Deal leaders, representing eight national progressive organizations.

Outgrowth of the recent Chicago Conference of Progressives, this meeting of the Coordinating Committee—at which former Price Administrator Chester Bowles and Florida Sen. Claude Pepper appeared as visitors—was held to further the unification of Roosevelt followers throughout the country and to consider the inclusion of interested groups not now represented.

The Committee agreed to meet in Washington on November 8 and to hold a major conference in Washington sometime in mid-January.

A nominating committee to consider the affiliation of new groups was established headed by Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Also appointed to the small committee, which will work to expand the scope of the organization by considering inclusion of additional liberal groups, were: C. B. Baldwin, executive vice chairman, Natl. Citizens PAC; Walter White, executive secretary, Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; A. F. Whitney, president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Jo Davidson, chairman, Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences & Professions; Jim Patton, president, Natl. Farmers Union; and Clark Foreman, president, Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Murray said that the group hopes "in the course of 1947 to have brought together all the liberal-progressive elements into the Coordinating Committee."

"We hope that many of the International unions affiliated with the AFL will embrace the opportunity to affiliate with this movement. We have reason to believe many of them will," he added.

Also in the blueprint stage, Murray said, are city, county and state committees, similar to the overall committee, "so that the actual work of the Coordinating Committee will get down to the grass roots."

Plans for the "most powerful liberal agency ever brought together in the history of the country" were laid at a N. Y. City meeting, a followup of the Chicago Conference of Progressives. L. to r., at a press conference at the Hotel Commodore are: J. Raymond Walsh, chairman, N. Y. City PAC; Jo Davidson, chairman, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts & Sciences; CIO Pres. Philip Murray, and Jack Kroll, director, CIO-PAC.

A SMELLY RECORD

ADD ONE more large item to the smelly record of the tory Republican-polltax Democrat combination which controlled the 79th Congress and made it an instrument of profiteering reaction to defeat the people's will.

This item is the greatly increased prices of meat and other essential commodities which are being decontrolled one after another following the lifting of meat controls.

It represents a further sharp cut in the living standards of all lower-income groups. It opens the door wide to inflation and to the depression and unemployment that always follow an inflationary "boom."

★ ★ ★

YET THE Congressional wreckers of price control are actually bragging of their handiwork and asking to be re-elected on this account.

They pointed to the meat shortage, caused by the meat trust's strike against the public, as an argument against price control. And when this strike for inflationary prices and unlimited profits was won, they hailed this defeat for the American people as their victory.

The meat hold-up, and its calamitous results in soaring living costs, were caused by the wrecking of the Price Control Act and the "price-holiday" brought about by the reactionary majority in Congress.

"The responsibility," President Truman rightly pointed out, "rests squarely on a few men in the Congress who, in the service of selfish interests, have been determined for some time to wreck price controls no matter what the cost might be to our people."

★ ★ ★

THE LIFTING of meat controls has not solved the meat shortage for any but the wealthy few. It is "relief for the greedy, but not for the needy."

"Millions of Americans will continue without meat in the months ahead," the CIO Cost of Living Committee declares, because "prices of meat are so high most workers' families will be unable to purchase any meat."

The Committee calls this "reverse rationing of an essential food." Instead of a fair share of limited supplies for all, according to their needs, there will be abundance only for the privileged few who need meat least, at the expense of the hard-working many who need it most.

★ ★ ★

EVERY TIME you go to the store to buy, or have to tighten your belt because you can't buy at present inflated prices, think of the reactionary members of Congress who are crowing over their wreckage of price control.

When you fear for your family's future, through threatening inflation and depression, think how these same Congressmen blocked adequate health, housing, social security, minimum wage and full employment legislation.

Think of their failure to pass the anti-poll-tax bill and to establish a permanent FEPC, of their vicious rampage for legislation to cripple labor unions, and of all the rest of their unsavory record.

★ ★ ★

CHECK THE record carefully on each member of Congress for whom you are asked to vote. Make sure of the stand of new candidates on these same issues.

If you will think and check enough, you will get mad enough to throw the rascals out, electing progressives in their place.

By the same token, your determination will be strengthened to re-elect those who have really fought the people's battles in Congress.

But, to do all this, the first essential today is to work and to organize to get out the vote on November 5.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

AS THE cat eating the canary said to the mouse: "Don't take alarm, be patient, I'll get around to you."

The guzzling and lip-smacking of the profiteers resounds through the land today.

Their congressional cooks prepared the feast for them by slaughtering the Price Control Act.

The cooking of the banquet took a little time. The heat had to be turned on, the gravy prepared.

But now the lid has been lifted on prices and profits, and the fat boys are letting out their belts for a regular orgy.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS, however, a skeleton at the feast. It ruffles the composure of the profiteers, but doesn't interfere with their appetites.

They don't quite like the lean and hungry look on the face of labor. As Shakespeare said, "Such men are dangerous"—particularly when they've been robbed.

The rich man of the Biblical feast at least let the poor man eat the crumbs that fell from his table.

But the profiteers' press of today has only this advice to offer to labor:

"Be patient, wait awhile, don't ask for higher wages. Just work harder, tighten your belt, and if you can't afford the higher prices, don't eat. Let us enjoy our profit-feast in peace, and we'll get around to you later."

★ ★ ★

MOST ATTENTION has been directed to meat lately. But the meat trust was only the vanguard of the profiteers army.

When Truman finally surrendered to their offensive, lifting meat controls and promising a speedy end to other price controls, stocks of all kinds (not only those of the packers) shot upward at a record rate.

The profiteers won their victory over the American people through a gigantic hold-up.

Not only did they create an artificial shortage of meat, to destroy the meager remnants of price control, but they also withheld huge amounts of other goods from the market.

Philip Murray has called attention to Dept. of Commerce figures showing that present inventories of durable and non-durable goods total more than $37,000,000,000.

This record amount of goods has been hoarded to speculate on higher prices, and as part of the campaign to boost prices by destroying all price control.

★ ★ ★

FOR THIS victory of the profiteers, the American people are already paying in sky-leaping living costs.

But much worse is to follow, when the inflationary boom now being launched is followed by the inevitable bust.

Particularly hard hit is American labor. For, by June of this year, take-home pay of factory workers had declined 8½% since April, 1945, while increased living costs had cut real wages by more than 18%.

The latest victory of the profiteers means still further and deeper cuts in real wages and living standards.

★ ★ ★

THE POLITICAL uses being made of this situation are strange indeed.

If any politicians should hang their heads in shame, it is those who made up the Republican-tory-Democrat majority in Congress which started all the trouble.

They wrecked the Price Control Act, and then sneered at the wreckage.

They forced the price-holiday, which created the meat shortage.

Constantly stooging for big business, they encouraged the profiteers to hold up the American people for inflationary prices and profits.

But instead of hanging their heads, these reactionary politicians are crowing cock-a-doodle-doo, like foolish cocks who mistake the lightning of a coming storm for the dawn.

★ ★ ★

THE MOST ridiculous campaign claim so far is that of tory Republicans who seek to blame the Democrats for all the misdeeds of Congress, on the grounds of a technical Democratic Party majority.

Actually, Congress has long been ruled by a closely-knit alliance of Republicans and poll-tax Democrats. This Republocrat majority wrecked price control and blocked all progressive legislation.

Americans who don't like being tricked and misrepresented, robbed by higher prices to make a profiteers' holiday, and threatened with an inflationary boom-and-bust, have a chance to get even at the polls this November.

They can throw out the tory wreckers and vote in a new congressional majority of real progressives.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Reid Robinson
Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux, Editor and Publicity Director

Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director; Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor
Hollace Randell, Asst. Editor; Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

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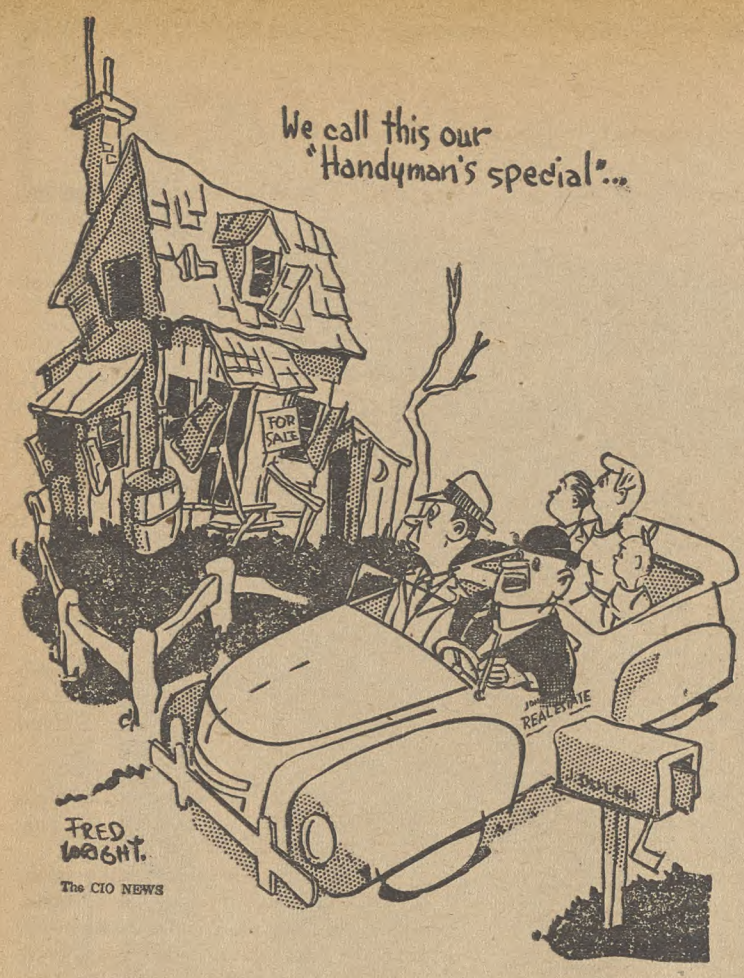

IMPERIL VETS' HOUSING

NOW that the price controls have been lifted on meat, a full scale attack has been launched for increasing the prices of building materials, and elimination of ceilings on rents and new homes.

"Building materials are no different from meat. Let's get rid of them," shouts a spokesman for the Natl. Assn. of Home Builders.

Despite the fact that President Truman specifically named rent as one of the items on which controls have to remain "for a long time to come," the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards is calling for the end of such control.

It is taking the position that the shortage is not as great as U. S. housing authorities claim and that there woud be more doubling up if rents were unfrozen.

"The stenographer who used to live doubled up with another now has her own apartment. The situation is excellent, and we do not begrudge it—but it is certainly over-consumption of space due to rent control," a realtors' rlease said.

Both Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt and R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO Committee on Housing and Community Development and vice-president of the CIO Auto Workers, are both alarmed by the situation, fearing that the Veterans Housing Program will be wrecked..

"Veterans and labor must now support all the more, continued tight control over prices and allocations of building materials to keep up the record-breaking start of the Veterans Housing Program. Otherwise, a further rise in building costs this winter will shut additional millions of veterans and their families out in the cold."

Thomas called for use of every OPA enforcement officer freed from enforcing food control to enforce compliance with orders issued to support production of veterans' housing.

He said that veterans and labor should demand that candidates for congress declare their support for continued strong controls in the veterans' housing program and for the Wagner general housing bill.

It was reported that Wyatt was planning to see President Truman to discuss the pressure of such decontrols are have been initiated thus far on housing prices and rents.

Two Families To Every House Is Realtors' Motto

Two families to every house appears to be the motto of the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards.

In a release this week the Realtors try to explain away the housing shortage as government propaganda. They are particularly bitter about the census bureau which they say considers two families living in a single-family house as having no private bath.

Newspapermen could not help wondering whether the realtors share their bathrooms.

High Court Hears

CIO ON HATCH ACT

LEGALITY of the notorious Hatch Act, which bars federal employes from a wide variety of political and semi-political activities, is under study by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Arguing a case originally brought by 12 federal employes and by the then United Federal Workers, CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman called upon the court to remove the restrictions in the act. The Hatch act was passed in 1939 after a long campaign by reactionary papers against New Deal "bureaucrats."

Basic rights of free speech and free assemblage are denied to government employes by the Hatch act, the CIO attorney argued.

In a brief filed earlier with the high court, Pressman and Frank Donner, assistant counsel, claimed that the prohibitions contained in the act "are unduly sweeping . . . and are designed to suppress obvious exercises of rights of free expression without adequate justification."

Pointing out that in 1944 the government had on its payroll well over two million employes in almost every phase of work, the CIO brief charged that "a restriction reasonably designed to preserve the impartiality of a Collector of the Revenue, a U. S. Marshal, an FBI or Treasury agent, may be utterly absurd and unjustified when applied to a lens grinder, a stock clerk, a machinist or an elevator operator."

The CIO argument was leveled specifically at one sentence in the Hatch Act amendment of 1940 which bars federal employees from practicing almost every phase of political activity except the right to vote.

Among the prohibitions cited in the act are bans on writing or publishing any letters, articles or editorial "in favor of or against any political party, candidate, faction or measure," or voicing opinions at a "caucus, convention, a rally or other meeting."

The federal workers who first brought the suit into the courts were anxious, Pressman said, in his belief, to serve actively as citizens in the political life of their communities—from "ringing doorbells" to serving as party officials.

The appeals for relief from the Hatch act were heard in the U. S. District Court in 1944, and later that year that court ruled against them. The case is now before the Supreme Court on appeal from that ruling.

BUY U. S. HOUSES NOW—CIO

RESIDENTS of government housing projects now have the opportunity to acquire those properties through the formation of mutual associations. At least one mutually-owned project was sponsored by the CIO-Auto Workers. How the plan works was explained by Anna Berenson and John Edelman, who have just returned from the thirteenth annual meeting of Natl. Assn. of Housing Officials:

The Federal Housing Authority will stop plans to sell projects to anyone else for six months, as soon as any group can collect 25% of the signatures of the project residents.

If within this period, a majority of the residents become members of the mutual, formal negotiations for sale will be started, with payments of 5% of the cost of the projects paid by the association and the individual tenants required to make the transfer.

The balance of the purchase price may be paid off in 40 years at 3½% interest.

Miss Berenson and Edelman reported that the monthly charges to tenants should be no more and often less than present rentals.

UAW PLEADS FOR GI'S LIFE

President Truman was asked this week by Sec.-Treas. George F. Addes of the CIO Auto Workers to reverse the conviction and death sentence of Pvt. Lemas Woods, Jr.

Private Woods, a member of Local 208, UAW, Detroit, was sentenced to be hanged by an Army court martial in the Philippine Islands without any effort being made, according to Addes, to ascertain the true facts of the case.

Addes requested Secretary of War Patterson for a stay of execution some months ago and the union's investigation President Truman was told, "discloses that a mis-carriage of justice has taken place and an innocent man has been convicted of a terrible crime."

Attorneys, Addes said, have uncovered numerous important discrepancies in the testimony and the suppression of facts and other evidence which would definitely prove the innocence of Woods.

WORLD LABOR

CIO RELIEF donations have assisted more than 800 victims of the Nazis among the working population of tiny Luxembourg, according to a report by Anthony Luchek of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee.

Through representatives of the Luxembourg labor unions, needy families of union members have been selected and supplied with help from the gifts of American unionists.

On Labor Day Luxembourg workers showed their appreciation of CIO help by holding memorial services at the great U. S. military cemetery in Hamm and by placing flowers on the graves of CIO members among the thousands of GIs buried there.

* * *

AUSTRIAN WORKERS, faced with a sudden rise in the cost of living during recent weeks, have been striking frequently for higher wages and for repeal of a tax on wages first instituted during the Nazi regime.

Employes of the big Alpine Montan metal plant, one of Austria's largest, have threatened to sound the call for a shutdown of the entire metal and mining industry unless the government takes prompt action.

—* * *

CZECH WORKERS are being given a real incentive to help restore production of badly needed commodities in their war-torn country. The Ministry of Finance has offered a bill—which will probably be passed—to relieve workers of income taxes on all money received for overtime work.

Back Home With Mauldin

"Just think, kid—some day YOU'LL be old enough to take the wheel!"
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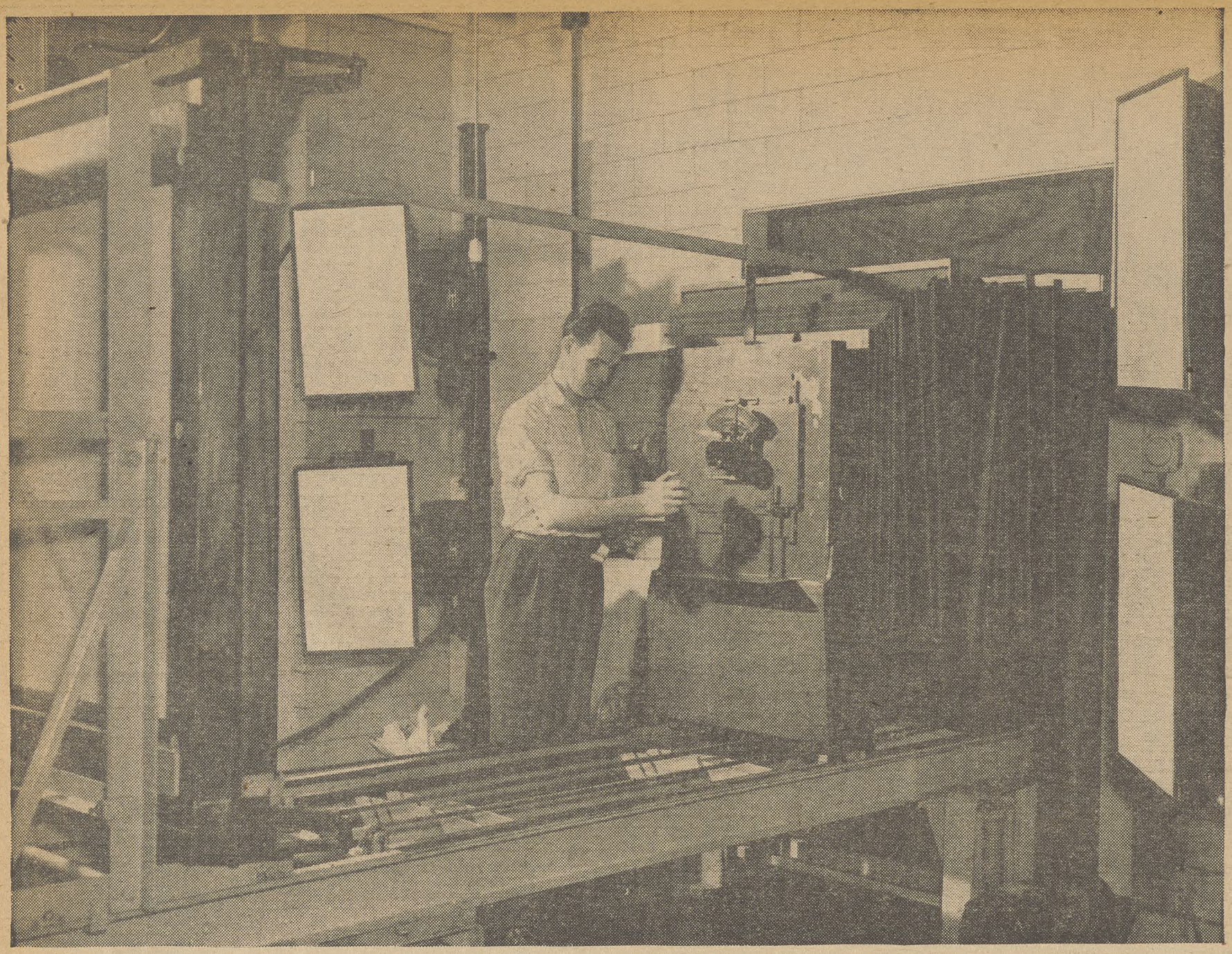

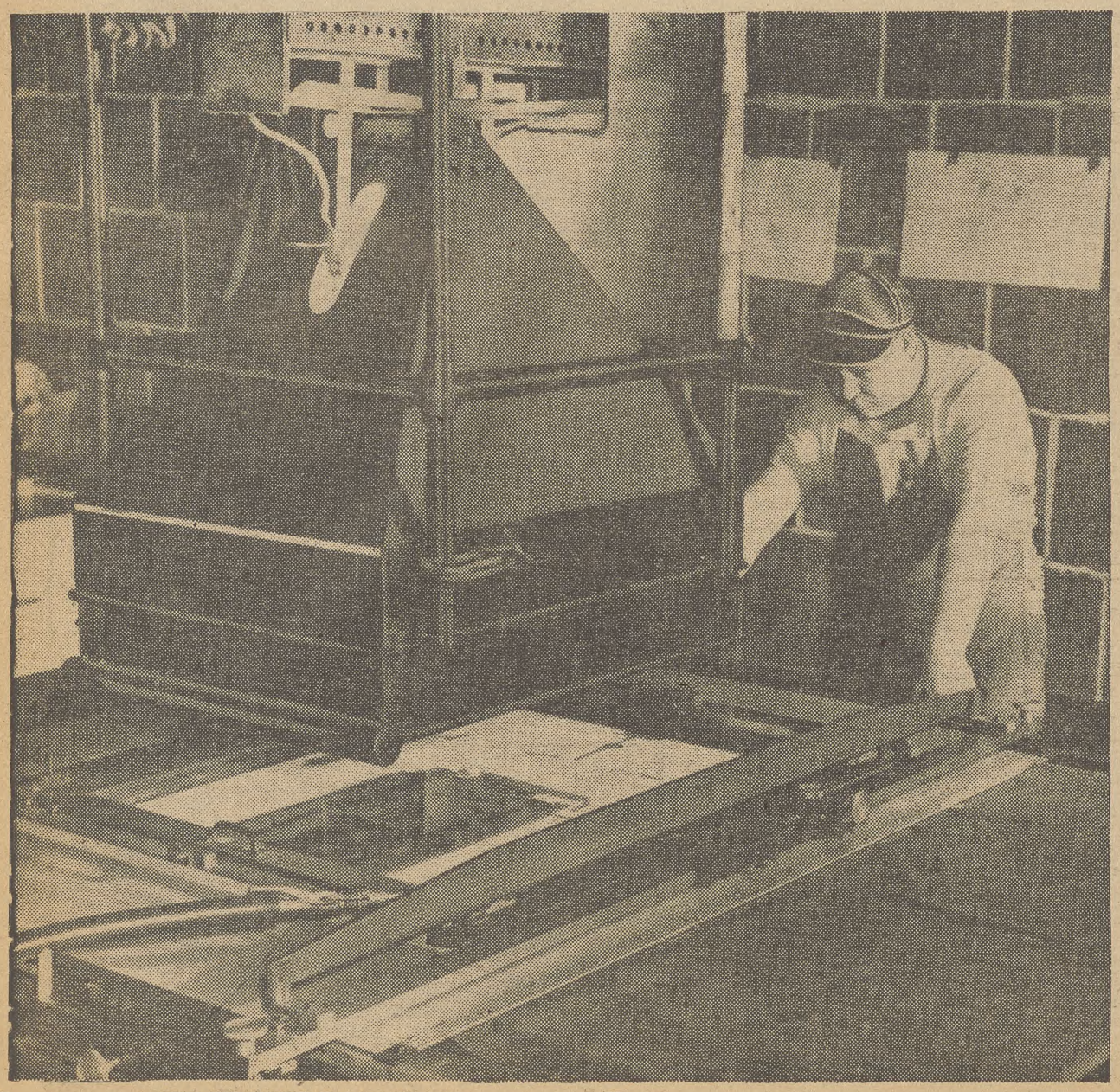

1 Lithography, or offset printing, is a method of transmitting an image from a photograph to a metal plate to paper. The first step in the process is photography of the object to be reproduced. Operating this "king size" color camera is James Ford, one of the highest paid employes of the Haynes Lithograph Co., Washington, D. C., which has a union shop contract with the CIO Amalgamated Lithographers. The camera costs $7,500. It uses 40" by 40" negatives. Exposures are made with a time clock and by removing a lens cover. An F12 lens is usually "stopped down" to F22 or F32. The camera can copy any object from the Lord's Prayer on the head of a pin up to a drawing 4' by 6'. Light thrown on copy is the equivalent of that from 250 100-watt bulbs. Focusing is done by a ground glass, at the back of the camera, on which the image is reflected.

4 A second photographic step in the lithographic process is performed by Charles Ritter, who operates a photo composing camera. For a multi-colored reproduction his job is to make certain that the colors are "justified" on the plates that go on the press—a separate one for each color. Like all other lithographic work, this requires the utmost in precision.

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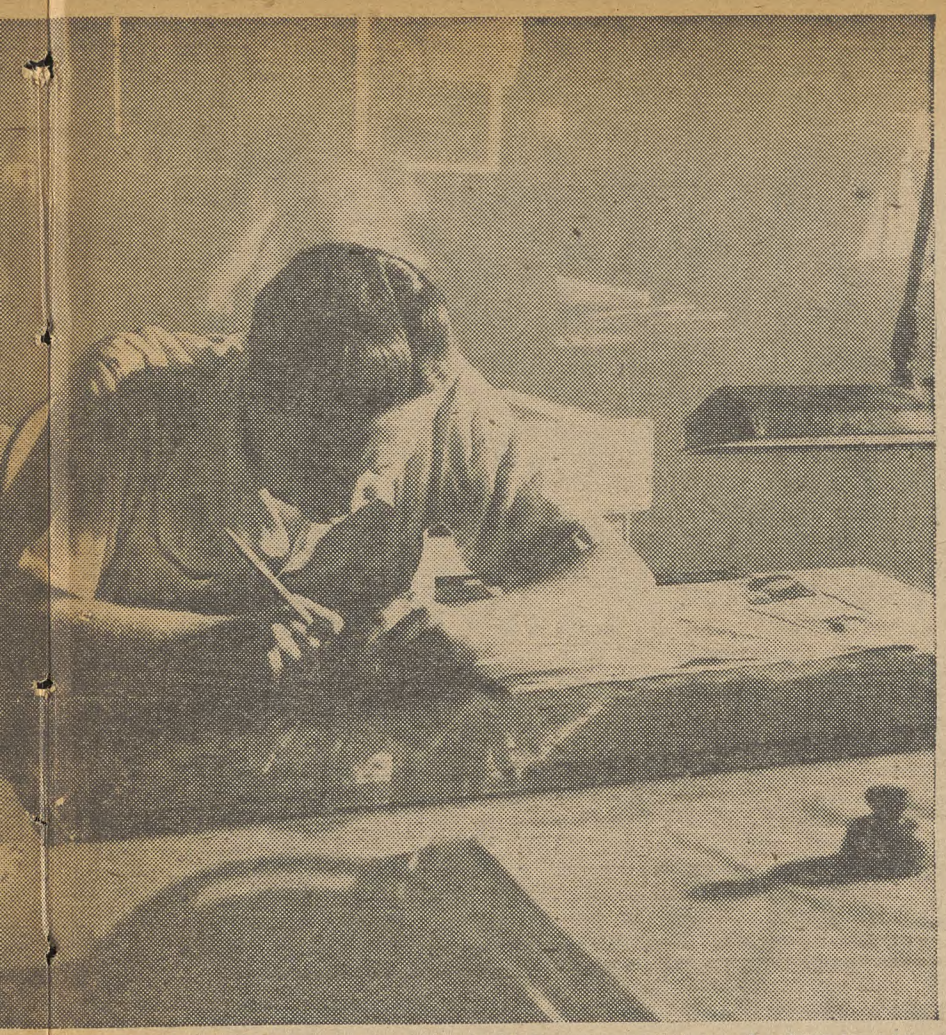


phy is used for the production of maps. David Walters has about two days' work making ctions in a relief map of Mexico. He works on a negative made of gum coating on glass.

O'S LITHOGRAPHERS
★ ★ ★
STERS OF PRECISION

CIO's newest unions is composed of 20,000 members elong to the Amalgamated Lithographers of America. rs are employed in 2,500 plants in the U. S. and industry is better than 90% organized.

phy, in the strictest sense, is not exactly print- much as the image to be reproduced is not trans- paper by the ordinary use of pressure. Instead, complex system, requiring great precision, uses to accomplish the same result. Employed in the photographers, artists who retouch negatives, who arrange negatives for plate-making, etchers, and pressmen, among others.

ocess starts with photography of the object to be If it is in several colors, a negative is made for These negatives then go to artists, who retouch ng from an original color photograph of the subject.

age on each negative is then transmitted to a zinc l with a chemical which is susceptible to the action s. Light rays from an arc lamp penetrate parts of e and strike the plate. The coating on the plate aces hardens and becomes insoluble to water, which l to wash off the non-exposed portions of the plate. sult is an image on metal which can be reproduced

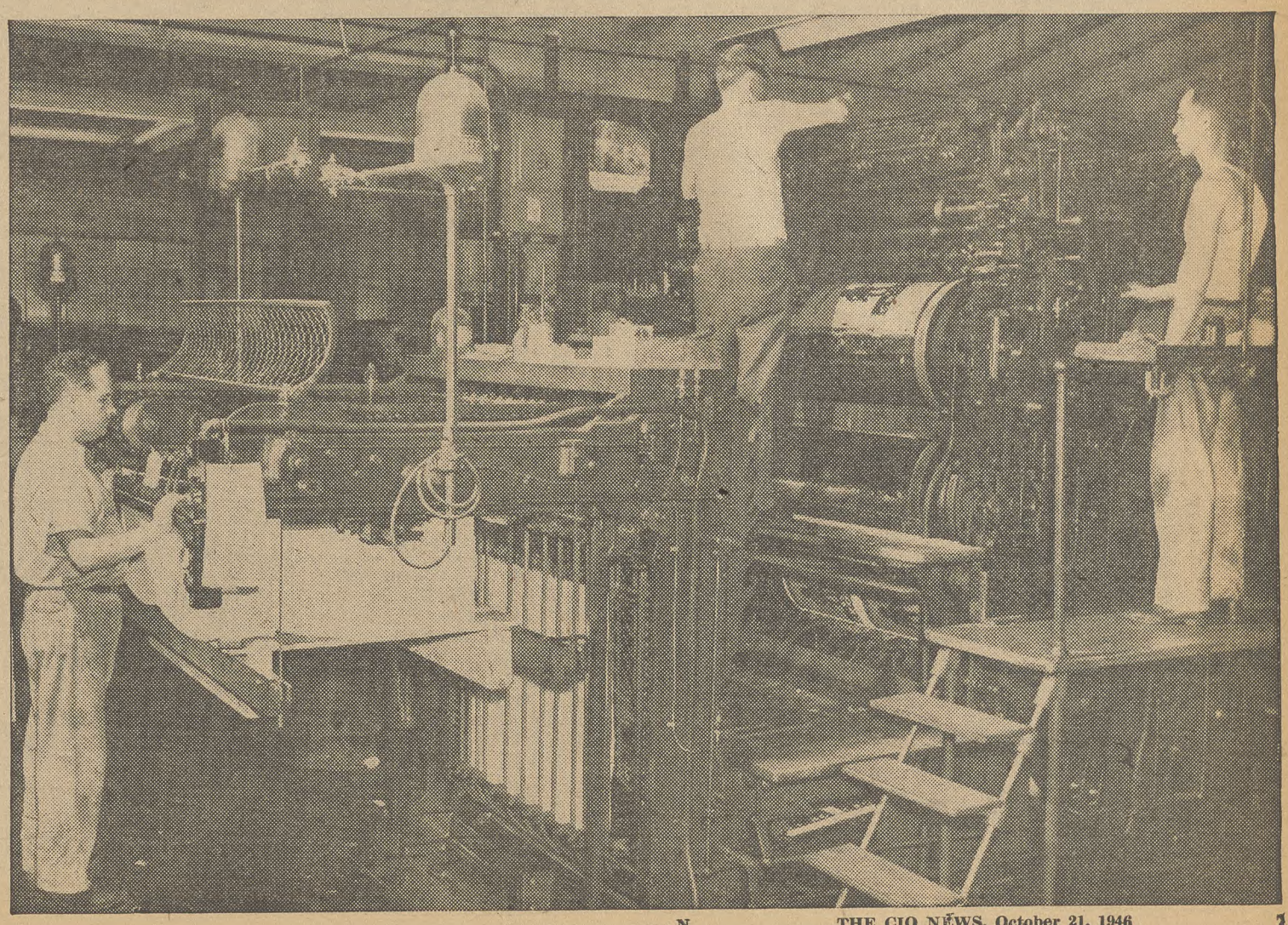
THIS point, lithography is somewhat similar to the s of making an engraving used for reproduction of a in the ordinary process of "pressure" printing. The plate, however, differs from an ordinary engraving part of it is any higher than any other part. The ithography is the separation of what is to be printed s not to be printed, by the use of water and a special The non-image-bearing portions of the plate, by l treatment, have been made receptive to water and the ink.

te is now put on the press, bent around a cylinder. s wetted by a water roller, which leaves a film on ge-bearing parts of the zinc. Then an ink roller con- nc plate, which in turn contacts a rubber blanket on The rubber blanket picks up the image and trans- he paper, which revolves on a third cylinder.

aphers are organized in one industrial union because nical nature of the process, which requires a close lationship between the people who make the plates ople who run them on the press.

3 Apprentice Doris Van Horn is a "spotter" who paints dirt spots out of negatives. She makes 70c an hour. Her aim is to become a dot etcher, who gets a minimum of $1.80 an hour.

5 Final step in lithography is the transmission of the image to paper. The plate which carries the image is bent round a cylinder, and i inked. The plate is contacted by another cylinder, covered with rubber, which in turn transmits the image to the paper. Pressmen, l. to r. are: Frank Corcoran, Fred Stevener and John Groons.



Here are a few of the 6000 CIO and AFL seamen whose demonstration in front of the N. Y. Times building caused the newspaper to repudiate an attack by its columnist and military expert, Hanson W. Baldwin, on the men who man the merchant ships.

WIDER SHIP STRIKE LOOMS

LEADERS of the CIO Committee for Maritime Unity are considering extending the strike against the ship owners, who, in turn, have staged a walkout. Committee officials point out that no effort has been made thus far to prevent the sailing from American ports of ships flying foreign flags.

The ship owners have walked out on the three unions which struck Oct. 1, when their contracts expired and the employers showed no disposition to meet their demands. The three unions are the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. and the Longshoremen, both CIO, and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots.

It is now about two weeks since the Waterfront Employers Assn. of the Pacific Coast broke off negotiations at San Francisco with the Longshoremen over the union's request that a new agreement be made to replace the old pact covering coastwise vessels.

For over a week the East and the Gulf Coast ship owners have refused to meet with the MEBA negotiators in Washington, using as an excuse that no agreement could be reached until they completed negotiations with the MMP in N. Y. City. But that ceased to be an excuse, for they had not been meeting with the MMP for three days when the CIO NEWS went to press.

The West Coast interests, represented by the Pacific American Shipowners Assn., have failed to enter into bona fide negotiations since Sept. 27, the MEBA negotiating committee charged.

Meanwhile the attempt of Hanson W. Baldwin, N. Y. Times military expert, to turn public opinion against the strikes boomeranged.

In his column he wrote that "there can be no merchant marine worthy of the name until men go to sea in large part for the love of it, instead of for a BS degree or something approaching a 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime."

The day the column appeared 8,000 rip-roaring mad seamen picketed the main building of the Times and its Times Square building.

Ringing the Times Building block they sang union songs and carried placards reading "Hanson Baldwin Distorts the Truth" and "Are 6,000 Dead Seamen Draft Dodgers?"

The union committee which consisted of representatives of the MEBA, the Natl. Maritime Union, the American Communications Assn., Marine Cooks & Stewards, the Shipbuilding Workers, all CIO, and the Marine Firemen, Watertenders & Oilers, unaffiliated but belonging to the CMU, demanded an apology from Managing Editor Edwin L. James.

At first he hedged, saying that he had no control over the editorial policy. After James and Turner Catledge of the paper's staff were told that the picketline would continue until the paper printed an apology and after they had heard merchant seamen tell of their experiences during the war, an agreement was reached.

James finally said that the Times would print the committee's protest, a news story on the demonstration, quotations from the paper's editorials lauding the merchant seamen's wartime record, and a declaration that these editorials still reflected the paper's policy.

Meanwhile, the MEBA on the advice of the Labor Dept. had told the East and Gulf Coast owners that as soon as an agreement with them was ratified by the membership they would sail their ships. Despite that proposal, there have been no meetings with the shippers since Oct. 10.

The MEBA negotiating committee in a telegram to Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach charged this week that Pres. J. B. Bryan of the Pacific American Shipowners Assn. lied when he declared that the union had refused to engage in discussions with the PASA representatives in Washington.

"The truth is as you know," the committee continued, "that the MEBA and the Dept. of Labor have failed since Sept. 27 to secure bona fide negotiations with the West Coast representatives."

The MEBA committee also charged that Frank J. Taylor, chairman of the committee of companies and agents for the East and the Gulf Coast, and his committee "have refused to accept your recommendations that the negotiations be resumed in Washington between the MEBA and the Committee for the East and the Gulf Coast ship owners. The union accepted."

The unions now say, and strike in demand, that the operator must take his officers from a list furnished by the unions. The unions now insist that they shall rotate employment among their members and between ships as they see fit, to remove a master here, place a mate there, drop an engineer somewhere else. They are attempting it along the Pacific Coast this week. The unions demand, in short, the right to determine who shall work where and when.

The CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. charges that this newspaper ad of the Pacific American Shipowners Assn., San Francisco, misrepresents the union's position. The union points out that it had signed an agreement with the East and Gulf Coast owners Oct. 1, calling for preferential employment for available and qualified MEBA members, for the right of the companies to select employes from the rolls of union members and for requiring members to remain in good standing.

In Clothing Industry

1/4 MILLION WIN LIVING BONUS

COST of living bonuses and other benefits have been won by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers for a quarter million employes in the men's and boy's clothing and cotton garment industries and in laundries, the union announced this week.

A $5 weekly bonus went to the largest group who received benefits—150,000 in the men's and boys' clothing industry, where a 65-c an hour minimum also was established. The bonus will be paid beginning Nov. 4.

Effective Oct. 14 was the $4 a week cost living bonus won by the Clothing Workers for 75,000 employes in the cotton garment industry—which includes shirt manufacture. Other improvements include an average 10-cent an hour increase, a second week's paid vacation after one year's employment and a 65-c an hour minimum.

The union announced that the terms of the agreement would be extended to independent manufacturers in the cotton garment field under contractural relations with Amalgamated.

For 25,000 laundry workers in Greater New York, Westchester and Long Island ACWA won an average cost of living bonus amounting to a 10% increase and a 40-hour week, effective Nov. 4, and a 66½c an hour minimum for female inside workers. The 40-hour week is established for female inside workers and hours were proportionately reduced for employes in other classifications.

ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky participated in the negotiations in the men's and boys' clothing and cotton garment industries. ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum was among those representing the union in the cotton garment and laundry negotiations.

AFL Letters Show

JIM CROW AT WORK

NEGROES will continue to have second-class membership in the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

That is shown by an exchange of letters between Brotherhood Pres. George M. Harrison and a brotherhood division chairman, P. R. Flynn, Chicago, over CIO organizational efforts among Negro employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Chicago. The correspondence was made public this week by Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employes.

Flynn spurns Harrison's suggestion that Negro workers, now consigned to auxiliaries, be granted full membership in the brotherhood and asserts that this proposal was "repudiated by the entire membership of Garfield Lodge without a dissenting vote."

Harrison in his letter complains that the railroad "discriminates in favor of Negro help. Since the close of the war the railroad company could recruit white labor and thereby restore the pre-war ratio but the railroad representatives have failed to do this."

W. L. Douglas Shoes

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.

911 PENN. AVENUE N. W.

(Men's Shoes Exclusively)

Stores In Principal Cities—Good Dealers Everywhere

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports the IWA won the following elections: Ray Aldridge Mill & Logging Camp, Carl & Joe Tyler Logging Co., Wm. Ruona Logging Co., Upper Michigan, 180 employes involved. Pope & Talbot Logging Co., Oak Ridge, Oregon, recognizes IWA-CIO by card check, 43 employes involved.

Burt J. Mason, Acting Reg. Dir., Illinois, reports. Montgomery Ward, Inc., Hummer Mfg. Co., division, Springfield, Ill., hourly paid production and maintenance employees of experimental department, USA-CIO 195; IAM 140; 19 for neither.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, reports: McDonald Mfg. Co., United Rubber Workers, CIO 38; no union 23. Field Rep. Herbert Welch in charge of the election. Hollywood Loom Craft, ILWU-CIO 40; no union 14. Organizer and Business Rep. Dorothy Jackson was in charge. Studio Shoe Co., Los Angeles, certified the United Shoe Workers, CIO, as bargaining agent in card check, 40 people involved. George Knapp and Ernie Tutt in charge. Maritime Brass and Bronze Co., Harbor City, IUMMSW-CIO 37; no union 2. Intl. Rep. Jack Marcotti in charge.

Joseph M. Walsh, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: Clover Leaf Boffin Co., Honesdale, Pa., VERMWA-CIO 49, no union 8. Weeks Lumber Co., Honesdale, Pa., UFWA 9, no union 0. These elections were won, thanks to the hard work from the rank and file organizing committee and the regional office.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir., New Haven, Conn., reports: The Mortimer Newman Co., New Haven, CIO 26; no union 12.

Michael Livoda, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Denver, Colo., reports: Heckethorn Mfg. Co., Littleton, Colo., UFEMWA-CIO 123; against 89. Organization was handled by Int. Rep. Lloyd James of the UFEMWA.

CIO Sub-Regional Dir. Sylvester Graham, Billings, Montana, reports: Fruehauf Trailer Co., Billings, Montana, USA-CIO 6; IAM 5; no union 0. Ford-Donahue Lumber Co., Laurel, Montana, IWA-CIO authorized as bargaining agent through card check, 20 employes involved.

Meyer Stern, Dir. of Dist. 10, UPWA-CIO, advises an election was won in the Cudahy branch house in New Haven, Conn.

C. W. Fowler, Press & Publicity Director, FTA-CIO, reports. Chicago Macaroni Co., Chicago, Ill., FTA-CIO 64; no union 19.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Sorrento Co., Sorrento, La., IWA-CIO 125; no union 1. Imperial Tobacco Co., Greenville, N. C., FTA-CIO 623, against 9. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Clearwater Plant No. 1, Cedartown, Ga., Textile Workers Union of America-CIO 690; against 655. Gurney Mfg. Co., and Jewell Fabric Co., Prattville, Ala., TWUA 99; against 66. Hines Bros. Lumber Co., Kinston, N. C., CIO 63; against 28.

Export Leaf Tobacco Co., Oxford, N. C., CIO 124; no union 10; AFL 6. Imperial Tobacco Co., Oxford, N. C., CIO 178; AFL 6; no union 2. Butler Shoe Co., Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga., URWDSEA-CIO 15; against 4. Mansfield Hardwood Lumber Co., Winnfield, La., IWA-CIO 76; against 52. Nashville Cotton Oil Co., Nashville, Tenn., FTA-CIO 63; Dist. 50, UMW 24.

R. B. George Equipment Co., Dallas, Texas, URWDSU-CIO 18; against 1. Procter & Gamble, Macon, Ga., UPWA-CIO 45; against 19. Dixie Leaf Tobacco Co., Kinston, N. C. FTA-CIO 134; no union 34; AFL 3. L. B. Jenkins Tobacco Co., Kinston, N. C., FTA-CIO 478; against 4. Imperial Tobacco Co., Kinston, N. C., FTA-CIO 204; AFL 5. Stephenson Brick Co., Lovick, Ala. USA-CIO 65; AFL 12; no union 1. John Blue Co., Ind., Huntsville, Ala., USA-CIO 35; against 24. Miller Foundry Co., Birmingham, Ala., UAW-CIO 132; against 21.

T. D. DuCuennois, CIO Field Rep., Richmond, Va., reports: Aubery G. Sweet, Inc., Portsmouth, Va., CIO 8; no union 4. Election handled by Earl Davis of the CIO Organizing Committee and CIO Rep. DuCuennois.

C. W. Fowler, Press & Publ. Dir., FTA-CIO, reports: Delta Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, Miss., FTA-CIO 45; AFL 2. Interstate Tobacco Co., Lumberton, N. C., FTA-CIO 129; no union 48. Whitehead & Anderson Co., Lumberton, N. C. FTA-CIO 173; no union 0. Wm. Johnson Co., Charleston, S. C., FTA-CIO 11; no union 1. Woodstock Mfg. Co., Charleston, S. C., FTA-CIO 105; no union 26.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports Amn Optical Co., Optical & Instrument Workers-CIO 31; no union 11.

Fred C. Pieper, CIO State Dir., La., reports: Blue Plate Foods, Inc., (Coffee Div.) New Orleans, La., URWDSU-CIO 32; against 3. Max N. Tobias Bag Co., New Orleans, La., TWUA-CIO 35; no union 23.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Dir., Ill., reports: Arkansas-Louisana Gas Co., El Dorado, Ark., OWIU-CIO 13; against 4. Camden Furniture Co., Camden, Ark., UFWA-CIO 119; no union 69. Hamburg Lumber Co., Hamburg, Ark., IWA-CIO 52; no union 26.

VOTE DRESS DISTRICT STRIKE

Eight hundred textile workers, members of the CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Union, Local 65, voted this week to call a general strike in New York City's textile industry. The strike, involving thousands of workers—organized and unorganized—will have widespread effects throughout the city's garment industry as the supply of goods to dress manufacturers is choked off.

General strike action was taken after a two-week period during which the union had pursued a one-at-a-time strike policy. Twenty-four firms signed with the union during this period while 23 were out on strike. The present strike affects close to 200 shops which had been under contract with Local 65.

The textile workers voted originally on October 1 to take strike action when the Assn. of Uptown Converters, representing 120 firms under contract with the union, rejected Mayor O'Dwyer's compromise.

OUT 25 weeks and still going strong—Allis-Chalmers workers at a plant-gate rally Sunday at the main works, West Allis, Wis., cheered the bargaining comittee and pledged to hold out until victorious..

FORD SCHEME

Use of poisonous sodium fluoride to speed up steel manufacture at the Ford Motor Co. plant in Detroit stopped production for 12 days in the open hearth when crane operators refused to stay on the job because the company was violating the health provisions of its contract with the CIO Auto Workers.

The men went back to work this week when it was agreed by the company that the powder would be used only in a test case to determine the health hazards involved.

Ford Local 600 also demanded that all penalties imposed on those who refused to work under the hazardous conditions be rescinded.

Henry Ford 2nd, Ford Motor Co. president, took advantage of the work stoppage to send a telegram to CIO Pres. Philip Murray in which he blamed "insurgent and subversive factions" for the refusal of the crane operators to work.

Murray replied that UAW Vice-Pres. Richard T. Leonard had informed him "that certain of the employes concerned are working under extremely hazardous conditions affecting health and life."

CIO WINS 24

Employes of 24 Southern industrial plants, including seven in Mississippi, chose CIO unions as their collective bargaining agencies last week, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee reported.

"Five of the Mississippi plants, which make clothing, are under the same ownership and our victory in them was particularly significant because the workers' organizational efforts met strenuous opposition," Bittner said.

"The CIO was attacked in full-page newspaper advertisements sponsored by the company, as well as by a 'Citizens' Committee.' We were attacked in leaflets signed by a minister, and in leaflets circulated by the 'Citizens' Committee.' The local newspapers joined in the fight against us, condemning the CIO in both news and editorial columns."

Allis-Chalmers

FAILS TO KILL UNIONS

By ESTHER HANDLER

Two events highlighted Allis-Chalmers strike picture this week. The membership of the Farm Equipment Local at La Porte, Ind., ratified an agreement with the company, ending a 213-day strike, while membership of CIO Local Industrial Union 1424 at La Crosse rejected two to one the proposed agreemtn and voted to stay on strike.

Strikes continue strong at Boston, and in Wisconsin at La Crosse and West Allis. Settlements have been reached at Pittsburgh, Norwood, Ohio; Springfield, Ill. and La Porte, Ind.

All agreements signed contain 13½ cent wage increases in addition to a five cent boost, retroactive to April 1944, won last winter; special adjustments for rate workers, and wage reopening clauses. Contracts run for two years but some provide that increases granted workers at West Allis, Pittsburgh, and Boston plants will also obtain at the remaining plants.

Ranks are solid at remaining strikebound plants despite stepping up of company's vicious strikebreaking activities. Although bargaining is going day and night before federal conciliator at main works in West Allis, the company has not yet moved on a single key issue.

The firm is throwing its main energy into activities designed to break the Auto Workers local at West Allis and remove its leadership. The Milwaukee Hearst press is conducting daily front page smear campaigns against the union leaders in an attempt to force out the present bargaining committee. At an overflow meeting last Sunday the union membership unanimously voted suspension and trial of leader of a company inspired revolt and voted full support to present bargaining committee.

WOOD UNION CONVENTION

To correct possible misinterpretations of the news agency story on the convention of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, which appeared in the Sept. 23 issue of The CIO News, Manley J. Wilson, editor of the Intl. Woodworker, has sent us the following additional information:

"The action of the convention on the amalgamation of the IWA with the Furniture Workers did not definitely provide for such amalgamation," he writes, "inasmuch as the report made by the negotiating committee was to the effect that negotiations between the two organizations are not yet complete.

"The convention action was simply to continue such negotiations with a view to concluding negotiations prior to the next convention. The selection of St. Louis as the 1947 convention city was based on other considerations rather than the proposed amalgamation."

Wilson also calls attention to a subsequent statement by IWA Pres. James E. Fadling designed to clarify the convention resolution which stated: "Ours is a democratic organization. It is run by its members and for its members. We ask no man his national origin, his color, his religion or his political beliefs. It is enough for us that he is a woodworker and that he believes in trade unionism."

Fadling declares that "some people, especially labor-baiting employers, reactionaries, who put their political philosophies ahead of their trade unionism, and the AFL have attempted to interpret this resolution as meaning the IWA has opened its doors to crackpot political and economic philosophies.

"Nothing is further from the truth," he says, calling attention to another convention resolution "opposing the policies of the Ku Klux Klan, Fascist, Nazi and Communist Parties."

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS **By Rose H. Alschuler**

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO GIVE CHILDREN RESPONSIBILITY? From the time children are born, we need to think about and plan for the time they will become independent. Increasing their ability to manage themselves in all kinds of situations and allowing them to take as much responsibility as possible helps prepare them—and ourselves—for their adolescence. Every situation which they learn to handle independently and with competence increases the chance of their becoming effective and soundly mature adults.

FSA Library of Congress Photo

BRITISH WOMEN VISIT U. S.

Two women trade unionists from Great Britain, Miss Iris Martin and Miss Betty Rhoades, who have been in this country for the past five months, have been busy learning about the labor movement first hand. On visits to various cities they have been meeting union officials, touring plants and attending union meetings.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers and Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT AND HEAVY STAMPING • COINING AND EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE AND SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS AND DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 60 Greene St. Canal 6-5414 Canal 6-2130
Detroit Representative: Strayer-Beitzel Co. Detroit, Mich. 812 Donovan Bldg. RAndolph 9251
L. J. IMBER CO. **1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave.** CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

Book Review

A WHITE WOMEN LOOKS AT RACE HATE

By Hollace Ransdell

MARGARET Halsey's new book "Color Blind" is a serious work on a very serious subject—race prejudice—yet it is so lively and interesting that once started on it, you won't be able to put it down until it's finished.

It is a fascinating book that every CIOer should read, especially those who are troubled about anti-Negro remarks they hear their friends and fellow unionists make.

The stories in the book illustrating the problem of Negro-white relations are drawn from Miss Halsey's experiences during the war as a captain of hostesses in the Stage Door Canteen which had a policy of no discrimination against Negro servicemen.

For support in arguing on the injustice done to the Negro, Miss Halsey says she relies largely in touchy situations on "a couple of weatherbeaten documents called the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence" to help out. It is comforting to note, she adds, that "these antique documents still have a good deal of prestige and influence."

Those timid souls, Miss Halsey says, who are afraid to practice real democracy toward the Negro because it may cause "trouble" are pretty much on the same level as the Ku Klux Klan in being an instrument for keeping the Negro American a second-class citizen.

ANYBODY who has ever attempted to reason with a person filled with race prejudice will get a big sense of satisfaction on reading the frank, sensible, straight forward way "Color Blind" tackles the myths, old wives' tales and fairy stories upon which this prejudice is based.

Bringing these superstitions about Negroes out into the open, Miss Halsey feels, "goes a long way toward breaking their hidden power."

Discussing the legend about sex and the Negro, for instance, so often brought up by otherwise sensible, decent people, Miss Halsey says: "Nobody on God's green footstool could sell these people stock in a phony gold mine, but when the issue is sex and Negroes, they sit with their mouths open like fledgling birds and swallow whatever is dropped in."

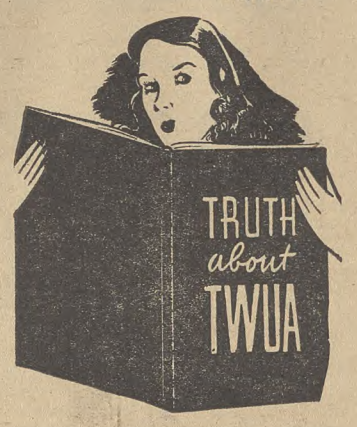
ONE of the outstanding merits of "Color Blind" is the wise and simple advice the book gives people who honestly want to get over their race prejudices. As Miss Halsey told the young hostesses at the canteen, who admitted the justice of anti-discrimination, but said they couldn't overcome their feelings—the way to get rid of a prejudice is to take it gradually, through a series of experiences, just as you develop a muscle through exercise.

Miss Halsey's sound observations based on her own experiences make "Color Blind" a particularly timely and helpful book today when our democracy is on trial before the world. It should become a best-seller. The Book Find Club, 401 Broadway, New York 13, has already chosen "Color Blind" as its selection for November.

Color Blind, A White Woman Looks at the Negro, by Margaret Halsey, Simon & Schuster, New York. $2.50.

WOMEN AT WORK

What every woman should know



THE CIO Textile Workers Union, almost half of whose 400,000 members are women, has just published a striking leaflet that should have great appeal for women working in the textile industry. It's called "What every Woman Should Know—Truth about TWUA."

Here ars some of the persuasive points it makes:

Women are good workers. They turn out as much work as men. They put in as many hours as men. Therefore they are entitled to the same pay as men. But many employers pay them less for doing the same job.

The CIO Textile Workers, the largest textile union in the world, insists on equal pay for equal work for women. In 1,500 mills in 34 states and Canada, covered by TWUA contracts, women get equal pay.

The union fights for the same promotions, the same job security, the same seniority rights for women as for men. For its women members it also insists on rest periods, paid lunch periods, health insurance paid for by employers, and maternity benefits.

" You are a woman," states the leaflet. "You may be planning to work for just a year. Maybe you will work for two years or ten years. But as long as you work, you are entitled to all the job benefits a man would get if he had your job . . .

" You want to help yourself and other workers—both men and women—get better wages, better working conditions."

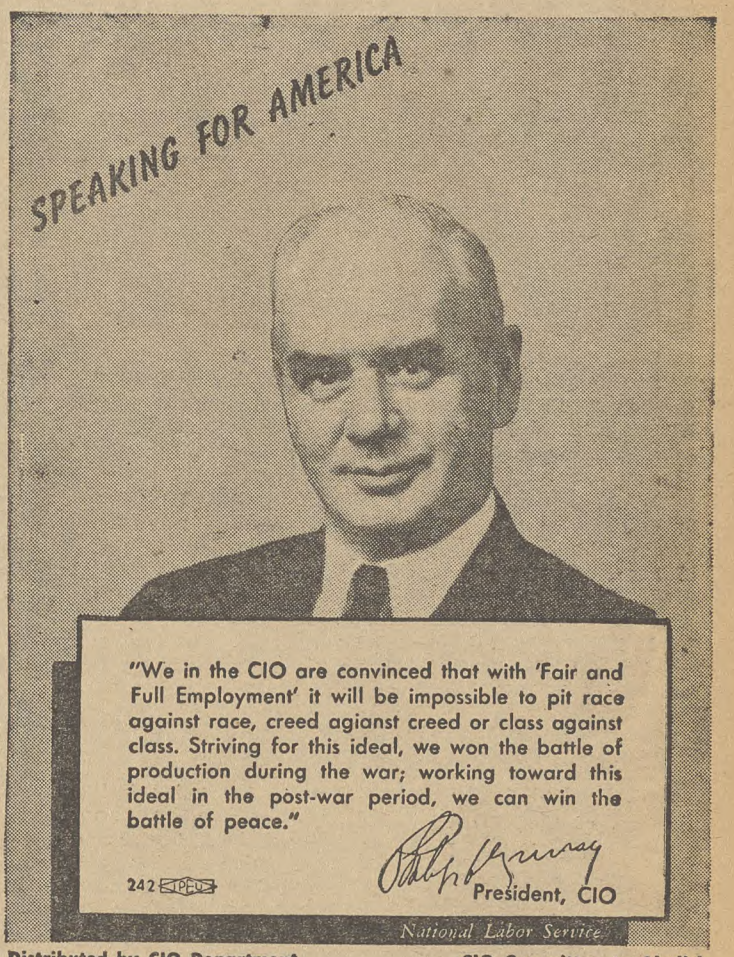
Some 150,000 copies of this and other leaflets of various subjects have been sent to the South for general distribution at mill gates.

Address of the TWUA National office which issued the leaflet is: 15 Union Square, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

PROTEST NEWARK COP VIOLENCE

Local 668 of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers this week appealed to Public Safety Commissioner Keenan of Newark, N. J., to end the police beating of strikers at the three plants of the Baker and Co., reputed to be the world's largest refiners of precious metals.

Thirteen strikers have been arrested on charges of interfering with the police during the first eleven days of the walkout. Those arrested include seven veterans and Rudy Hanson, MMSW regional director.



Distributed by CIO Department of Research and Education **CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination**

To help publicize the CIO's strong opposition to all forms of race discrimination, the Natl. CIO Dept. of Research & Education, 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D. C., is distributing copies of the above poster in two colors. It comes in two sizes, 11 by 14 inches, price 5c each, or 50 for $1; and 22 by 28 inches, 10c each, or 15 for $1.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

AS THE GROUP OF WORKERS FROM THE WARRENTOWN MILLS MEET TO PLAN ORGANIZATION OF A UNION... A STEALTHY SOUND OUTSIDE THE HOUSE SUDDENLY INTERRUPTS THEM—

HOLD IT! THERE'S SOMEONE OUTSIDE!

TAKE A LOOK, KIT...

YES, DAD—

CAN'T SEE WHO IT IS, DAD... TOO DARK OUT THERE... WAIT... BY THE SIZE OF HIM, I RECKON IT MIGHT BE JAMIE FERRET.

JAMIE FERRET!

IT IS JAMIE FERRET— AND HE'S A-SNOOPING AROUND THE HOUSE...

WE BETTER BREAK THIS UP, BOYS... FERRET'S THE RAT WHO WAS HERE EARLIER TODAY!

REMEMBER TO ROUND UP THE MEN FOR THAT UNION MEETING IN CLINT'S BARN...

WE'LL GET BUSY RIGHT AWAY... DON'T YOU WORRY NONE, JIM.

RECKON YOU CAN GO OUT THROUGH THE FRONT DOOR WHILE HE'S A'SNOOPING IN BACK.

WELL, GOOD NIGHT... RECKON YOU CAN TAKE CARE OF JAMIE, BRAD.

MEANWHILE... OUTSIDE..

I COULDN'T OF MADE NO MISTAKE... I SEEN JEFF SNEAKING BACK INTO THE LINTON'S HOUSE...

RECKON THE BEST THING IS TO COME IN SUDDEN-LIKE AND SURPRISE THEM...

HOWDY, BOYS — HOPE I DIDN'T BUST INTO ANYTHING IMPORT-

WHY, HOWDY, JAMIE. CARE TO JOIN US?

I WAS JUST PASSING BY, BRAD... LOOKING FOR MY FRIEND JEFF... HE WEREN'T AROUND HERE, WAS HE?

NOPE... NOT SINCE EARLY TODAY WHEN HE WAS HERE WITH YOU...

95

A REPUBLICAN 'GIFT'

★ ★ ★

MEAT FOR THE RICH

(Continued from Page 1)

was 100% over that of a week ago, and the run of hogs 1,000% higher.

Prices fluctuated wildly. In Chicago, cattle, hog and sheep prices staged the greatest one-day advances in the meat industry's history. Top grade hogs jumped from $16.25 a hundred pounds to $27.50. Cattle prices reached $28.75 a hundred pounds, short of the all-time record of $30.25 set last August during the price control holiday, but $8.50 over the former ceiling.

THE HUGE flow of cattle to market added additional evidence to already substantial proof that the "shortage" of meat was a myth.

• In Denver, the American Natl. Livestock Assn. revealed that the cattle population as of last Jan. 1 had increased far beyond the point normally considered safe for maintaining high prices. The total of 79,791,000 was 2,500,000 above the "safe" figure, the association reported.

• In Washington, Sec. of Agriculture Anderson said: "At the present time the number of beef cattle on farms and ranches is dangerously high, and this condition will become worse unless liberal marketings for slaughter are resumed without delay."

Previous to the order decontrolling meat, two business papers had, by inference, debunked the tale of shortages. The Wall Street Journal admitted that the meat famine was "an endurance contest to show how long the public will do without meat before forcing the Administration to heave controls out the window." The Chicago Journal of Commerce said that "intensively fed cattle will be held until the lid is off, whether this comes Nov. 1 or June 30."

MEANWHILE, from N. Y. City came reports of forced tie-in sales, with retail butchers buying poultry at top prices in order to get meat.

The report had nationwide significance in view of the fact that the Dept. of Justice is considering the reopening of an investigation, begun in 1945, of packers' monopoly practices outlawed in a consent decree of 1920. The packers then were forbidden to control stockyards and retail distribution outlets which they had used to rig the price of meat.

Additional complaints, however, have come to the Department's anti-trust division. Should the packers be found guilty of such collusion to boost profits, they would be subject to a citation for contempt of court with heavy fines—and possibly jail sentences, although these have rarely been imposed on big industrialists.

PACKERS' profits—led by the "Big Four"—jumped from 106% to 241% from 1941-1945 under price control, compared with the prewar years, 1936 to 1940. Here's the lineup:

Armour	241%
Swift	106%
Wilson	176%
Cudahy	189%

Typical of net profits during the first half of 1946, under price control, were those of Armour, whose profits for the first half of 1946 were $9,700,000, exceeding the $8,972,000 for the entire top war profit year of 1945!

DESPITE this enormous gain, the packers, according to President Truman, have deliberately withheld meat from the market in order further to fatten their pocketbooks. In a report to the nation, he said:

"Many businessmen have held on to the products they would normally sell, gambling on the possibility of the release of price control and the opportunity for greater profits.

"This has been conspicuously true in the case of meat. The American people will not condone the conduct of those who, in order further to fatten their profits, are endangering the health of our people by holding back vital foods, which are now ready for market and for which the American people are clamoring.

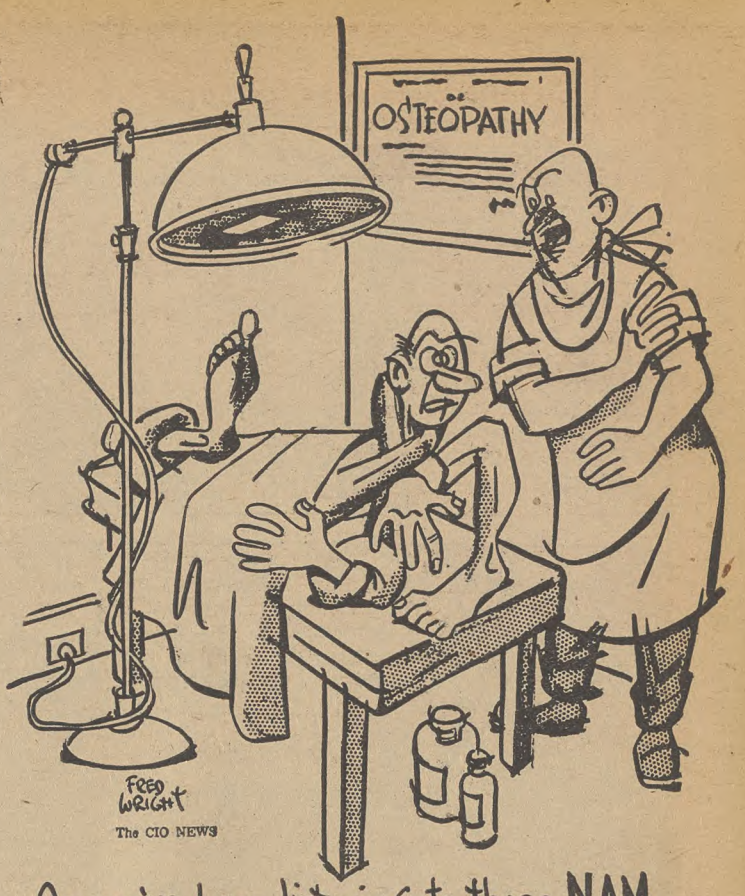
"The real blame, however, lies at the door of the reckless group of selfish men, who, in the hope of gaining political advantage, have encouraged sellers to gamble on the destruction of price control."

Other statements came from:

• The CIO Cost of Living Committee: "Prices of meat are so high most workers' families will be unable to purchase any meat. Senators Taft and Wherry will not hunger for the lack of protein, but millions of miners, railroad, steel and other workers will lack important ingredients in their diet."

• The Consumer Advisory Committee of OPA: "Consumers have a two-fold task—to work to maintain the necessary controls which still remain, especially on building materials and rent . . . and to use their power as consumers to resist inflationary prices on uncontrolled products."

Walter Reuther and Ralph Helstein, presidents, respectively, of the CIO Auto and Packinghouse Workers, sharply criticized the strike of the meat trust and called for action at the polls Nov. 5 to repudiate those Congressmen who wrecked price control.



So you've been listening to those NAM broadcasts again!

FARM-LABOR UNITY URGED

Pointing out that the same monopoly forces are at work to wreck the peace and to drive small farmers to ruin, the 30th convention of the Iowa Farmers Union, meeting last week at Des Moines, urged the promotion of farmer-labor unity and cooperation against the common enemy.

Extension of U. S. monopolies into world markets under the protection of a world-wide American military force is costing the American people $18 billion a year, the farmers said, blasting "the Morgans, Mellons, duPonts, Pews and Herbert Hoovers with their program of economic and financial domination which they politely term an 'American Century.'"

They expressed their full support of the foreign policy position "so courageously taken by Henry A. Wallace in his letter to President Truman regarding a return to fundamental principles of world peace."

Instructing its state board to set up a state labor relations committee and subordinate county and local committees, the convention said the family-type farmers of America will be pushed out of the picture by the 43 billion-dollar corporations that dominate the country unless they ally themselves with the labor movement.

NEW JERSEY OUTLAWS KLAN

Ku Klux Klaners in New Jersey will have to put their bedsheets away in mothballs.

Outlawing of the terrorist organization was ordered here last week by Supreme Court Justice A. Dayton Oliphant after testimony from State Atty. Gen. Walter D. Van Riper that the KKK's objectives were "improper" and that it had been linked with the German-American Bund.

BACK ANNUAL WAGE

The principle of the guaranteed annual wage has been endorsed by the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The organization, at its recent national convention, also urged:

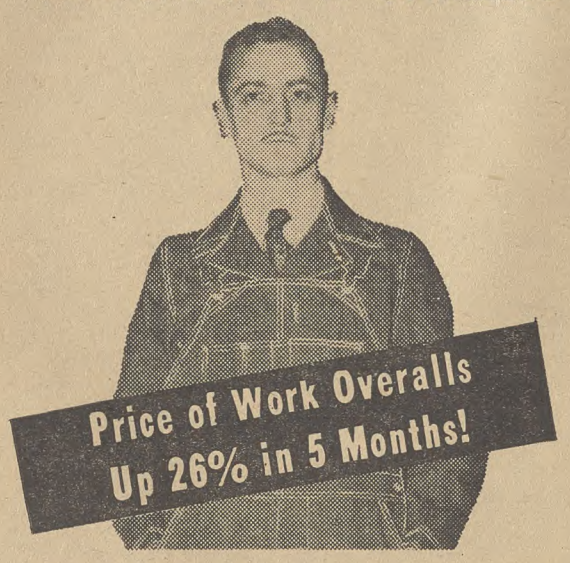
Establishment of State rehabilitation clinics to train workers who have suffered crippling industrial accidents, and passage of a more realistic full employment bill, recommending that the organization "lend its voice to the achievement of a greater acceptance of this basic precept of the 'right to a job'."

CORRECTION

John Howard Pew, listed in the Oct. 7 CIO NEWS as a director of the Crucible Steel Co., "has not been a director nor connected in any way with its management since November, 1944," according to W. L. Christon, director of labor relations.

The CIO NEWS regrets the error, which did not originate with the paper.

COMPLIMENTS OF CONGRESS



Check Your Candidate's Record!

REMEMBER In November—VOTE

AMERICA UNITED!

A lively, fact-filled discussion program sponsored by CIO

Sundays At 1:00 PM EST. On The NBC National Network

OCT. 27 — How To Lick The Housing Crisis — with R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee.

Every Sunday for the remainder of the year

CIO spokesmen discuss current issue with leaders of business, farm and government agencies.

America United Is Good Listening!

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

HALT GOP RENT PROFITEERS

★ ★ ★

GET OUT THE VOTE NOV. 5!

Your rent and your vote on November 5 are as closely connected as bread and butter.

A vote for big-business Republican candidates on November 5 is a vote for higher rents on January 1.

A vote for PAC-endorsed progressive candidates is a vote for continued, effective rent control.

A dangerous alliance of big landlords and realtors, big bankers and insurance interests, powerful Republican leaders and a few "yes-men" among the southern polltaxers, are bent on smashing rent control.

The Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, spearhead of this movement, is publicly on record with a new demand for a 15% rise in rents. That would mean a 5% immediate jump in the cost of living for the average American family.

The fight against the big packers and the Republican tories who forced decontrol of meat is being led in Omaha, Neb., by the CIO Iowa-Nebraska Council Women's Auxiliary. Mrs. Phyllis Goodman (center) signs a petition circulated by Auxiliary Pres. Mrs. Maurice Cronin (l.) and Mrs. F. J. Gallagher, chairman, Omaha League of Women Shoppers.

IT'S UP TO YOU!

If you're 100 percent in this election—

- **You have made a last minute check in your plant of all registered voters.**
- **You have called your PAC Committee together and said: "This is it, boys and girls! November 5th is around the corner. Are we ready to see to it that everyone in our plant who is registered votes?"**
- **You have received or given your last instructions in your wards and precincts. You have sent out a call for as many canvassers as you can get for November 5th. Your wife is in it, your sister, niece, and mother-in-law, too. Everybody is set to go for the big turn-out of the biggest vote ever.**
- **Your sound trucks are ready; your posters are in place; your poll-watchers have their instructions.**
- **You who have cars have already signified that you will help bring the aged and the handicapped in the neighborhood to the polls.**
- **You have talked about voting to your neighbors, to your club members, to your friends in church, to your grocer.**
- **You remember the politician who said: "Many close elections have been won by the election district workers bringing in four, five, six or more additional votes to the polls during the closing hours."**

But don't wait for the closing hours. Start early and keep getting voters to vote until the polls are closed.

You have done all this—and we're in.

Kroll Charges

GOP TORIES BETRAYED CAMPAIGN PROMISES

ATTACKING Republican leaders for "betrayal of campaign pledges," Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, this week cited the GOP failure to support the Fair Employment Practices Act as proof of a deliberate policy to deceive American voters.

Calling attention to this and other "betrayals by the GOP brass-hats," the PAC chief called for a large vote on Election Day to defeat those "who would plunge us into another Hoover depression."

"In its 1944 platform, the Republican party promised to establish by federal legislation a permanent FEPC," Kroll said. "This act is vital to labor because it prohibits job discrimination on the basis of religion, race or national origin.

"The GOP merely used the popularity of this measure to gain votes, for when the real test came to get the FEPC bill out of committee, where it had been bottled up, 118 Republicans out of 183 in the house refused to sign the discharge petition," Kroll decared.

Further revealing the "GOP sham," he pointed to the GOP plank—"Our goal is to prevent hardship and poverty in America"—and said, "Today this party, following the Herbert Hoover philosophy, is depressing the living standards of the American people and cutting deep into their pay envelopes by forcing prices upward and instituting a drive to lift all rent controls. As Republican prices go higher and higher there will be more hardship and poverty in America."

THE PAC chief charged that the Republican stand on rent ceilings makes their pledges sound even more hollow. He declared that low-income tenants would be doomed to permanent homlessness if left to the mercy of greedy landlords.

When Sen. Albert Hawkes (Rep. N. J.) introduced an amendment to the Price Control Extension Action to increase rents 15%, nine Republican Senators approved it.

Another GOP-sponsored amendment to do away with OPA rent controls in those states having a rent control law met with the approval of thirty-one Republican Senators.

"They voted for state control because they knew such restrictions would be weaker and easier to circumvent," commented Kroll.

THE GOP was further criticized for having maintained a negative attitude on medical care. The 1944 GOP platform pledged support of the "stimulation by federal aid of state plans to make medical and hospital service available to those in need without disturbing doctor - patient relationship or socializing medicine."

Kroll asserted that liberal Democrats like Wagner, Murray and Dingell have sponsored a bill that would carry out these objectives.

The Republicans, led by Senator Taft, have fought this bill by smearing it falsely as "socialistic." The party's real lack of interest in better health facilities is shown by the fact that it has put forth no proposal as a substitute for this legislation, he said.

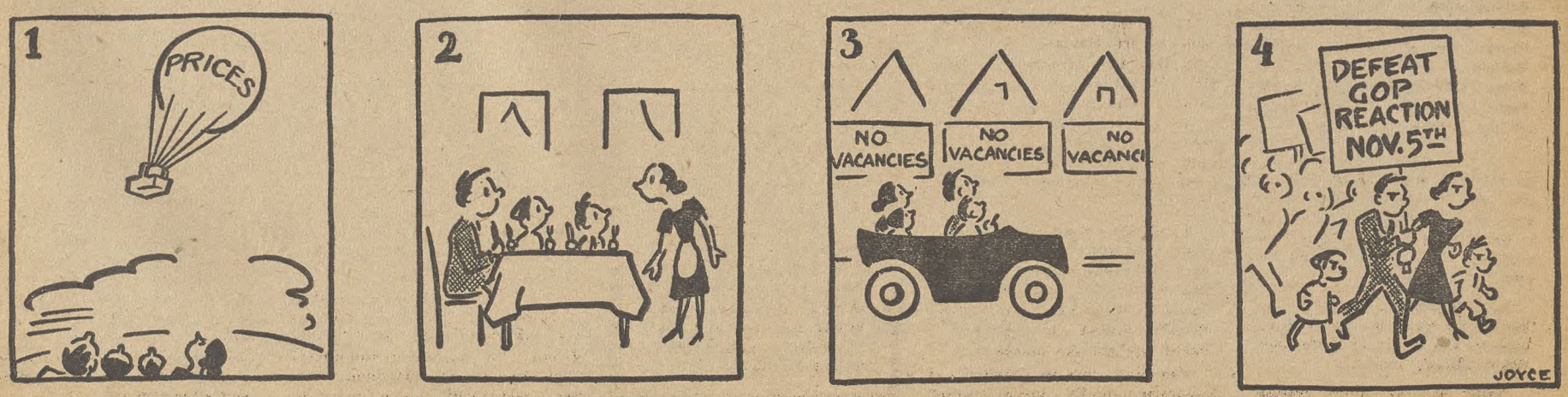
THE GOP platform stated that it accepted the purpose of the Wages and Hours Act and promised a "fair and just administration of these laws."

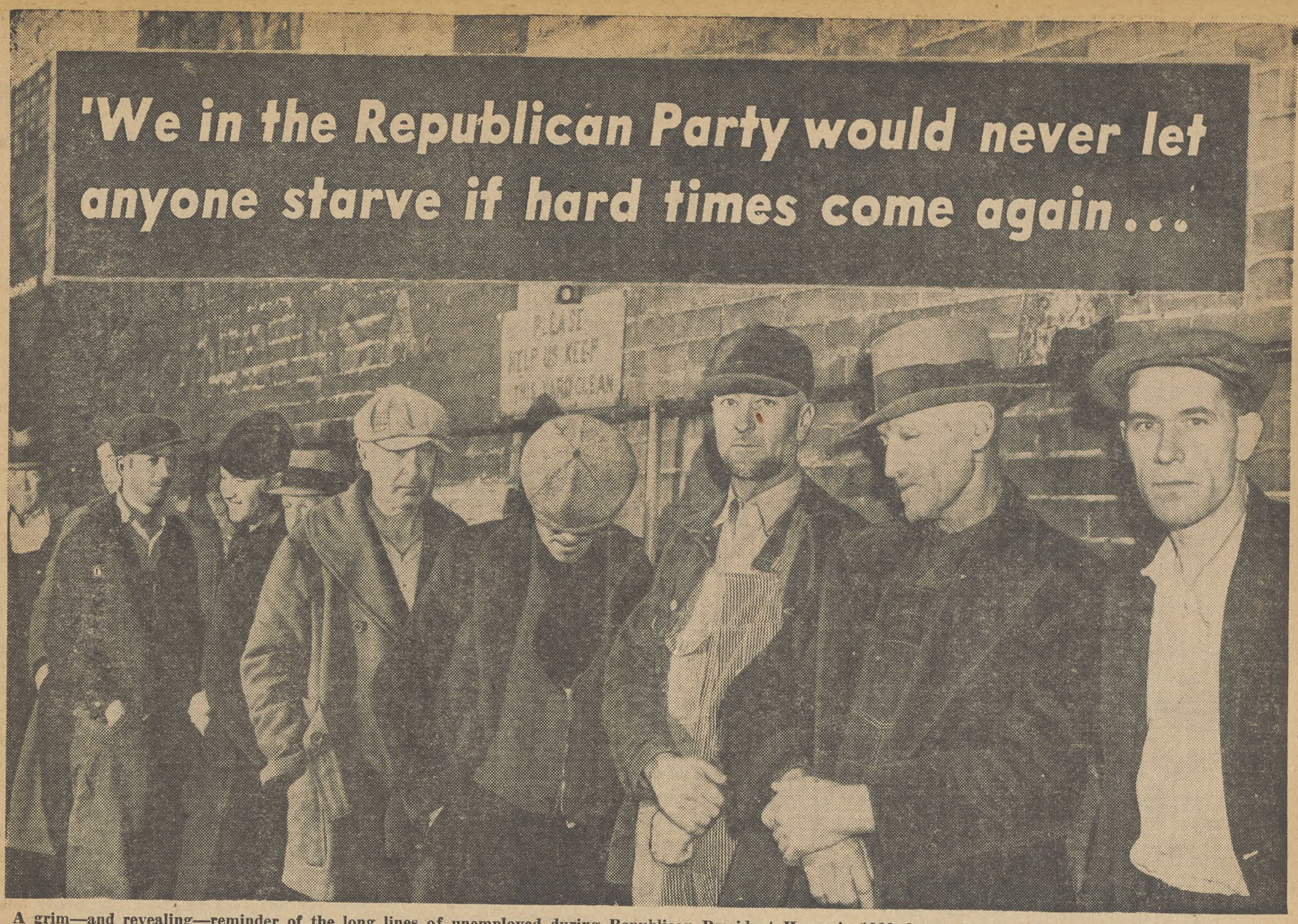
Kroll recalled that the Republicans had not only bitterly opposed the 65c minimum wage bill introduced in the 79th Congress, but had even fought a 25c hourly minimum originally provided in the 1938 Wages and Hours Act. Thirteen GOP Senators had voted against this proposal in 1938, while only two favored it, Kroll said.

The PAC head branded as "pure hypocrisy" the GOP promise to accept the purpose of the Natl. Labor Relations Act with the pledge of a fair and just administration of the law.

Pointing to the Republican-sponsored Case anti-labor bill, which would have nullified much of the Labor Relations Act, Kroll said, "If that bill had become law, the Wagner Labor Act protection would have been cut to the bone and labor's right to organize and strike would have been virtually abolished." The Case measure had the support of 149 Republicans in the House and 33 Republicans in the Senate.

"I am convinced that this sort of hypocritical lip service to the people's needs will not hoodwink American voters into the Republican column. On November 5 there must be a record vote cast—and cast against empty campaign promises."





A grim—and revealing—reminder of the long lines of unemployed during Republican President Hoover's 1929 depression was the comment this week of GOP senatorial candidate Thomas Sweeney of West Virginia. In a debate with Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat, supported by CIO-PAC, Sweeney said, "We in the Republican Party would never let anyone starve if hard times come again . . ." This, said Kilgore, is the Republican "platform." It was mighty shaky in '29!

GOP PLUNDERBUND ON RENT HIKE RAMPAGE

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE nation's big real estate groups, closely aligned to the Republican party, started this week to throw the dice in earnest in a mad gamble to blow the ceiling off rent controls and squeeze hundreds of millions of additional dollars from the American public.

With elections less than a fortnight away, the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards renewed its drive for a 15% rise in rents on the phoney issue of providing "justice and emergency relief" to organized landlords — now more prosperous than ever before in history.

Meanwhile "Charlie McCarthy" subsidiaries of the NAREB began to beat the tom-toms throughout the country, with threats of landlord "strikes" to keep vacated apartments empty until OPA controls have fallen to the greedy onslaught.

The CIO Political Action Committee was quick to answer the real estate multi-million dollar grab with charges that the GOP is collaborating "in a traitorous attempt to remove ceilings on rent."

And in Seattle, scene of one landlord's sitdown, Walter Deebach of the Veterans of Foreign Wars official, declared:

"This is the most unfair thing I've ever heard of. Those guys are forgetting the boys who kept those apartments safe for them."

In a detailed analysis of the situation, CIO-PAC warned that the Republican victory in the meat-ceiling fight foreshadowed "Republican rents" at highly increased levels if the Republicans win Nov. 5.

"Only a tremendous vote turnout against Republican rents and prices can save the last remnants of our dollar bills," declared Jack Kroll, PAC director.

OFFICIALS of PAC recalled that on two previous occasions the Republicans had sought to legislate rent controls into the garbage pail.

One of these efforts was led by Sen. Albert Hawkes (R. N. J.), who filed an amendment to force OPA to lift all rent ceilings by 15%. The proposal mustered only 14 votes, the overwhelming majority of which came from Republicans, with a few polltax Democrats uttering the usual "me too."

A second proposal, by Sen. Knowland (R. Cal.) was passed in the Senate, thanks again to the Republican and "me too" votes. Only one Republican Senator—Aiken of Vermont—voted against the measure.

"The mad rush to plunder the consumer-tenant's purse is on," PAC charged, "and the Republicans intend to help the landlords get their share of the booty."

IN HALF a dozen cities, associations of apartment house owners—many of them tied to the local Republican machines — are conducting landlord sitdowns. Apartments are being kept unoccupied, despite the pressing need of millions of families, until the owners wring concessions from OPA or see the price control agency's doom written in a swarm of reactionary victories at the polls.

The widely publicized landlord's "strike" in Seattle was labeled by some OPA officials as the "beginning of what may be a national movement by real estate people."

The "renting strike" by two powerful groups of Seattle apartment house owners—who cotnrol most of the apartment space in the northwest city—was planned by men who have worked closely with the Republican party, and have been consistent foes of every form of price control.

Members of the Pioneer Apartment Group—one of the two striking landlords' associations—passed two resolutions:

1. To rent no vacant apartments until rent controls are killed.

2. To vote the straight Republican ticket.

Pres. J. H. Totten of the Pioneer landlords offered the motion for support of GOP reactionary candidates after declaring:

"We are not sure all the Republicans are against OPA, but we do know that all Democratic candidates are for it."

The more powerful Seattle Apartment Owners Assn. picked up the ball from the Pioneer group. Its secretary announced that the national apartment owners trade outfit—which meets in Oklahoma City in mid-November —will call for national anti-tenant action.

In Baltimore, Md., George W. Proffitt, executive secretary of the national organization, voiced a strong prediction that the outfit's convention would take action similar to that in the northwest.

THE NAREB has a three-point program:

- An immediate increase of 15% in residential rents "as a matter of fundamental justice and emergency relief" to allegedly poverty-stricken landlords.
- A plan to free from all controls those landlords who would give tenants a year's lease at a 15% increase in rent.
- Immediate elimination of all price ceilings and rent controls on new residential construction.

The firm controls on rent levels —the most effective of any handled by OPA—have permitted an increase of only 4% since the beginning of the war, government officials maintain.

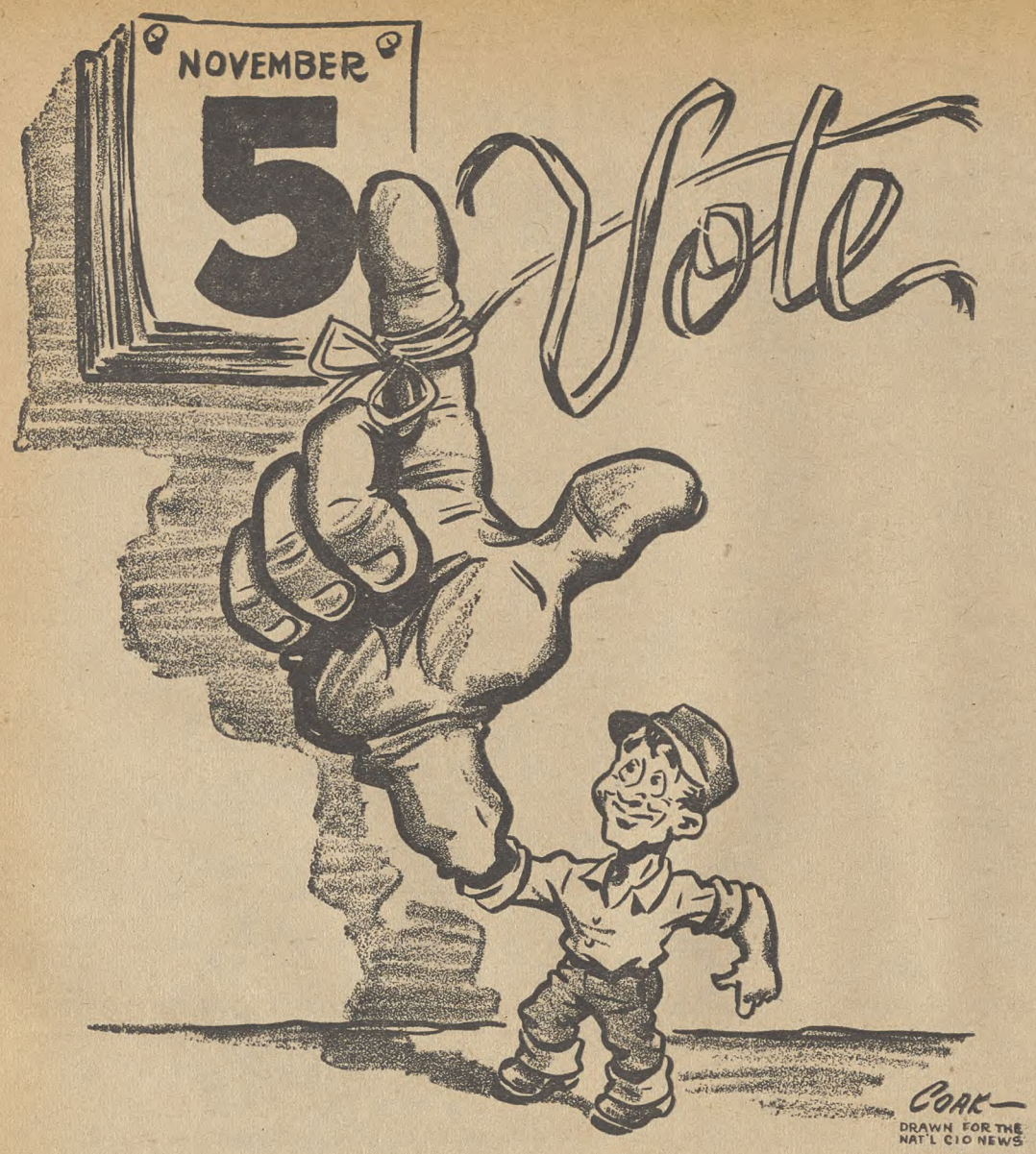
A 15% rise would jump the cost of living 3% to 6% for most families, whose budget usually provides for from 20% to 40% of their total income for housing. Such a rise would bring widespread hardship to millions of families straining to make both ends meet under the existing situation of jumping consumer prices.

Across The River

Canada has firm price controls. The government has resisted all efforts to weaken those controls. As a result, prices have stayed down.

But at Niagara Falls, N. Y., U. S. housewives—thanks to the attack on OPA by the meat lobby and GOP leaders—pay $1 to $1.25 a pound for steak, 98c a pound for butter.

At Niagara Falls, Ontario—just across the river — Canadian housewives pay 45c a pound for T-bone steaks, 45c a pound for butter.



HAD ENOUGH? VOTE PAC

HAD ENOUGH? Frankly yes. We've had our belly full of tory Republican rule in Congress. We want a change.

This rule hasn't been the least sweetened by the incidental fact that it has depended upon the complicity of tory polltax Democrats.

For all-too-many years Congress has been ruled and ridden by this predominantly Republican combination.

It has constituted a reactionary majority which has constantly overriden a minority bloc of progressive Democrats aided by a little handful of liberal Republicans.

★ ★ ★

THIS TORY gang bucked and blocked all of President Roosevelt's progressive domestic policies.

Since his death, it has grown even more arrogant and powerful.

In the 79th Congress, it defeated the administration right down the line in the latter's none-too-aggressive efforts to carry forward the Roosevelt program.

It is responsible for the sorry record of that Congress—for the wrecking of price control; for sky-high prices and lowered real wages; for anti-labor legislation; for continuance of the polltax and ending of the FEPC; for failure to raise the minimum wage and to take any adequate steps for the health, housing, social security and full employment of the American people.

Yes, we've had enough — more than enough.

★ ★ ★

WHAT HAS tory Republican rule done to your dollar?

A dollar ain't a dollar any more. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been criticized by labor for grossly underestimating increased living costs. But even its figures show the purchasing power of the dollar shrunk to 69 cents, from January 1941 to Sept. 15, 1946.

Since then, the tory Republicans have been able to boast of still further victories over the American people, by forcing the lifting of practically all price controls.

So by Nov. 5 your dollar will probably be worth about four-bits. They'll offer you two-bits or less for your dollar, if you care to vote for them.

★ ★ ★

HAD ENOUGH Republican-cum-tory-Democrat rule?

If you want more, you can give this old gang a chance to cap its wrecking of price control by the destruction of rent controls, which will be next on the agenda, if it is returned with a strengthened majority.

If you want more, you can have still tougher anti-labor legislation to wreck unions and keep wages down, while prices and profits soar.

If you want more, put in the tory Republicans again and, with the polltax Democrats already assured of election, they'll have a big enough majority to cook up another Hoover depression.

BUT IF you've really had enough and don't want any more, then VOTE.

If you forget to vote, or can't bother to vote, you will let the old tory gang ride in again by default, stronger than ever.

If you've had enough and want a better deal in the future, vote out the anti-labor wreckers of price control, vote in again the progressives who have fought the people's fight—and add to their number so they may become a majority in the next Congress.

Sure, your vote alone can't do it—though it can't be done without your vote—so get all your family, your neighbors and your friends to vote as well.

Join with your union and the PAC in organizing to get out a record vote. The time is short. Get busy NOW.

Had enough? Then vote progressive, vote for PAC-endorsed candidates, and get others to vote.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

IF YOU don't bother about your future, don't bother to vote on Nov. 5.

The old gang that ran the 79th Congress will look after you—and how!

They've already got your future doped out, if they can count on you not to vote.

(They aren't counting on many trade unionists being so dumb as to vote for them, but your uncast ballot will have the same effect).

★ ★ ★

THE OLD gang's press is hopefully predicting a tory Republican swing.

Although in a technical minority in the 79th Congress, the Republicans actually had their way in every important vote, due to their close alliance with a minority of tory Democrats.

So a GOP majority in both Houses would not change the control of Congress. It would simply strengthen the old gang's control, and make it easier for them to dish out more and worse of the same.

★ ★ ★

THIS IS the kind of future the old gang has doped out for you:

Having wrecked price control in the last Congress and having made you pay higher prices for nearly everything, it would finish the job by boosting prices still further on everything.

What's more, the landlord's lobby is not voting tory Republican for nothing. So you can expect to pay double rent, if the old gang is returned strong enough to abolish rent control.

★ ★ ★

BUT IF all living costs are boosted still higher, at least we should be able to raise wages proportionately, you may say.

The old gang has the answer to that one too. Not for nothing is it so ardently supported by big business.

Remember how the GOP-tory Democrat old gang passed the Case bill in the last Congress? It was only the minority of progressives that prevented it from being enacted over the President's veto.

All the old gang needs is a few more votes to enact this or similar legislation to cripple the unions and render them incapable of raising wages adequately.

HIGHER PRICES and rents and lower wages aren't all you can expect, if you let the architects of the Hoover depression get back into the saddle.

All competent economists are predicting a bust after the inflationary boom of sky-high prices and profits.

Many of them gave us several years before the next depression. But after seeing what the old gang did to price control, and noting press predictions of Republican victories, most of them now place the depression in 1947, any time from spring on.

★ ★ ★

SOME OF the Republican candidates say they won't let us starve in their next depression, like they did in their last.

But don't count on this too much.

For the old gang has a long record of fighting social security and anything else that would relieve the plight of the unemployed.

In the last Congress, the GOP-polltax Democrat majority fought and blocked every kind of social welfare legislation, whether for housing, health, social security, minimum wages or full employment.

Put them back in again with increased power, and they'll put us out again on the breadline.

★ ★ ★

WHILE THE big business press is counting its chickens before they are hatched, the wise-money boys are not.

Wall Street reports indicate that, whereas a rising stock market is expected to follow a Republican victory in November, this prospect is not being "discounted in advance."

In other words, the speculators are not so sure of a tory sweep as to bet any big money on it yet.

★ ★ ★

BIG BUSINESS sees a joker in all its press predictions. And that joker is you, brother and sister unionists.

It can't count on you being so careless of your future as to fail to vote and to get others to vote.

If you really organize and work to get out a record labor and progressive vote, you can clean out the old gang.

You can scrap its whole program of high prices, low wages, inflation and depression by electing a progressive Congress.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Reid Robinson, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux, Editor and Publicity Director

Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director; Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor; Hollace Randell, Asst. Editor; Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

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FASCIST SMITH BACKS TOP GOP CANDIDATES

HAMMERING away at the endorsement of top Repubican candidates by Gerald L. K. Smith and his America First gang, Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, this week called for a deluge of votes in November to prevent the America First pro-Nazi philosophy from dominating the Congress.

The list of America First Party endorsements is printed below so that voters in each state will recognize the candidates backed by Gerad L. K. Smith. (Endorsements in southern states where there is no real contest now that the primaries are over are omitted).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CALIFORNIA—All Republicans
Jack Z. Anderson
Bertrand W. Gearhart
John Phillips
COLORADO—All Republicans
J. Edgar Chenowith
Robert Fay Gillespie
William S. Hill
ILLINOIS—All Republicans
Leo E. Allen
Leslie C. Arends
Fred E. Busbey
Robert B. Chiperfield
Ralph E. Church
Everett M. Dirksen
Anton J. Johnson
Calvin D. Johnson
Noah M. Mason
Charles W. Vursell
INDIANA—All Republicans
George W. Gillie
Robert A. Grant
Charles A. Halleck
Forest A. Harness
Gerald W. Landis
Raymond S. Springer
Earl Wilson
IOWA—All Republicans
John W. Gwynne
Ben F. Jensen
Thomas E. Martin
Henry O. Talle
KANSAS
Edward H. Rees (R)
MAINE
Frank Fellows (R)
Robert Hale (R).
MASSACHUSETTS
George J. Bates (R)
Charles L. Gifford (R)
Angier L. Goodwin (R)
Joseph W. Martin (R)
Edward J. Philbin (D)
Edith Nourse Rogers (R)
Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)
MICHIGAN—All Republicans
John B. Bennet
William W. Blackney
Fred Bradley
Howard A. Coffin
Fred L. Crawford
George A. Dondero
Clare E. Hoffman
Harry Henderson
Bartel J. Jonkman
Earl C. Michener
Albert A. Riddering
Paul W. Shafer
John B. Sosnowski
Jesse P. Wolcott
Roy O. Woodruff
Harold F. Youngblood
MINNESOTA—All Republicans
H. Carl Andersen
August H. Andresen
Walter H. Judd
Harold Knutson
Joseph P. O'Hara
MISSOURI—All Republicans
Wat Arnold
Claude I. Bakewell
Marion T. Bennett
Alfred L. Grattendick
Walter C. Ploeser
Albert L. Reeves
Max Schwabe
Dewey Short
MONTANA—All Republicans
Wesley A. D'Ewart
Walter R. Rankin
NEBRASKA—All Republicans
Howard H. Buffett
Carl T. Curtis
A. L. Miller
Karl Stefan
NEW JERSEY—All Republicans
James C. Auchincloss
J. Parnell Thomas
NEW YORK—All Republicans
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.
Edwin Arthur Hall
Bernard W. Kearney
Clarence E. Kilburn
Jay LeFevre
Daniel A. Reed
Katherine St. George
John Taber
OHIO—All Republicans
Norman Adams
Walter E. Brehm
Clarence J. Brown
Raymond H. Burke
Henderson H. Carson
Cliff Clevenger
Fred W. Danner
Charles H. Elston
P. W. Griffiths
William E. Hess
Thomas A. Jenkins
Robert F. Jones
J. Harry McGregor
Walter Obert
Frederick C. Smith
John M. Vorys
Alvin F. Weichel
OKLAHOMA—All Republicans
Pliny S. Frye
John L. Fuller
Carmon C. Harris
Joe Hart, Jr.
George B. Schwabe
Ferd P. Snider
Ross Rizley
J. Warren White
OREGON
Harris Ellsworth (R)
SOUTH DAKOTA—Both Republicans
Francis Case
Karl E. Mundt
UTAH—Both Republicans
William Dawson
David J. Wilson
VERMONT
Charles A. Plumley (R)
WASHINGTON—All Republicans
Hal Holmes
Walt Horan
Homer R. Jones
Fred Norman
Payson Peterson
Thor Tolefson
WEST VIRGINIA
Hubert S. Ellis (R)
Francis J. Love (R)
Harold Neff (R)
Jennings Randolph (D)
E. G. Bohrbough (R)
Hartley Sanders (R)
WISCONSIN—All Republicans
Frank B. Keefe
Charles J. Kersten
Reid F. Murray
Alvin E. O'Konski
Lawrence W. Smith
WYOMING
Frank A. Barrett (R)

SENATE (ALL REPUBLICANS)

ARIZONA—W. S. Powers
CALIFORNIA—William F. Knowland
CONNECTICUT—R. W. Baldwin
DELAWARE—John J. Williams
IDAHO—Henry C. Dworshak
MAINE—Owen Brewster
MARYLAND—D. J. Markey
KENTUCKY—J. S. Cooper
MICHIGAN—Arthur H. Vandenberg
MISSOURI—James P. Kem
MONTANA—Z. N. Ecton
NEBRASKA—Hugh Butler
NEVADA—G. W. Malone
NEW JERSEY—H. Alexander Smith
NEW MEXICO—Patrick Hurley
NEW YORK—Irving Ives
NORTH DAKOTA—William Langer
OHIO—John W. Bricker
PENNSYLVANIA—Edward Martin
WASHINGTON—Henry Cain
WEST VIRGINIA—Tom Sweney
WISCONSIN—Joseph R. McCarthy

Election Broadcast

Murray on Air November 1

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will deliver a nation-wide address on the 1946 elections over the American Broadcasting Co. and the Mutual Broadcasting System Friday, Nov. 1, at 8:15 p.m., Eastern Standard Time (7:15 p.m., Central Time).

Watch local papers for Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast time.

The address will be heard in the following cities:

New York, Middleton, Syracuse, Buffalo, Troy, Albany, Rochester, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Fall River, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Winchester, Springfield, Hyannis, Mass.; Cincinnati, Youngstown, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Canton, Dayton, Steubenville, Ohio; Concord, Manchester, N. H.; Bridgeport, New London Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Conn.; Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Erie, Reading, York, Scranton, Fremont, Morgantown, Oil City, State College, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Pa.; Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Fredericksburg, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Wheeling, Charleston, W. Va.;

Rock Island-Moline, Chicago, Ill.; Sioux City, Yankton, S. D.; Waterloo, Davenport, Des Moines, Burlington, Iowa; Fort Wayne, Anderson, South Bend, Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Kans.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Superior, Wis.; Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.; Omaha, Fremont, Nebr.; St. Louis, Mo.; Columbia, Mo.; Huntington, W. Va.; Bay City, Flint, Lansing, Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Mich.; Sault St. Marie, Racine, Sheboygan, Wis.; Denver, Colo.: Salt Lake City, Utah; Los Angeles, Fresno, San Diego, San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Wash.; Dubuque, Des Moines, Soo City, Iowa; Newcastle, Del.; Boise, Idaho.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

October 23, 1946

TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE CIO:

This is a message of great urgency for every CIO member. We write you on the eve of the 1946 Congressional election, an election which will decide America's course and the fate of every American and his family. The fact is that if the American people are not to be thrust back again to depression, if we are to avoid another horrible war, if our unions are to survive, a progressive 80th Congress must be elected on November 5th.

Our opponents in this campaign, the reactionaries in both the Republican and Democratic Parties, have sought to scare the American people by a smoke screen of confusion. Although they bear responsibility for whatever confusion and shortages now exist by their butchering of OPA, housing and other vital legislation in the 79th Congress, they seek to place the blame elsewhere. This is not a new story. They have used it in past elections, unsuccessfully. The people examined the charge, rejected it and then carried the fight to the enemy.

The people, the voters, will do it again on November 5th. Our weapon is the ballot. We must use it. We have seen in the past few weeks the mobilization of those forces that were Franklin D. Roosevelt's staunchest supporters. We have taken our message, the fulfillment of the Roosevelt program, peace and prosperity, to the American people. They have accepted it.

We need to implement that acceptance at the ballot box. The only way reaction will be swept aside, will be by a huge outpouring of votes. The responsibility is that of every decent American, of every decent union member to go to the polls on November 5th and vote. And to help in getting his family, neighbors and friends to also vote.

Remember, voting is the answer to our problems. Voting is the way to a better Congress.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Philip Murray — Jack Kroll

President, CIO — Director, CIO-PAC

Gov. Thomas Dewey gave a reluctant and fruitless audience to 75 ex-servicemen who last week-end asked him to call a special session of the N. Y. legislature to relieve the critical lack of veterans' housing. After the veterans waited overnight in the Senate chamber, Dewey deigned to see them. One of the ex-GIs' leaders, William Rebens, is here presenting the Governor with their housing program.

DEWEY SAYS NO ON VETS' HOUSING

By S. CLINTON STERN

President, N. Y. Veterans' Senate

I was one of 75 ex-GIs who went to see Gov. Thomas Dewey about getting some veterans' housing. On Saturday afternoon, October 19, we peacefully walked into the New York State Capital building in Albany and organized ourselves into a Veterans' Senate.

Governor Dewey had been notified long in advance that thousands of people were coming to see him, but he refused to meet with this large delegation. (Ed. Note: The Greater N. Y. CIO Council at the same time sponsored a demonstration by teachers and state employes seeking salary increases, but they did not participate in the Veterans' Senate.)

We spoke in the name of millions of veterans who are suffering from the housing shortage. After our entry the state police surrounded the Capitol and clamped a tight food embargo on the building.

After setting up a committee and electing officers we began a debate on veterans housing. Saturday night, after hours of debate we unanimously agreed on a series of demands. These demands were submitted to the Governor's secretary who rejected them and refused to let us see the Governor. We stayed there all night.

When Dewey finally consented to see us Sunday our spokesmen presented him with our program. The Governor refused to call a special emergency session on housing, said he had done all he could and blamed the housing shortage on the New Deal and the Administration. We feel these charges were unjustified and were purely political since the Administration-sponsored housing program had been killed by opposition in Congress.

New Vote Record

A permanent voting record, printed on heavy paper and listing the action of Senators and Congressmen on 32 issues during both sessions of the 79th Congress, has just been issued by the CIO Legislative and Education & Research Depts.

In the section on the Senate it lists 18 votes from the first session of the 79th Congress, ranging from the consideration of Henry Wallace's appointment as secretary of commerce to the May-Bailey Manpower Bill. Issues recorded for the second session include the Hobbs Amendment to the Case Bill, the final passage of the Case Bill, two votes on the Truman anti-union bill, two votes on the Patman housing bill, the cloture rule on FEPC, the 65c Minimum Wage, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Bill, the McFarland Amendment to the British Loan and four amendments to the price control bill.

The record of the House votes includes such issues as the May-Bailey manpower bill; the May-Arends, Hobbs and Case anti-union proposals; the Dirksen amendment to the USES bill; the school lunch bill; the Patman housing bill, the Elliott Rider to the NLRB appropriaion, 7 amendments to the price control bill, and the atomic energy bill.

IN introduction to the record, Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, writes:

"Here in the U. S. the right of most people to vote has been held as commonplace for so long that comparatively few seem to recognize its importance. America is in no danger at the moment of losing its liberties to a foreign power.

"Yet we are in grave danger of losing our liberties through reactionary and other undemocratic internal pressures, popular indifference toward elections, and through our failure to realize that the more people go to the polls and the greater the interest they display in the outcome—even in off-year elections—the more alert our elective officers will be and the better our government."

No Outside Influence

BRASSHAT SMEAR HIT AS COVERUP

CHARGING that GOP brasshats are attemping to ride into power on false issues and smear campaigns, CIO Political Action Director Jack Kroll this week rejected "any foreign influence or interference in our domestic election contests."

Kroll called for a large vote as a basis for fighting the Republican leadership which is trying to "avoid the responsibility for depressing the living standards of the American people, of cutting deep into their pay envelopes by forcing prices upwards and instituting a drive to lift all rent controls."

He charged that the GOP is seeking to ride to victory on false issues, knowing that it has no real program to offer to the American people.

The full text of Kroll's statement follows:

"ON OCT. 21 the American press reported an English language broadcast on the Moscow radio presuming to commend candidates for the United States Congress supported by the CIO-PAC.

"While the world press and radio are free to commend all elected candidates in all countries as has been the practice for generations, the CIO-PAC regards as completely unwarranted and thoroughly disavows any foreign influence or interference in our domestic election contests I cannot state this too emphatically on behalf of our committee.

"We repudiate and reject all efforts by our political enemies to tar us with an alien brush.

"THE leadership of the Republican Party, knowing that they have no real program to offer the American people, are seeking to ride to victory on false issues. Their efforts to confuse American voters will not succeed. The American people still remember the shocking statement of Sen. Robert Taft protesting the just verdicts at Nuremberg.

"The American people remember the recent endorsement of John Bricker by Gerald L. K. Smith and the failure of Bricker to repudiate the support of Smith's rabble-rousing crowd.

"The Republican Party, by its attempts to smear the PAC, is trying to avoid the responsibility which is its for depressing the living standards of the American people, of cutting deep into their pay envelopes by forcing prices upwards and instituting a drive to lift all rent controls.

"OUR Republican friends are frightened. Newspaper editorials and polls are not sufficient to hide their vicious record of obstruction in the last Congress. And now the results of their handiwork, Republican prices, soaring prices, are coming home to roost.

"The Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards echoing the Republican line—has loudly demanded an immediate 15% rent increase. They want Republican rents as well as Republican prices.

"No matter how hard the Republican Party brass hats led by Dewey and Taft seeks to fool the people with the cry of Communism, Confusion and Chaos—those three false campaign bugaboos —it cannot hide its own obstructionist record, it cannot hide the boom and bust philosophy it promotes, it will not prevent millions of Americans from going to the polls on November 5th to vote for progressive candidates who will work for the enactment of the Roosevelt program.

"The record of CIO-PAC since its inception in July 1943 has been absolutely clear. It is an official Committee of the CIO representing over six million American workers with their families. CIO and CIO-PAC are the voice of over 14 million Americans, loyal to America and American institutions. Both in war and in peace this has been amply demonstrated beyond a doubt."

My, My, Look Who's Under Whose Bed!

The Republicans who are today yelling "Communist!" as a smokescreen should remember that in their early days they were red-baited.

From J. G. Randall's book, **Lincoln the President**, comes the following commentary, which quotes the N. Y. Herald of Sept. 19, 1860:

"The dread word 'socialism' was hurled into the arena of words as devasting characterization of Republican policy. 'Socialism in its worst form', it was said 'including . . . women's rights, the division of land, free love, and the exaltation of the desires of the individual over the . . . family, and the forced equality of all men in phalansteries . . . are a part of the logical chain of ideas that flow from . . . the soul of black republicanism'."

It's an odd world!

Washington—Kept City

KLANSMAN 'MAYOR' OF NATION'S CAPITAL

By FRED d'AVILA

IT was August 9, 1946. The American people, who had just helped win a bloody war to crush fascism, heard a scratchy, nasal whine over a national radio hookup, declaring that, "I am a member of the Ku Klux Klan No. 40, called the Bilbo Klan No. 40, of Mississippi."

Theodore Gilmore Bilbo, 69-year-old thrice-elected Senator from Mississippi, was brazen but not rash. Admission of membership in the rope, terror and bedsheet club was part of his race-baiting strategy that has made him a successful politician in his polltax "paradise."

But—and it concerns the whole nation—the flat-headed hate-monger is also "mayor" of the United States Capital. As ranking member of the District Committee because of his Senate seniority, Bilbo calls the shots for a city of nearly a million people.

That city for more than 70 years had the right to elect its own government. Congress, riding a wave of reaction following the Civil War, took away that right in 1878.

This November 5, while the rest of the nation is exercising its democratic right to choose national and local representatives, Washington will stage a mock election, designed to register the protest of its residents against a Bilbo government.

WASHINGTON residents are concerned about many problems. They cannot vote for the President of the U. S. They pay taxes but they have no voice in levying them. They are saddled with a cumbersome municipal government that in the final analysis consists of a "city council" composed of 435 Representatives and 96 Senators. And—high on the list of grievances—they have Bilbo as "Mayor."

Who is this "mayor" elected by a polltax minority in a state more than a thousand miles away from the people he governs? Does he perform his sworn duty to uphold the Constitution, which among other provisions, says that "the right of the citizens of the U. S. to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the U. S. or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude"? Let's look at the record.

It is July 2, 1946. A steaming, gaping audience, ridden with all the race prejudices common in Mississippi, breaks into cheers. Their man has spoken.

"I call upon every red-blooded Anglo-Saxon in Mississippi to resort to any means to keep Negroes from the polls. If you don't know what this means, you are just not up on your persuasive measures."

The speaker was Bilbo.

While thousands of Dombrowskis and Johnsons, Cohens and Kellys, Massettis and Hansens were giving their lives for victory, Bilbo contributed to national unity by referring to millions of Italian citizens as "dagoes," by reviling Jews as "kikes," and by calling Negroes "niggers."

In 1929, a Mississippi lynch mob burned a Negro at the stake. There was a widespread demand that the murderers be brought to justice. Bilbo, then governor and presumably a member of the KKK, declared that he had "neither time nor the money" to conduct an investigation.

This is the first of two articles on the right to vote in the District of Columbia, amplifying a CIO Convention resolution calling for D. C. suffrage and pointing out that "free and democratic elections . . . are the greatest guarantee for the preservation of democracy and our basic freedoms."

BILBO'S Senate record rivals his words. On issues of interest to the people, listed in The CIO NEWS voting supplement, his score is seven zeros and five minuses. He voted against housing, against fair employment, against a 65c minimum wage, against price control and against polltax repeal.

On May 10, 1946, he raved against the "vicious, inequitable, unfair, unrighteous, almost criminal social security and old age pension law."

BILBO'S viciousness has been equalled by his political durability. He survived a clouded scandal as supervisor of a girl's school to win election in 1908 as a state senator. At a grand jury hearing, he admitted taking a bribe to swing an election, but claimed he had accepted it to expose the bribe givers. He avoided expulsion from the state senate by just one vote, after the senate had passed a resolution asking him to resign and declaring him "unfit to sit with honest, upright men in a respectable legislative body. . ."

He was twice elected governor. In 1934 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and has sat there ever since.

Campaigns to unseat him have been started by the Civil Rights Congress in N. Y. City and by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Washington. Both groups are circulating petitions. That of the Southern Conference says:

"If we must be ruled as a colony with taxation without representation, we implore our rulers to assign to the committee (Senate District Committee) only senators who believe in democracy, the Constitution and the equal rights of all citizens."

THE Washington problem, however, is more than Bilbo. And it is acute enough so that nearly 300 civic organizations, from the CIO Council to the Board of Trade, have come out unequivocally for:

1. The Capper-Summers bill providing for a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to grant representation in the Congress and the right to vote for President and Vice-President of the U. S.

2. The McCarran bill, providing for an elected council-manager plan for home rule in District government.

There's good precedent for the abolition of supervision by three commissioners appointed by the President. From 1802 to 1871 Washington had a mayor and council type of government elected by the people. And from 1871 to 1878 the capital had a territorial form of government, with residents electing members of one branch of a two-branch legislature. In 1878, Congress became Washington's "city council" with the President appointing the commissioners to supervise the job. Washington is a "kept city."

SEN. THEO. G. BILBO, "MAYOR" OF WASHINGTON

"I am a member of the Ku Klux Klan No. 40, called the Bilbo Klan No. 40, of Mississippi"

Under the present government, cumbersome and unresponsive to the people, the administration of schools, jails, hospitals and other public institutions has resulted in scandal after scandal. Wretched slums sprawl unhealthily among million-dollar government buildings. Negroes are segragated from whites, not only in residence, but in schools and on playgrounds.

Congressmen, busy with affairs important to their own constituents, are not inclined to work on District problems. As "city council," Congress literally has to pass on items as unimportant as the naming of streets and the location of sewers. Those Congressmen who are sincerely interested in the District must take time that belongs to the nation and to the people that elected them to deal with a host of petty problems that a home rule government could handle much more efficiently.

NATIONALLY, most Washington residents are just as impotent as they are locally. Only one in three has legal voting residence elsewhere—and more than half of these would prefer to vote in the District, according to an opinion poll by the Washington Post.

Thousands of them can't vote even by absentee ballot, because more than one-fourth the states deny the right either to register, or to vote in the primaries or general elections, by mail.

Washington, with nearly a million residents, has more population than any one of 14 states. Yet these states have a total of 53 Representatives and Senators in Congress! Washington has none.

D. C. residents eight years ago rolled up a 7-1 majority in favor of home rule and a 12-1 majority for national representation.

In the referendum scheduled for November 5, it is expected that majorities will be even more overwhelming. After all, no self-respecting capital could long tolerate a Bilbo as "mayor."

Hovels like this Negro woman's home are in brutal contrast to the gleaming marble of Washington's government buildings. A 1940 survey revealed that 40% of the Negro population and 12% of the white lived in dwellings either in need of major structural repairs or without inside water supply or toilet facilities, or having two or all of these deficiencies.

TO WIN OUR ECONOM

This is the program of Franklin Roosevelt. It is also the program of the CIO.

The last Congress virtually ignored this program of human welfare.

It is vital that the Eightieth Congress take action for security, for full employment, for health, for decent living standards.

Reaction, spearheaded by GOP Tories, is dead opposed to this program.

Candidates endorsed by the CIO-PAC stand 100% behind President Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights.

You can help win FDR's program for the American people on November 5—Vote!

Vote for CIO-PAC-endorsed candidates for Federal and State offices.

Vote for a better America!

MESSAGE FROM THE
ON THE STATE OF T

IN OUR DAY these economic truths have self-evident. We have accepted, so to spea Rights under which a new basis of security be established for all—regardless of station

Among these are:

The right to a useful and remunerative or shops or farms or mines of the Nation;

The right to earn enough to provide ade ing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and return which will give him and his family a decent

The right of every businessman, large in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competi by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent h

The right to adequate medical care an achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection from old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

MIC BILL OF RIGHTS

HE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

F THE UNION, *January 11, 1944*

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All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won, we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

America's own rightful place in the world depends in large part upon how fully these and similar rights have been carried into practice for our citizens. For unless there is security here at home there cannot be lasting peace in the world.

Third CMU Victory

MARINE ENGINEERS WIN

FOR the third time in five months unity among maritime unions paid off this week when the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. won a victory by winning a contract with the East and Gulf Coast ship owners yielding to the union's demands.

The ship owners who forced the MEBA to strike for 21 days finally signed an agreement which gave preferential hiring for union members, maintenance of membership and 15% general wage increase.

The contract also boosted the pay for overtime work from $1.20 to $1.60 an hour, and jumped the night relief rates from $1.15 to $1.60 an hour.

MEBA immediately submitted the proposals to its members for ratification, but was withholding the results until the U. S. Maritime Commission, which owns a good portion of the merchant vessels, issues a directive.

The directive was delayed because the AFL Master, Mates and Pilots who struck with the MEBA had not settled their differences with the operators, although they were expected to do so shortly as the CIO NEWS went to press.

CMU co-chairmen Joseph Curran and Harry Bridges and General CIO Counsel Lee Pressman participated in the final discussions between the ship owners and the MEBA. The CMU—Committee for Maritime Unity—includes seven unions, six of them CIO and one unaffiliated.

This was the third time that the CMU whose members respected the MEBA and the MMP picket lines and participated in demonstrations proved the value of maritime unions' unity.

In June the CMU unions obtained in negotiations with the ship owners and the Maritime Commission $17.50 monthly increases, a reduction of working hours, and increased payments for overtime work for all unlicensed personnel.

In September the CMU again demonstrated the value of maritime unity when a strike was called to obtain wage equity with the AFL seamen who had been granted a greater increase than CIO unlicensed personnel had obtained.

For the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. this donkey used in a demonstration this week in front of the American Merchant Marine Institute characterized the adamant stand of the ship owners. Following the mass picketing, the East and Gulf Coast operators decided to get down to brass tacks and gave the MEBA what it wanted. Eight thousand members of unions of the CIO Committee for Maritime Unity took part in the demonstration.

PAY US ENOUGH TO LIVE—UAW

THE CIO Auto Workers will demand susbstantial wage increases from all employers whose union contracts have wage reopening clauses, the UAW executive board voted at its Cleveland meeting this week.

The board did not name a specific figure it would demand but said in a wage policy agreement:

"It is the intention of the union to make every effort across the bargaining table with management to arrive at an agreement on a wage increase adequate to meet the needs of the workers and the nation.

"The unholy alliance between big business and its political henchmen in Congress has finally achieved its purpose in the complete destruction of effective control of the cost of living. Under these circumstances we have but one clear course—to demand a wage increase that will provide the workers and their families with a decent standard of living."

The board also called for immediate steps by the government to stop hoarding and speculation in scarce materials and, if necessary, operate idle plants to break bottlenecks and relieve shortages so that industry will operate on production schedules that assure full employment and a full workweek.

The union statement emphasized that "even at the present low level of production" substantial wage increases can be paid without any increase in the prices of cars or replacement parts.

The board cited cost of living figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to support its wage increase demand.

"Total increase in the cost of living from Jan., 1941, to Sept., 1946, has been 50%," the statement said. "An 18½% wage increase paid to most workers in our industry early in 1946 brought hourly wage rates fairly close to the cost of living increase that had occurred up to Jan., 1946, but left workers' take-home pay far below wartime levels. However, the wrecking of price controls by Congress has again left wage rates far behind living costs, and the disparity existing is greater than at any time since 1941.

"Already the cost of living, as measured by the government index, is 12½% higher than in Jan., 1946 . . . . Authoritative sources predict that by December of this year the cost of living will have risen 20 to 25% or more above last January. Any forecast at this time is necessarily tentative and will be subject to revision as negotiations proceed."

ASK 25c AN HOUR MORE

IT'S two bits more for the CIO Oil Workers.

That was the hourly wage increase which the Oil Workers Intl. Union policy committee voted this week to place before industry in immediate negotiations.

Meeting in Galveston, Texas, the 24-man policy committee created by the union's convention authorized local unions to begin negotiations Nov. 1 for the $2 a day increase. Wage conference with oil companies will also be arranged on the district basis and the major companies will be asked to meet the union on the national level.

The committee pointed out that the Oil Workers made possible full production in the industry at the time when certain segments of management were throttling production as in the meat industry.

Sabotage of full production was labelled as conspiracy of the management of certain industries and reactionary leaders in Congress to throttle price control and attack the living the standards of American workers. The committee declared that as a result the real wages of oil workers have declined $8.44 a week in recent months.

Oil industry profits, the committee pointed out, stand at the all-time high, 172% above the prewar period, while prices are 44% above the same period and hourly earnings have increased only 31%.

"We regard the 25-cent an hour increase as a modest effort to achieve balance between the Oil Workers' income and skyrocketing prices," OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight said.

NON-STOP ORGANIZER

Sam Nadelman, international representative of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers, "may at times be out but he is never down," reports Virginia CIO Director Ernest B, Pugh.

Nadelman, while organizing the J. P. Taylor Tobacco Co. workers at South Boston, Va., was stricken with appendicitis and hospitalized at Danville.

"Before leaving the hospital he organized all the orderlies and attendants and turned the applications over to a representative of the CIO Public Workers, which has set up a local union," Pugh reported.

Incidentally, the Taylor Tobacco election was won by the CIO, 385 to 10.

HAWAII TALKS RESUMED

The CIO Longshoremen who represent 25,000 Hawaii sugar workers on strike since Sept. 1 were scheduled to resume negotiations with the plantation owners as the CIO NEWS went to press.

Management had sabotaged negotiations, but were forced to resume discussions after Federal Conciliator Stanley V. White had charged, in a letter to the Hawaii Employers Council, that failure to resume negotiations would indicate that the sugar industry's goal was "extermination of unionism on the island."

Warns Texas CIO Of:

PLOT TO KILL UNIONS

Plans for combatting the plot of Texas business interests to liquidate the labor movement, stepping up the organizing campaign and enacting state legislation favorable to labor were made by the Texas State Industrial Union Council at its tenth annual convention at Austin last weekend.

Executive Sec. Morris Akin of the Texas Council urged greater contributions to PAC in future campaigns as he revealed that only about $3500 had been collected in comparison with the $3,400,000 raised by the Texas Manufactuing Assn. which he said will be used to buy anti-union legislation.

The convention adopted a state legislative program which called for a more secret ballot, abolition of the polltax, aiding bona fide veterans organizations in passing legislation beneficial to ex-GIs and expansion of legislative informational service for CIO locals.

The delegates also urged reelection of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, support of the Texas Council of the Brewery Workers whose industry is under attack from prohibitionists and ending the $200 monthly ceiling on salaries of veterans taking on-the-job training.

Encouraging results were reported by Robert Oliver, state director of the CIO Organizing Committee, who said that 36 plants with 7,500 workers had been organized in Texas since the campaign opened in mid-May and that only four NLRB elections had been lost.

He said that his staff of 17 organizers would get to 200 plants where organization has been requested as fast as possible.

Natl. CIO-IUC director John Brophy said that the first battle against inflation had been lost and urged that labor demand that the President call a national conference representing labor, management and agriculture to discuss the relation of wages to prices.

Brophy declared that the CIO wants "contructive economic collaboration among the nations, universal disarmament, and the extension of democratic political and economic institutions."

James E. Ward, Steelworker, and L. J. Forman were elected president and vice-president of the council respectively, and Akin was re-elected executive secretary.

ANTI-BIAS PACT

For the second time in a year the CIO Transport Service Employes has signed a contract giving Negro and white railroad station employes in the deep South equal protection and equal opportunity for advancement.

LEAVE OPEN WAGE DEMANDS

A special meeting of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers' Natl. Harvester Council, held at Chicago this week, established the union's new wage demands for Intl. Harvester workers.

The union will immediately reopen wage negotiations on a national scale for its 30,000 Harvester members in ten production plants throughout the nation.

Gerald Fielde, director of the Harvester Council and FE Secretary-Treasurer, announced the following six point wage policy. The union's present contracts with IHC, negotiated after an 80-day strike last spring, contain wage reopening clauses. The six demands include:

A general wage increase, with the precise demand left open due to "fluctuating wage, price, rent and other control policies."

An increase in minimum wages to at least one dollar per hour.

Special additional increases to skilled workers, including tool and die, and allied day-rated workers, maintenance and others.

Guaranteed annual wages, assuring a minimum of 40 hours pay for each of 52 weeks per annum.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, reports: 20th Century Record Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UERMWA-CIO 28; Society of Television Engineers and Electrical Technicians 0, no union 1. Field Representative William B. Eleonin was in charge. Industrial Union Co., Los Angeles, Calif., Amalgamated Clothing Workers-CIO 19, no union 12. Field Representative Gruselda Coleman was in charge.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, Minn., reports: Donovan Foundry, St. Paul, Minn., USA-CIO 59; no union 3. USA-CIO Reps. Joe Kretche and Glenn Peterson directed the organizational drive assisted by the Regional office.

Dave Wilson, Reg. Dir. USWA-CIO, reports: Brown Shoe Co., Cairo, Illinois., USWA-CIO 62; District 50, UMWA 28. Representative Gunther handled the campaign.

George Brown, Dir. of Org., IWA-CIO, reports: John Ahonen Woods Operations, Ironwood, Michigan, IWA-CIO 10, no union 3. Tula Forest Products Co., Woods Operations, Ironwood, Mich., IWA-CIO 29, no union 9.

CIO Reg. Dir. G. George DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, reports the CIO was given bargaining rights as a result of a card check of the American Blower Corp. office workers. CIO Office and Professional Workers of America will represent these workers. Sixty employees involved.

James Ritchie, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Louis, Mo., reports: Homsey Mining Co., Potosi, Mo., UGCCWA-CIO 23, no union 13. Sinclair Refining Co., Cairo, Illinois, UGCCWA-CIO 47; no union 1; AFL 0. Easton Boot and Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., USWA-CIO 48; AFL 2. Proctor Heel Co., St. Louis, Mo., USWA-CIO 33; AFL 10. Mills Heel Co., St. Louis, Mo., USWA-CIO 54, AFL 47.

Harvey O'Connor, Publicity Director, OWIU-CIO, reports: Kendall Refinery operating and maintenance employees at Bradford, Pa., OWIU-CIO 157; AFL 6; neither 143. Intl. Rep. Forrest Sparks was in charge of the campaign. Borne Scrymser, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., OWIU-CIO 23; no union 7. Sec. Al. Babrovicz of Local 406, Newark, N. J., and Intl. Rep. R. L. Clark handled the campaign

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:

Standard Brands Coffee Plant, Dallas, Texas, ILWU-CIO 19; against 0. Federal Chemical Co., Meridian, Miss., IUMMSW-CIO 28; Dist. 50 2; no union 2. Mayfair Bed Spread Co., Cartersville, Ga., TWUA-CIO 16; against 3. Standard Feed & Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga., UPWA-CIO 32; against 8. American Rag Stock Co., Birmingham, Ala., URWDSEA-CIO 23; against 1.

Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., Montgomery, Ala., UAW-CIO 22; AFL 19; no union 2. Whaley Lumber and Construction Co., Troy, Ala., IWA-CIO 32; against 24. Alabama Warehouse Co., Troy, Ala., FTA-CIO 27; against 4. Gordon Mfg. Co., Louisville, Ky., ACWA-CIO 79; Gordon Employes Union 3; no union 2. J. P. Taylor Tobacco Co., Goldsboro, N. C., FTA-CIO 443; AFL 60; 1 no union.

T. D. DuCuennois, CIO Field Rep., Richmond, Va., reports: J. P. Taylor Co., Inc., South Boston, Va., FTA-CIO 385; no union 10. This campaign was conducted by FTA Reps. Sam Nadelman and Madeline Ross. West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Covington, Va., CIO 41; AFL 20.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Southern Central, UPA-CIO 88; AFL 61. This plant had been under contract with the AFL for six years.

R. W. Starnes, State Director, Mississippi, reports: Continental Turpentine Co., Laurel, Miss., CIO 42; neither 14. Green Lumber Co., Laurel, Miss., CIO 332; AFL 113; neither 21. Bailey Lumber Co., Laurel, Miss., CIO 51; neither 13.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Jackson, Miss., CIO 27; AFL 6; neither 2. Corinth Brick Works, Corinth, Miss., CIO 55; neither 11. Irwin, I.B.S., Ecru, Pontotoc, Hickory Flat Mfg. Companies (all one unit voting) CIO 333; neither 285. Williams & Voris, Jackson, Miss., CIO 29; against 0. Rathborne, Hair & Ridgway Co., Jackson, Miss., CIO 192; neither 20.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

Charged with resisting police who attacked a picketline during the recent Piedmont Leaf Co. strike here, a CIO organizer and two Negroes were sentenced to terms on the chain gang.

The organizer, Phil Koritz, intl. representative of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers was sentenced for one year, while the other two defendants, Cal Robertson Jones and Margaret Degraffenreid, were sent up for 10 and eight months, respectively. A fourth defendant was found innocent.

An appeal will be made challenging the North Carolina law which prohibits jury service to non-owners of property and pointing out that Negores are systematically excluded from jury servcice.

★ ★ ★

At a general executive board meeting here Oct. 14-15, the CIO Shoe Workers set Dec. 1 as deadline for nominations for the vacant union presidency to be submitted to the board.

The board will have a special meeting in mid-December to elect a president from among the nominees. In the meantime, the union will be run by Sec.-Treas. James J. Mitchell and three vice presidents.

CIO Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Organization Allan S. Haywood will sit with the executive board until the election in an advisory capacity, the group decided unanimously. Former Pres. Frank McGrath was ousted by the union executive board early in October for failure to carry out his duties, after which McGrath sent in his resignation.

Canadian CIO Wins

$55 MILLION IN PAY GAINS

By L. J. ROGERS

CANADA'S counterpart of CIO, the Canadian Congress of Labor, is currently winding up its first national wage drive with what is conceded to be the greatest victory ever scored by organized labor in the dominion.

Launched in April in face of united opposition from the Dominion Government and Canadian business, Canada's wage drive fought to victory through a bitterly contested six-month long battle during which 100,000 CIO members were on the picket lines at various times in virtually every major Canadian industry.

Strikers won increases averaging 15c an hour in such industries as lumber, metal mining, steel, automobile, chemical, rubber, electrical, machinery and brass after strikes ranging from six weeks to 22 weeks in length marked by company and government strike-breaking attempts in most cases.

The balloon bearing the word "steak" is the highest of all in this demonstration by the CIO Office & Professional Workers at the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. City, to show the need for wage increases adequate to meet soaring living costs.

Unlike 18½c pattern won in CIO's U. S. drive, Canadian strikes were settled at various levels ranging from 16.1c gained by the rubber workers down to 12c accepted by the UAW Chrysler strikers. First big victory was scored by CIO Woodworkers in British Columbia who won 15c increases for 37,000 west coast loggers after five-week strike ending late in June.

When eastern industry backed by Dominion Government refused to grant similar increases, 15,000 Steelworkers in Canada's three basic steel plants pulled out in early July followed shortly by 25,000 auto, electric and rubber-workers. After three months on picket lines Steelworkers won 13½c which will amount to approximately 15c when negotiations are completed.

Other eastern strikes followed steel settlement pattern—built around 13c increases with "fringe" clauses worth up to 3c an hour more in such strikes as rubber.

While final gains of the Canadian wage drive were below original aims of 20-25c an hour plus the 40-hour week (an objective largely abandoned), union leaders are well satisfied with final outcome.

Besides establishing CCL as Canada's top labor organization and handing big business its first big licking, the wage drive triumph means pay check boosts for all CCL unions this year without need for further strike action.

Since April 185,000 CCL members have received annual wage gains totalling $55 million—and further settlements before the year end made possible by the wage drive victory will bring the grand total to some $90 million in annual wage gains for some 300,000 CCL members.

The 15c gain pattern compares well with the U. S. 18c pattern when it is considered that Canada's price control system has held cost of living down to a 25% rise since 1939 compared with a 45% U. S. rise. The price decontrol process which produced a six-point rise in Canadian index in 1946 seems to have been almost stopped with the index for September actually showing a fractional decrease.

SUE FOR $6 MILLION A WEEK

The steel companies are fleecing the 800,000 members of the Steelworkers weekly out of approximately six million dollars due them under the Wage-Hour Law.

The Steelworkers will seek to establish this through a suit brought this week in the U. S. Court for the Southern district of West Virginia against the Intl. Nickel Co., Huntington.

The union is bringing suit to recover portal-to-portal pay, which was found collectable for factory workers by the U. S. Supreme Court in its decision against the Mt. Clemens Pottery Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich., in June, this year. The action was started in that case by the CIO United Pottery Workers

CIO Pres. Philip Murray recently announced that the Steelworkers, which he also heads, would seek to collect portal-to-portal pay.

Steelworkers are paid now for the time they are actually on the job, management disregarding the time that elapses from when they go into the gate until they actually are at work, the CIO Legal Dept. points out. That plus the time the workers must spend in the plant from leaving their tasks until passing the gate on the way home is estimated at about 30 minutes.

Going to work Steelworkers must change clothes, collect tools, put on safety devices and punch a time clock before taking up their tasks. The process is reversed when they leave the plant.

The Steelworkers contend that under the Wage-hour Law and the Supreme Court decision they are entitled to time and a half for these two periods and estimate that they would be entitled to about $7.40 per week per worker.

OIL WORKERS RENAME KNIGHT

O. A. Knight was reelected to his seventh term as president of the Oil Workers in the referendum just concluded. A. R. Kinstley was reelected to his sixth term as vice president. Both first assumed office in 1940. T. M. McCormick was elected secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the executive council were Courtland P. Myers, Long Beach, Calif.; W. A. Urban, Parco, Wyo.; Forrest Tillman, Wichita Falls, Tex.; L. L. Crane, Port Neches, Tex., W. W. Watson of Kansas City, Kansas; George Carlson of Hammond, Ind., and Leo F. Brady of Carteret, N. J., Local 397.

WORKERS TO GET 11% OF PROFITS

The Natl. Pressure Cooker Co., Eau Claire, Wis., has just signed a contract guaranteeing each of the 1000 CIO Steelworkers employed at the plant 5% of the firm's total earnings.

For the current year, however, the bonus will amount to 11%.

Another unusual clause deals with sick and death benefits, hospitalization and pensions. The death benefit amounts to $1,000. The sick benefit is $15 a week plus 30 days' hospitalization, $20 for penicillin and $20 for X-ray or other laboratory charges.

Other features are maintenance of membership, dues checkoff, shift differentials, a 7c hourly increase and paid vacations.

Sprucing Up

BEFORE YOU BUY A WINTER COAT

By HANNA SHERMAN

ARE you planning to buy a winter coat this season? My candid advice would be to ask yourself seriously, "Do I really need one this year or not?" The coat you have now can often be adapated to the present season's fashion and very easily too. This will give you as much of a psychological lift as buying a new one!

This is the first of a series of articles written exclusively for The CIO News by a woman who has taught literally thousands of women how to dress. At present she is an instructor at N. Y. University, where she teaches a course for women on Personality Development.

Leave us face it. This year you will pay too much for your coat. And the fabric and workmanship may leave plenty to be desired. You can make last winter's coat do and make yourself look prettier as well.

Here's how. Remove that old fur collar. Take it to your milliner. Have her use it for a brimmed hat trimmed with the fur. Be sure she leaves enough to band a pair of good looking hand stitched gloves, matching in color, of course. Finish the collar neatly.

While you're about it, pretty scarfs are coming back on the market. Buy one and tuck it in at the throat. You'll look like a page out of **Vogue**. Cost? Trifling.

Give that princess-line coat a 1947 look with a stunning leather belt. Wear with shoes of matching leather, maybe a jaunty over-the-shoulder bag. The slimmer your waistline and the taller you are, the wider that belt and the larger that bag can be!

You Navy girls and Wacs converting back to a civilian winter can have the tailor do a beautiful dye job on your service coats. (Navy girls, you can leave them blue!) Change the buttons, again add a bright scarf and wear the prettiest hat you can find. Cost? A few shekels.

Remember one luxurious fur accent is often enough to make a costume. Fur muffs, hats, scarfs, belts, all give a touch of wonderful elegance to a simple coat. Best of all they can be worn these lazy fall days with your suits and dresses.

IF YOU have looked closely into your conscience and find that you cannot live without a new winter coat, here are some suggestions that you might remember while shopping.

First, the style. Many of the new season's styles have been designed for the tall slim girl. It's probably the result of the fashion influence from Paris, where the girls are very thin and for a very good reason. If you are under five feet four and inclined to be at all overweight, beware of the coats with too much bulk, too much fullness and those wide belts. They're not for you.

One of the new features in the coats being shown this season is the wide arm hole and fairly loose fit. This is wonderful over suits, which have become practically a twelve month standby in our wardrobes.

Here again you short girls with a figure problem—don't wear a coat over a suit as a regular costume. It's warm and comfortable, but it adds pounds to your appearance. For you, the fitted coat and the tuxedo type coat with flat instead of fluffy fur trim are best. Again I advise—wear these with a dress (woolen if you like) instead of a suit.

COLORS to choose this year are not necessarily the old black and brown standbys. There are interesting new dark greens and new coppery tones. And be sure to look for navy blue. It has stepped out of the strictly Spring picture and is now being shown the year round. It's new, fresh looking and still one of the most flattering colors a woman can wear.

Don't be afraid of black accessories—gloves, bag, shoes. They go with your winter navy. The Waves made it all right and I've always liked it.

Brown is becoming to most women and is back in the fashion picture. This year a beautiful new brown is being shown that is stunning with black and other colors. But don't overlook black if it flatters you.

The quickest way to achieve a well-put-together look this winter is to have your hat, coat, bag, shoes and gloves all in a matching color. And remember, one bright accent!

No matter when you buy, in figuring the cost of your winter coat, remember that although it's a big dent in your budget now, it should be good for three winters of wear. (Divide the cost by three.) Remember too, that most lavishly fur trimmed coats are subject to Federal tax.

Evelyn Keyes, lovely star of "The Jolson Story," posing for CIO Screen Publicists Guild Artists Maurice Freedman, Robert Fels, and Sig Maitles. Miss Keyes' portrait will be shown at the SPG's annual art show, open to the public Nov. 2-15, 10:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel Galleries, 58th St. and Avenue of the Americas, N. Y. City.

New NCPAC Manual Issued

The famous "PAC techniques" of building a political organization and conducting a political campaign are explained in detail in a 9 by 12 in. illustrated Manual of Practical Political Action published this week by the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee.

The 200-page loose-leaf which applies for the first time a "scientific" approach to professional politics, contains articles on subjects ranging from building a register-and-vote campaign to campaigning for a congressman.

The book is co-edited by Lewis C. Frank, Jr., and Ralph E. Shikes and is written by political specialists who were on the faculty of the NCPAC's School of Political Action Techniques in Washington.

The manual "is designed to help make democracy work," state the editors. "It is intended for the use of the 'political conscious' American who would encourage similar consciousness in his fellow citizens."

Price of the manual, sold at cost, is $3. At no additional cost a series of six supplements for insertion as new political techniques are developed throughout the country will be sent to those ordering the manual, which may be obtained from the NCPAC, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

NAACP APPOINTMENTS

Three CIO officials have been appointed to the newly-created national labor committee of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Representing CIO are Pres. Willard Townsend, Transport Service Employees; Pres. Walter Reuther, Auto Workers, and Sec. George Weaver, CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

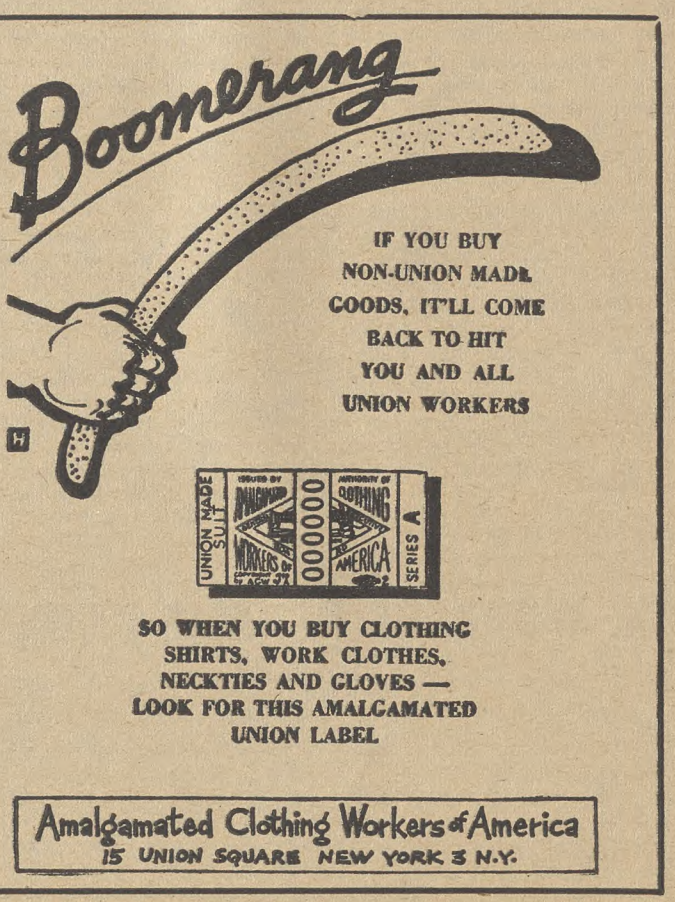
Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.



L. J. IMBER CO. QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers and Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES · MEMBERSHIP · EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS · ADVERTISING · LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT AND HEAVY STAMPING • COINING AND EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE AND SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS AND DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 60 Greene St. Canal 6-5414 Canal 6-2130
Detroit Representative: Strayer-Beltzel Co. Detroit, Mich. 812 Donovan Bldg. RAndolph 9251
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

Anger's Not Enough

IT'S A BIG VOTE THAT COUNTS

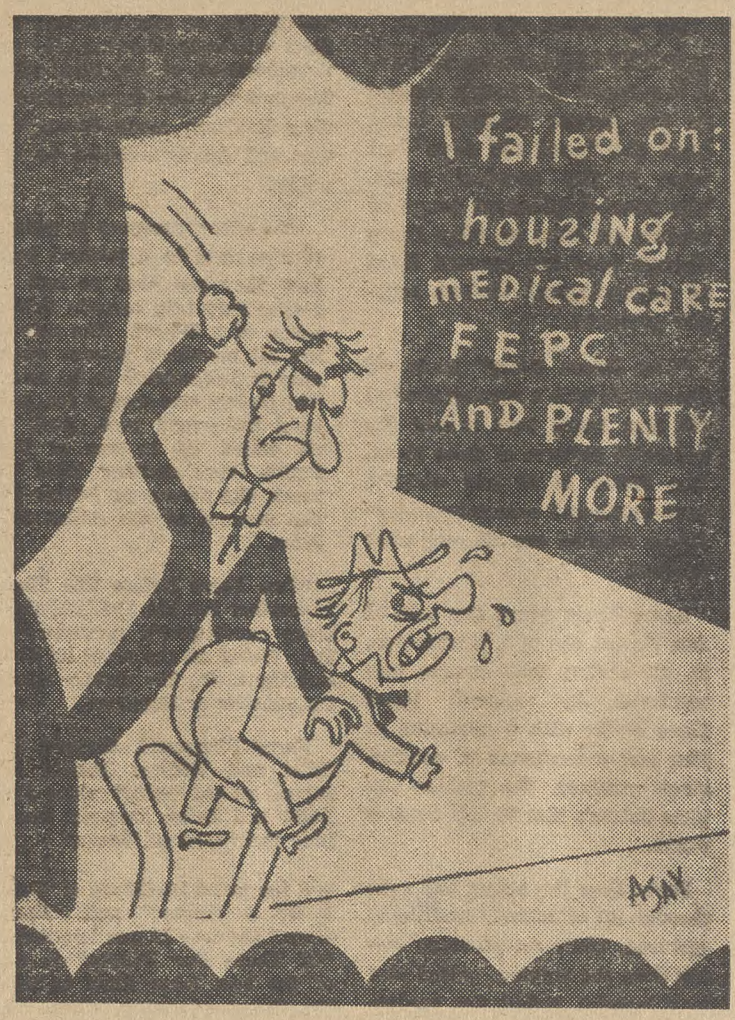
LOADS of Americans are pretty sore today. They're sore about the rising cost of living; about the difficulty of finding a place to live; about the new crop of millionaires produced by the war; about discrimination against Negroes, Jews and the foreign-born; about the threat of another war.

These and other injustices have badly undermined their sense of security. They want to know who's to blame and what can be done about it.

And that's just what the CIO Political Action Committee's new pamphlet-of-the-month by Joseph Gaer, "Remember in November," tells them.

The 79th Congress, elected to serve the people, failed us, it states. If the 80th Congress about to be elected is to do better, American voters must turn out in record numbers and help elect good Congressmen.

"It is up to us, the voters, to re-elect those Congressmen who tried hard to help the people; and to defeat those who bowed to the profiteers and the realestate boards and the NAM lobbyists and did everything in their power to Taft-up, to Bilbo-up, to Rankin-up every piece of good legislation that came up before Congress."



HERE are some of the things the pamphlet urges voters to remember:

● The difference between a small vote and a big vote is the difference between a bad Congress and a good Congress.

● "Many close elections have been won by the election district workers bringing in four, five, six or more additional votes to the polls during the closing hours," states a former Chairman of the Natl. Democratic Committee.

● A candidate should be judged by his record, not by his party label. Find out what the important issues are as given in "The People's Program for 1946" (CIO-PAC Pamphlet-of-the-Month No. 11) and vote for the men who support these issues.

● The best PAC work can be done in your union, in your place of work and in your neighborhood. The pamphlet gives detailed suggestions how to go about the job in these three ways: How to take care of such things as distribution of printed or mimeographed lists of candidates; checkup of eligible voters in plants; arrangements for pooling cars for transportation to take sick, old and disabled voters to the polls are some of the suggestions made.

THE "tools for action" needed to carry out successful campaigns are listed:

Meetings to plan the necessary work and report results.

Distribution of literature in both shops and neighborhoods.

Use of both free and paid-for time on the radio, as outlined in the CIO-PAC's "1946 Radio Handbook."

Use of sound trucks on Election Day, with both speakers and the PAC's album of Songs for Action available.

The albums, which may be obtained from the PAC at $4 a set, include the following songs: A Dollar for Pac; No-No-Discrimination; Talking PAC; Congressmen, Mr. Congressman; The Union Gang; Round and My Congressman; A Dollar Ain't a Dollar Any More; and others.

Also listed are CIO-PAC pamphlets and leaflets available for distribution.

Altogether, "Remember in November" is an invaluable political action aid for CIO and PAC groups and members. It and other CIO-PAC material may be ordered from the CIO Political Action Committee, 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

Education NOTES

Eby To Attend UNESCO Meet

CIO Education & Research Director Kermit Eby will represent the CIO as a member of the UNESCO American Commission at the first meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization which will be held in Paris in November. He will leave Paris after the CIO Convention, to be held in Atlantic City the week of Nov. 18.

Eby, who has been elected as a member of the American Commission's executive board, will act as a technical consultant for the American delegation of 10.

* * *

SVEND GODFREDSEN, editor and educational director for the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, has accepted an appointment as a member of the board of directors of Roosevelt College, announces Edwin R. Embree, board chairman.

The board of this liberal college, noted for its policy of no racial discrimination, is considered unusual for the reason that one-third of it is composed of faculty members, in addition to representatives of labor, management, the judiciary, press, education and cooperatives.

Four institutes on Labor and Politics are being held this month at Roosevelt sponsored by the College's Division of Labor Education and Dept. of Economics in cooperation with the American Labor Education Service.

Last of the series, to be held Oct. 31, is on the subject of "International Issues for Labor in 1946." Pres. Willard S. Townsend, CIO Transport Service Employes, will be chairman.

* * *

A SCHOLARSHIP fund in honor of two young CIO leaders killed in World War II, Bill Lamson and Jack McElhone, has been set up at Wayne University, Detroit. The fund will be used each year for ten years to assist a Wayne student who shows promise of making contribution toward the ideals for which the two CIO men died.

* * *

TWO ATTRACTIVE leaflets, "Is Milk Beyond the Reach of Your Child?" and "Jim Crow Schools for Ohio?" are being distributed by the thousands by the Ohio CIO-PAC, 218 E. State St., Columbus 15, Ohio. Each carries a vital message to help stir interest in the November elections.

* * *

MRS. ERNEST CALLOWAY, wife of the education director of the CIO United Transport Service Employes, died Oct. 5, in Cook County hospital, Chicago, after a long illness. Shortly after her marriage in 1942, Mrs. Calloway conducted a woman's page for "Bags and Baggage," UTSEA official organ, but was forced to retire later that year because of ill health.

* * *

A SERIES of weekly radio programs over station WBT, Charlotte, N. C., is being presented Saturdays, from 5:15-5:30 p.m., by the CIO Organizing Committee. Exec. Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi of the Textile Workers Union spoke on the significance of the CIO's southern drive at the first broadcast.

* * *

THE IMPORTANCE of the ballot box in winning needed legislation and defeating dangerous bills is the subject of discussion on a series of eight broadcasts being sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers Union in Lawrence, Mass.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES FROM THE LABOR PRESS

A CERTAIN factory was owned by three men of very different religious faiths. One was Catholic, another Portestant and the third a Jew.

One day three workers in this factory were eating their lunches together in the factory yard. Before long they were involved in a heated argument on religion. Just then a fourth worker came along. He listened for a few minutes, then pointed to the office windows across the street and said:

"Boys do you ever hear the three owners of this place quarreling about their religious differences?" They admitted they hadn't.

"Do you know why?" he asked. The men shook their heads. "Because there is no profit in it."

(By Elma Heinrich in the UAW Local 843 News, Cleveland, Ohio.)

★ ★ ★

IF YOU should hear a song called "Little Old Shack on the Plains" listen to it carefully. It was written by Jimmie Busler, UAW member in Memphis, Tenn., who won a national song-writing contest sponsored by Republic Pictures and Song Hits Magazine with it.

His latest song, says the United Auto Workers paper, is about the housing shortage, and is called "If I Had a House."

★ ★ ★

Here's an amusing incident told to an organizer by a worker at the Rutter-Rex cotton garment plant in New Orleans about how she slyly spoofed a boss who tried to get her to vote against the union. It's from ADVANCE, Amalgamated Clothing Workers paper.

"This morning the boss came up to me and said, 'You ain't going to vote for the union, are you?'

"Why whatever made you think that?" replied the girl. "I know who started this factory and who paid us wages all these years. You can count on me. I know where to put that X."

Telling the organizer about it later, the girl said: "And I do know where to put that X. Right under 'Yes' for the union. Don't I know what kind of wages those bosses have been paying me and all the rest of the girls!"

Then with a big smile, she added: "The joke of it is that ever since the boss has been patting me on the back, coming around to tell me how good my work is and what a nice girl I am. He should know!" (The Amalgamated won the election 270 to 126.)

Larry Parks impersonates famous Jolson rendition of "Mammy" with eye-filling chorus in background. Jolson's actual voice is synchronized with Park's acting in Columbia's excellent technicolor production of "The Jolson Story."

PLAYING AROUND

GUILTY MEN—Shows criminals of World War II on trial at Nuremberg with shots of crimes they committed intercut. Timely, effective. Concludes with warning that "the world is resolved to make war less attractive to those who are privileged to lead the people." 16-mm, sound, 10-min. Brandon Films, 1600 Broadway, N. Y. 19, N. Y. Produced by Natl. Film Board of Canada.

★ ★ ★

SPOTLIGHT ON THE BALKANS—focuses attention on one of the foremost peace problems of the day. Shows the vital interests of Britain and Russia in the area. Diplomatic, good treatment of Balkan problem. 16-mm, sound, 10-min. Brandon Films. Produced by Natl. Film Board of Canada.

★ ★ ★

SISTER KENNY — see your doctor for the medical truth about infantile paralysis. But see this film for an absorbing, moving drama about Sister Kenny's heroic efforts to ease the pain of man. Rosalind Russell imparts courage and strength to the lead role.

★ ★ ★

NO LEAVE, NO LOVE—Another reviewer labeled it NO STORY, NO ACTING. I will let that stand. The screen becomes the arena for the battle-royal comedy antics of Van Johnson, Keenan Wynn and company. Couldn't have happened to nicer people.

★ ★ ★

CLOAK AND DAGGER—is a combination of Saturday afternoon serials strung together in an improbable but enjoyable film. Gary Cooper is the hero of this OSS yarn and Lilli Palmer, a lovely Italian partisan. Mata Hari was a tea party compared to this opus.

★ ★ ★

THREE WISE FOOLS—M-G-M hasn't changed the script. Pug-nosed, cute, be-brogued Margaret O'Brien steals whatever show there is away from Lionel Barrymore, Lewis Stone and Edward Arnold. It was hardly a contest and the old men should have known better.

★ ★ ★

BLACK ANGEL—is by far too complicated a mystery story to be enjoyed. Most of the time is spent figuring out the plot complications. Dan Duryea and Peter Lorre give it a lift—but not enough.

Vivian Blaine (left) and Vera-Ellen (right) aid their sister, June Haver, put on the ritz in an Atlantic City Hotel. The "Three Little Girls in Blue" have a gay, tuneful time trying to snare rich husbands.

Flicker Front

THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS

By GEORGE WEISSMAN

NOSTALGIA seems to have gripped the movie capital as the recent releases bring back the "good old days"—at least in the musical sense. The tuneful, pleasant songs of yesteryear have an edge for a change over the current flood of psychological violent murder pictures.

"The Jolson Story" leads off the parade with a rousing musical hit that ranks tops among the enjoyable pictures of these times. The flicker is 99 and 44/100% pure music and entertainment as Jolson reels off one hit song after another.

Larry Parks plays the role of Asa Yolson, son of a Washington, D. C. cantor, who breaks into vaudeville by accident. From there on in with a minimum of plot and a maximum of colorful stage numbers, the picture depicts Jolson's rise in the musical world.

Parks does the acting and goes through all of Jolson's traditional gestures, while an off-stage Jolson does the singing. Aided also by a tasteful, technicolor production, "The Jolson Story" is tops on the family list.

"Blue Skies" follows closely on the heels of "The Jolson Story" for honors in the calvacade of the show business. Although lush with the talents of Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire and Joan Caulfield, the picture makes the unfortunate mistake of trying to have a story. And, it is the usual one of a divorced couple being reunited by the haunting refrains of their favorite songs.

In this case it is something special since the songs are the nation's favorites among 42 of Irving Berlin's hits. Crosby, Astaire and Olga San Juan are excellent in the musical and dancing numbers while Billy De Wolfe contributes his comic talents.

Following "Blue Skies," it is pleasant to report that "Margie" concentrates more on story than music to bring back the sentimentalism of the late twenties. There is nothing pretentious about this picture which surrounds the hit song "Margie" with the atmosphere of high school hero-worship, flappers, flagpole sitters. "Three Little Girls in Blue" is another picture that doesn't have any earth-shaking qualities about it. It is just a musical and honest enough to admit same. In a fresh, gay manner, it is a fairly pleasant one at that.

RECENTLY, a picket line of 8,000 union seamen forced the N. Y. Times to eat the words of its naval "expert," Midshipman Hanson Baldwin, who called for a return to the rule of the sea by the harsh, old "bucko mates." He also said the Merchant Marine was degenerating under the influence of unionism.

Evidently he didn't follow the movie pages of his own paper which told of two excellent sea films currently showing in the neighborhood of his own office. The first was the English picture, "The Raiders," made during the war and finally released to the public.

The story concerns a group of survivors in a lifeboat and how they are used to bait a rescue ship into torpedo firing range of a U-boat. The actors are all merchant seamen with nary a professional to be seen. The picture was shot at sea, not in a Hollywood pool. And, it all added up to one of the finest, most exciting tales to reach the screen in tribute to the seamen of the Allied nations.

"Two Years Before The Mast" is another for Mr. Baldwin's and every movie-goer's recommended list. Based on the novel by Richard Dana, Jr., the picture spares no punches or floggings.

Barry Fitzgerald, Howard DeSilva and William Bendix are superb as old "salts" while Alan Ladd and Brian Donlevy neatly play their roles of "boots."

IN the finest traditions of "Don't Be A Sucker" and "Teamwork," the new 16-mm two-reeler, "Of These Our People," is one of the best labor films to meet the threat of anti-semitism and hate-mongering.

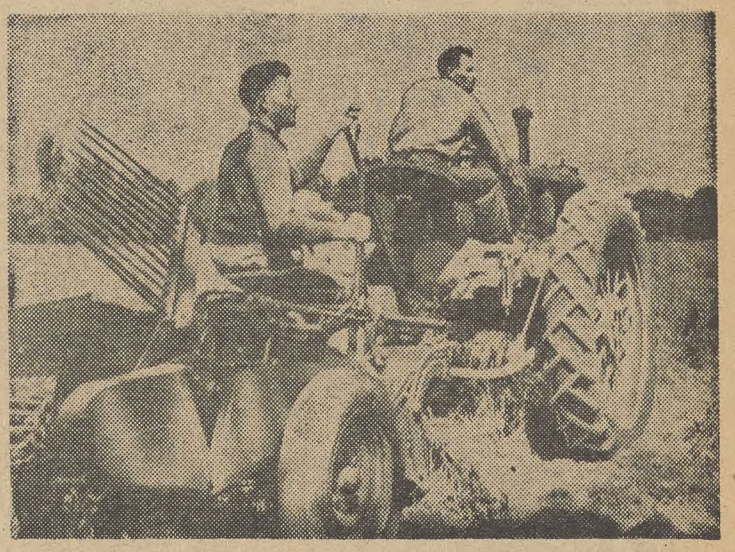
With dignity and clarity, it presents moving evidence that the history of the "children of Israel" in our country is inseparable from the history of America itself. Starting with the landing of the Jews in New Amsterdam in 1654, "Of These Our People" traces their contributions to the growth of America through the nation's growth. There was Haym Solomon, who gave his fortune to Washington to fight the revolution and Meyer Levin, Colin Kelly's flying mate.

Names like Einstein, Gompers, Hank Greenberg, Dr. Bela Schick, Leonard Bernstein, Howard Fast, Miss America (Bess Myerson) and others are constant reminders of the Jew's role in American life and culture.

Jewish farmers, machinists, garment workers and others are portrayed to destroy the pet theories of the Bilbos and Rankins. The picture is a powerful labor weapon in answering the anti-semitic slanders of the KKK'ers and their Nazi-minded followers.

And unless, the labor movement does answer the attacks on its Jewish, Catholic, Negro and other minority members, it will suffer through division. "Of These Our People" is available from Horizon Films, 232 W. 14th St., NY 11 NY.

Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire go through a hilarious song and dance routine in a rendition of one of Irving Berlin's top hits of the last twenty years. Scene is from "Blue Skies," also starring Joan Caulfield.



Jewish farmers till the soil in scene from "Of These Our People," latest 16-mm two-reeler by Horizon Films. The flicker which depicts the history of the Jews in America is a powerful weapon against the hate-mongers.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

AS THE GROUP OF WORKERS MEET IN BRAD LINTON'S HOME TO PLAN ORGANIZATION OF A UNION, A NOISE OUTSIDE THE WINDOW WARNS THEM THAT SOMEONE IS SPYING. A MOMENT AFTER THE MEN LEAVE, THE REAR DOOR IS THROWN OPEN ....

I WAS JUST PASSING BY, BRAD. THOUGHT MEBBE JEFF WAS HERE...

HE AIN'T HERE, JAMIE. AND YOU HAD NO NEED OF ALMOST BUSTING MY DOOR —

LOOKING FOR SOMETHING, JAMIE?

NO... THAT IS— RECKON I'LL BE MOVING ALONG.

WELL, ALWAYS GLAD TO HAVE YOU DROP IN, JAMIE — AND I MEAN *DROP* IN LIKE YOU JUST DID... SUDDEN-LIKE.

HEH, HEH! NO OFFENSE MEANT, BRAD. I SORTA SLIPPED AS I WAS ABOUT TO OPEN THE DOOR... SORRY...

SORRY...MY FOOT SORTA SLIPPED, JAMIE... NO OFFENSE MEANT. HERE'S YOUR HAT--

HE MEANT TO KICK ME, THAT SONOVASOW! WAIT'LL I TELL MR. CARRUTHERS!

A FEW MINUTES LATER...

MR. CARRUTHERS WILL BE GLAD TO LEARN THIS!

MR. CARRUTHERS WILL SEE YOU IN THE LIBRARY.

...AND WHEN I CAME, SIR, THERE WAS NOBODY THERE. THEN BRAD LINTON BOOTED ME RIGHT THROUGH THE DOOR

IT'S A WONDER I HAVEN'T THE DAMN UNIONS RUNNING MY MILLS! I SHOULD NEVER TRUST DAMN-FOOLS LIKE THIS JAMIE FERRET TO TELL ME WHAT'S GOING ON AMONG MY MILL-HANDS!

Aimed at Labor Too

BIG BUSINESS DRIVE HITS SMALL FARMERS

FARM advisers of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce this week were accused of fostering a policy which would drive several million small farmers off their land, and would use them as competition in the industrial labor market to drive down wage rates.

The accusation was made by Facts for Farmers, publication of Farm Research, in N. Y. City. The monthly paper, edited by Charles J. Coe, said:

"Despite the fact that the independent, family-size farm has long been regarded as one to be cherished and safeguarded, the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce experts are calling for its speedy elimination.

"They see in this farm displacement an opportunity to slash wage rates as millions of farm people are thrown onto the labor market."

FACTS for Farmers cited government statistics showing that farm mechanization has sharply increased, that productivity per worker has risen largely as a result of this, and that farms are larger but are fewer in number.

Census reports show that there has been a 55% increase in tractors on farms, from 1940 to 1945, yet the number of farms with tractors increased only 42%.

Two-thirds of all farms, nearly four million, have no tractors, and of these one and a half million have neither horses nor mules!

In 1945, 219,799 fewer farms existed than in 1940—a drop from 6,096,799 to 5,877,000, nearly half of which took place in the South. The average size farm increased from 174 acres in 1940 to 195 acres in 1945.

Noting that large numbers of farmers cannot benefit from increased mechanization because they lack the capital to buy equipment, Facts for Farmers points out:

"The story of farm mechanization should warn the farmers against the campaign which seeks to spread anti-labor poison about the countryside.

"With two out of every three farmers only a jump or so ahead of displacement from the land, they cannot afford to join with the NAM in a campaign to hit labor over the head.

"Labor is the one group which has a direct interest in helping the working farmers to hold onto their farms. The displacement of these four million or more farm families would lead to sharp slashes in wages and thus bring economic hardship upon the workers as well as upon the farmers."

NOTING that election of a progressive Congress is the key to the problem, Facts for Farmers stated that the tenure of small farmers on the land should be protected.

"Low-cost credit and government-financed tractor and machinery coops should be made available to the small and middle farmers.

"Effective measures should be taken to improve dietary standards and increase the consumption of farm products.

"The promise of farm support prices at not less than 90% of parity should be kept, with a guarantee of full farm production and no forced reduction on the smaller farmers."

Facts for Farmers added, "It would not be unreasonable to ask that the government should guarantee every farm family and farm worker family a minimum annual income of not less than $2,500 a year."

Economic Outlook Says

BIG U. S. SPENDING CAN AVOID CRASH

BIG scale government spending can help the U. S. keep its economy on an even keel and avoid the evils of serious depression, the CIO Economic Outlook, published by the Dept. of Research & Education, declared in its October issue.

In a long discussion of government fiscal policy and its relation to full employment, the Outlook posed the question, "How can we keep the national income at a high level and keep increasing it?"

By all odds the best bet, the Outlook said, "is to keep American workers fully employed at decent wages."

But there may be times, it added, when idle savings develop into huge amounts, spending falls, and men face unemployment.

"When it becomes clear that private demand will not underwrite full production and full employment, the government must be brought into the picture with public works, federal aid to low-cost housing, downward tax adjustments, increased social security payments, and other payments to see that demand for goods and services is kept at high enough levels to preserve full employment," the CIO publication said.

HOW will government spending do that job?

Taking as an example a $10 billion expenditure by government, the Outlook notes that the money passes into the hands of steel manufacturers and others, all of whom, in turn, spend a good part of what they receive. Such "chain-spending" can easily lead to an increase of $30 billion in the national income, the publication said. It might be enough to spell the difference between widespread lay-offs and full employment.

Government spending on a big scale can produce increases in the national wealth, the Outlook emphasized.

"Debt arising from the construction of new libraries and schools, or from improved health facilities such as free clinics for young children," it said, "involves no direct gain but is clearly worthwhile as a contribution toward a better life for the nation's people . . .

"Money invested by the government in irrigation, public power projects recreation facilities, and the like, is a kind of community capital, a capital investment which helps to increase the wealth and income of all the people."

ASKS HALT TO PROSECUTION OF FISHERMEN

Chmn. Schuyler O. Bland (D. Va.) of the House merchant marine and fisheries committee this week asked Atty. Genl. Clark to hold off on antitrust criminal action against CIO fishermen until the committee can "determine the advisability of additional legislation."

CIO Local 36, Fishermen & Allied Workers had been indicted by a federal grand jury last August of Justice Dept. charges of conspiracy to fix minimum prices. The charge said the fishermen were not workers, but "independent businessmen," and as such not exempt from the Sherman antitrust Act.

The union pointed out that fishermen's demand for minimum prices for fish could be compared to farmers' demand for minimum prices for farm produce.

During the war, the union said, a national policy that guaranteed minimum prices in order to achieve full production was developed, and embraced the fish industry. Bland wrote Clark that was the intent of the Fishermen's Marketing Act of 1934, and said his committee would clarify the law at the next session if necessary. Fear of antitrust prosecution might make buyers hesitate to renew present agreements and thus bring on a stoppage, he said.

Bare Lewis Tie To Nazi Pal

HERMAN GOERING, who bet his life on the theory that the Nazis would conquer the democratic world, toyed with the idea of betting $5,000,000 that John L. Lewis could prevent the re-election of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940.

The disclosure of Goering's interest in "stopping Roosevelt at any price" during the first 15 months of World War II came to light last week in a speech by O. John Rogge, special assistant to Atty. General Tom Clark. Rogge was assigned last spring to determine connections between big shot Nazis and their American friends. He spent several months in Germany interviewing Goering and other leading figures in the economic, political and diplomatic life of Hitler's Germany.

THERE is no indication, according to Rogge's speech and other memoranda on the subject which have been circulating in Washington, that the money was paid over to Lewis or that the mine workers' chief was aware of the Nazis' keen interest in his isolationist, anti-Roosevelt activities.

But the record is more explicit in indicating the close personal relationship between Lewis and the late William Rhodes Davis, a shadowy figure of the international world of oil whose principal interest during 1939-40 was to provide petroleum for the surging German army, navy and air forces.

Davis also fancied himself as a peacemaker, and used Lewis's influence to obtain a conference with FDR in September, 1939. It was then that Davis proposed that the President arbitrate a proposed German peace settlement—a proposal that Davis made clear had come to him from Goering.

LAST summer, at Nuremberg—a few months before he robbed the gallows by swallowing potassium cyanide—Goering told the Dept. of Justice official that Davis had "presented himself as a very good friend of John L. Lewis." Davis, Goering added, "told me that by the use of his influence on Lewis he could influence the elections in such a manner that the re-election of Roosevelt . . . could be prevented."

Davis saw Goering in the late summer of 1939, just as the Nazis were launching their attack on Poland. Davis' passport, which permitted him to travel to Italy, had been secured with the help of the mine workers' leader. Davis journeyed up the Axis from Rome to Berlin to discuss American politics with the No. 2 Nazi.

Goering appears from Rogge's speech to have been a little skeptical that only $5,000,000 could beat Roosevelt in the 1940 elections—though he indicated to Rogge during the 1946 interview that Roosevelt's defeat would have been worth at least a hundred million dollars to the Nazi war machine.

ROGGE indicated that Lewis helped pave the way for German purchases of Mexican oil during the summer of 1939. Early in that last peacetime year, Davis is alleged to have brought Lewis together with Joachin Hertslet, a high official in the German economics ministry, who was visiting the U. S.

The Nazis were anxious to buy oil from Mexico, which was facing a boycott by big American and British firms as a result of the nationalization of its own oil resources. Lewis arranged with Mexican labor leaders for an appointment between Davis and Cardenas, then head of the Mexican Republic.

With Hertslet in attendance, conferences were held in Mexico City in July of 1939 and the deal was settled by which Germany received Mexican oil in exchange for industrial products.

On Sept. 19, 1939, Lewis wrote to President Roosevelt transmitting a cable from Hertslet to Davis in which the Nazi leader urged American neutrality in the war and promised that the German government would behave itself after it had finished swallowing Poland.

Throughout 1939 and 1940 Lewis was reported as writing or talking on frequent occasions to FDR and Asst. Sec. of State Adolph Berle.

In Sept. 1939, as one example, Lewis called personally at the home of Berle to plead again that "the time had come for a general peace" and that oil-man Davis, just returned to the U. S. from Germany, had a message from a Nazi leader indicating a way to settle the war. Roosevelt constantly maintained that any such proposition must come officially from the Nazi government.

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

SMASH GOP BRASSHATS NOVEMBER 5—MURRAY

IF reaction wins Nov. 5, it will launch the most vicious assault on labor's rights in American history. That warning was coupled with a plea from Philip Murray for a mass turnout of voters, as the CIO President called for the defeat of the Republican brasshats who led the fight for high prices, high rents and high profits in the last session of Congress.

Murray, in broadcasts over two national hookups, declared that a big vote Nov. 5 will be the best possible answer the people can give to "the billionaire corporations whose unlimited hunger for profits sought to undermine the New Deal and who now seek a reconverted America upon their own profiteering terms."

Declaring that it is "these corporations and their reactionary political spokesmen who block the path to a shining future," Murray said the major blame for the reactionary record of the last Congress lays with "the Republican leadership, who yearning for the days of Hoover, introduced no less than 40 bills in the last session to cripple labor and destroy its organizations."

The full text of his speech follows:

THIS election campaign of 1946 is a vital one in American history. All over our country our citizens are taking stock. We are looking back over the road we have travelled since the last election at the future which confronts us.

Millions of American workers in America's long industrial valleys find

PHILIP MURRAY

with growing bittnerness that despite meager wage increases their pay envelopes continue to shrink. They are discovering that their take-home pay grows smaller every month. While the worker continues to suffer losses in wages, the purchasing power for the dollars remaining in his pay envelope declines at a sickening pace.

For him the choice in the present election is a choice directed against those who have betrayed his living standards and economic security.

The reactionary politician whose stock in trade is confusion and division would like to make it appear that the desperate plight of the American worker is a minor problem wtihout political significance. But you and I know that the plight of the American worker is a basic problem which vexes our economy. Moreover, it is a problem which casts its shadow over the homes, not of an isolated and narrow group, but over the vast majority of the American people—for the vast majority of us are wage earners.

The profit-hungry monopolists and their reactionary political spokesmen seek to coin demagogic phrases in order

(Continued on Page 2)

SMASH GOP BRASSHATS

(Continued From Page 1)

to hide their plan for the betrayal of the economic security of the masses of our people. But we know who they are and we will make our knowedge and our anger effective at the polls.

THE workers of America who have known insecurity before in the days of the Republican Hoover depression—the housewives of America who have struggled before with the dilemna of insufficient pay envelopes to fill hungry mouths—know exactly what the reactionary Republicans have in store for them.

Today, more than ever, the housewives of America have become an articulate and determined political force. The housewives of America have witnessed first-hand what other groups in our economy have already experienced on other fronts — the blackmailing power of American monopoly.

The housewife, hunting frantically for meats to feed her family, has seen the shadow of the meat trust behind every butcher's counter in the land. She has watched the sinister skyrocketing of meat prices. She has observed the manner in which artifically-stimulated scarcities convert ordinary necessities of the dinner table into strange and rare luxuries. She knows of her experience who the enemy is.

She has witnessed herself the same monopoly forces at work which have sought to break her husband's union and cut his pay envelope. She knows she must vote and give her answer to the reactionary political spokesmen of the meat trust who killed OPA.

BUT it is not only food, clothing and medical care and the wherewithal to purchase them about which millions of Americans are wondering on the eve of this, our first post-war election.

Literally millions of us are concerned over the problem of shelter. The armies of veterans wandering over the face of our land, seeking a roof over their heads, forced to live in unhealthy surroundings amidst indignities, without the facilities that are basic for living and raising a family—these veterans bitterly pondering the promises of a better life so casually broken by profiteers—they too know the score.

They have become aware that the reactionary creed is profits and scarcity. They know too well that a Republican victory means a death blow to their hope for adequate housing on terms that are within their means.

THE small businessman — he too is pondering the political future of our country. At an unbelievable rate since the termination of the war, he has fallen prey to artifically created shortages of big business monopolies. He has seen a small, increasingly powerful group of industrial magnates in this country manipulate and cripple our productive machine to force prices up, to break labor unions, to starve the country into submission to their imperious demands.

He realizes now more than ever that he is a pawn in the drive of business monopolies for unchallenged control of every phase of our economy. He knows what the Republican Party has in store for him — intensified insecurity and economic helplessness.

THE American people today want peace, security, an equal opportunity and full democracy for all of our people. We want forever to banish the threat of war, privilege for the greedy few, depressions and the fear of depressions.

The kind of a future that the election returns add up to depends on us. It depends upon each of us. It depends upon how many of us vote and how we vote on Election Day. That is why the CIO is urging every American to go to the polls next Tuesday. That is why we are asking every citizen to vote thoughtfully and wisely on November 5th.

We all know from our experiences under the Roosevelt era that this democracy of ours carries a rich promise of security and plenty. We all know that unemployment and misery can be banished.

We all know, more than at any time in our history, what the forces are in our national life which stand in the way of a good life for all the people. They are the billionaire corporations whose unlimited hunger for profits sought to undermine the New Deal and who now seek a reconverted America upon their own profiteering terms. It is these corporations and their reactionary political spokesmen who block the path to a shining future.

These forces of greed are symbolized by the Old Guard Republicans, the Robert Taft and Joseph Martin Republicans who have adopted the Hoover program and who in concert with southern poll-taxers are seeking to tighten reaction's grip on our economy.

But let no one forget who bears the major responsibility for the success of this coalition. It was the Republican leadership, who, yearning for the days of Hoover, introduced no less than 40 bills in the last session of Congress to cripple labor and destroy its organizations. Several of those bills passed the Congress.

But what we witnessed in the Seventy-ninth Congress is only a curtain raiser. If reaction wins on November 5th, it will launch the most vicious assault on labor's rights in American history. Not only are the rights won by labor after years of struggle at stake in these elections, but, indeed, organized labor's very right to live.

THE offensive of big business has been most successful in its emasculation of price controls. When the Republican brass hats in Congress gutted OPA, they took from every American's income one dollar out of every four earned since June 30th. They cleared the way for the trusts to reach into every pocket, into every home. Living costs have risen 30% since June 30th, and are still rising. Republican prices will pile up more profits in the swollen coffers of monopoly.

Nowhere has the Old Guard Republican offensive against the nation's living standards been more brazen than in their support of the meat trust's policy of "starve or else." The meat trust, supported by Senators Taft and Wherry, restorted to blackmail. It refused to buy or slaughter cattle and withheld supplies from the market until the American people were starved into submission.

Now we will get meat—but at Republican prices—at prices that millions on millions of families cannot afford to pay. But the Packers will pay off—to the Republican Party as a reward for their successful scuttling of all price protection. In 1944 the Republican Party received $43,000 from 18 officers and stockholders of the Big Four meat packers, Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson. We do not, yet, know how much it will be in 1946.

INDICATIVE of the ruthlessness of the present Big Business offensive against the people was the callous refusal of the reactionary coalition of Old Guard Republicans and their allies to enact a 65c minimum wage law in the last Congress. Millions of workers today still don't earn 65c an hour—$26 a week, on which to feed and clothe their families.

Imagine the hearts and minds of men who refuse a family the meager income of $26 a week and at the same time insist that prices and rents are too low, that profits, highest in history, are too small.

Another shameless chapter in this shameless record has been on the vital question of housing. Millions of Americans—veterans, workers, professional people—lack decent shelter in this, the richest nation in the world. Yet, on vote after vote the Republican Old Guard leaders teamed up to fight housing legislation and deny the people's needs.

Even now, the attack continues: The Republican Party is echoing the battle cry of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, representing the big banks and insurance companies in their capacity as landlords, in demanding an immediate 15% rent increase. Rent increases! This is their only answer to the ill-housed and the homeless.

To combat the hateful practice of race discrimination, Franklin Roosevelt created the FEPC. In this last session, the Old Guard Republican leaders joined up with tory democrats to destroy the FEPC.

Every Negro, every member of a minority group, every foreign born American should remember on Election Day that 118 Republican Congressmen refused to sign the Discharge Petition to bring FEPC legislation to the floor of Congress for a vote despite the solemn pledge in their party platform.

THE issues which confront us are too sharp. They have touched the people too closely to be obscured by slick slogans or siren songs. Hooverism is Hooverism. It means high prices and high profits, continuing shortages and intensification of a tragedy of millions without shelter — it means want and degradation. No one is going to be fooled or intimidated into voting for it because it is ornamented with a catch phrase or a demagogic appeal.

Let America speak out on Election Day. Let it be said with our votes that we fight for fair prices and against the profiteers. Let it be said now, that we fight for a minimum wage of 65c an hour. Let it be on the record that with all our strength, we fight for a permanent FEPC.

Let America tell our veterans, millions of them, who need homes, tonight, that we will throw our full strength behind legislation to meet their needs.

Let every reactionary Old Guard Republican and Southern Poll-Taxer know that we repudiate their attack upon the Wagner Act, and the right of labor to free collective bargaining.

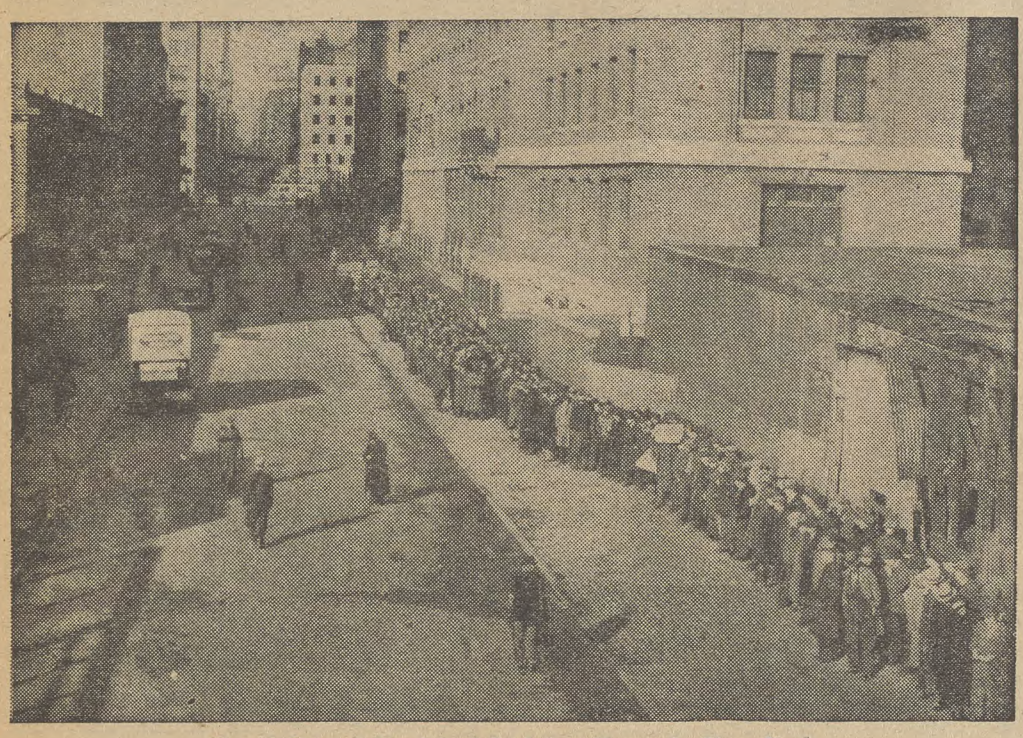
Let us serve notice on the National Association of Real Estate Boards, that we insist on keeping rents down. Let us meet and defeat the offensive of Big Business by retiring their Congressional spokesmen to private life.

THROUGH long years of suffering and sacrifice, the right to vote to determine our own destiny, has been won by the American people. It is our sacred duty to use that right. I urge you to use it on November 5th. I urge every American who hears my voice tonight to go to the polls on Election Day.

Examine the record of your candidates. Vote for those whose records show that they have kept faith with the people. Defeat the men who have betrayed the people's mandate.

Vote for a progressive Congress and a secure and prosperous America.

Apple selling in a Pennsylvania town

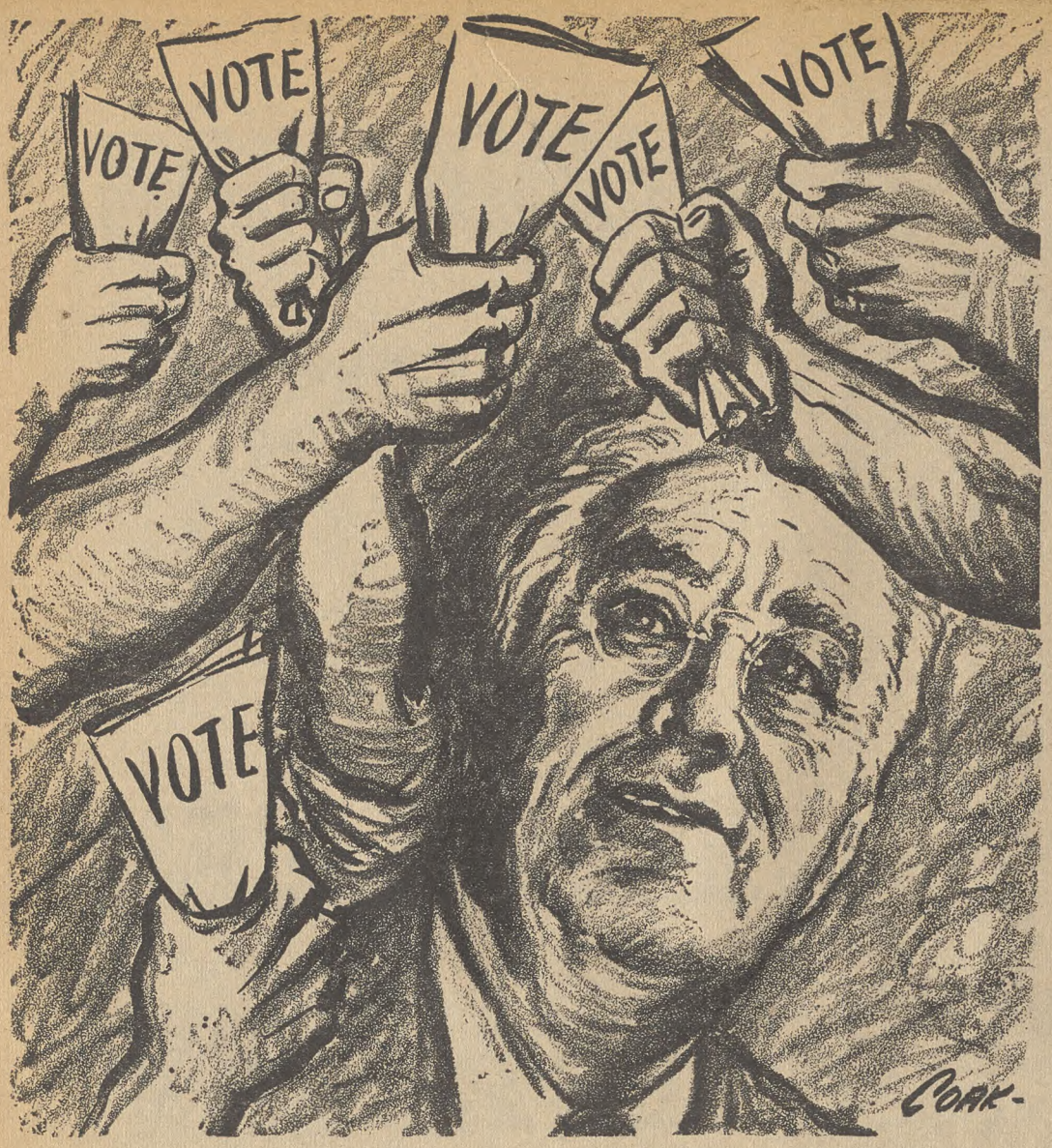


Bread line at Municipal Lodging House in New York

Housing Republican style in a Cleveland Hooverville

REPUBLICAN PRICES AND REPUBLICAN RENTS CAN ONLY LEAD TO ANOTHER HOOVER REPUBLICAN DEPRESSION

VOTE NOVEMBER 5



ALL OUT TO THE POLLS

THE size of the vote on November 5 will tell the story.

If it is small, we are in danger of being saddled for the next two years with a Congress even more reactionary than the last.

If it is large, we can defeat the tories and change the old Republican-polltaxer majority into a progressive majority.

The results, for progress or reaction, will be in direct proportion to the size of the vote, particularly in the cities and industrial areas.

★ ★ ★

ELECTION experts are agreed that a light turnout on election day works for the tory Republicans.

The reason for this, according to the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver, is that the less privileged elements in the population, most of whom vote Democratic, are harder to get out to the polls than are the more prosperous, a majority of whom are Republicans.

"The operation of this turnout factor," it declares, "is particularly noticeable in mid-term elections, which lack incentive of a Presidential contest to bring voters to the polls."

★ ★ ★

IT AMOUNTS to this: Labor and other progressive voters from lower-income groups represent the great majority. If they are alert to the issues and flock to the polls, a progressive victory is assured.

But if, on the other hand, there is too much apathy and reaction can keep the vote small by hook or by crook, then the tories have a chance—their only chance.

Roosevelt and his New Deal won handsomely in 1932, when the total vote was considerably larger than in the previous elections.

In 1936, 1940 and 1944, the common people turned out in large numbers and the total vote was 43, 47 and 45 million. As a result, Roosevelt won each time along with a goodly number of progressive Congressmen.

But in the off-years 1938 and 1942, the total vote shrank to 36¼ and 28 million. Rea tion had its chance, and many anti-New De anti-labor reactionaries were elected.

★ ★ ★

THIS YEAR reaction has been counting i chickens before they are hatched, predic ing a tory Republican swing.

It bases these predictions, not on any desi of the majority of the American people for a even more reactionary Congress, but on th hope that the majority of the people will no bother to vote.

Various opinion polls have reported muc apathy among American voters this year an predicted a total vote even lower than i 1938, though there are 10 million more eligibl voters.

Such predictions, of course, are made to dis courage progressives, but they should hav the opposite effect of arousing them to ge out the vote.

Are the American people going to let a tory minority ride over them and make a mockery of democracy, simply because too many fail to do their democratic duty of voting.

That is the real and urgent question raised by these predictions.

★ ★ ★

THE CIO has given its answer by making a large turnout to the polls the No. 1 task of every union, every council and every member.

If you fail to vote November 5, and to get everyone within your reach to vote, you will have only yourself to blame for the high-price, low-wage, anti-labor and depression-breeding miseries resulting from a tory Republican victory.

But if every CIO member and every other progressive will vote, and get his family and friends to do the same, we have it in our power to win a great victory for the progress and prosperity desired by the American people.

All out to the polls on November 5!

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

IF YOU had to sit down just before elections to write a column entitled "Looking Ahead", knowing most readers would get it after the elections, what would say?

Well, that's just what I said. And, having said nuts to it, I decided to seek someone who really should know the future and let him, rather than me, go out on a limb.

Let others interview the ordinary man on the street, I decided to get the real lowdown from the man on THE Street.

Who should know the future better than the typical Wall Streeter, the man with a money-bag belly and a dollar sign on his silk hat?

Doesn't he make his money by gambling on "futures", I thought, or by shrewd and far-seeing investments? And doesn't he help determine the future through his financial control of industry, press and quite a few politicians?

★ ★ ★

I FOUND Mr. Big Business on THE Street all right, or rather in his office far above it. He was sitting on the lid of a box labeled Wages and Production", with no ceiling on prices or profits above him, and he was actually weeping as he fumbled through yards of ticker tape.

"You poor fellow", I said, you must feel awfully exposed without a ceiling."

"Nossir," he retorted, "that's the way I like it.

"Well, B. B., to get down to business, our readers would like to know what you think of the future," I said, taking out my notebook.

"Lousy", said he.

"You mean you're expecting the elections will throw out your stooges . . . pardon me, the Congressmen in favor, and that the new Congress will legislate for labor and the common people."

"Hell, no" he replied. "Haven't you read my papers? They're all predicting a conservative Republican sweep and another period of Hoov . . . I mean Coolidge prosperity."

"You should be happy then. Aren't your stocks going up at the prospect?"

"Don't be impertinent, young fellow. You've seen how they've been skidding. What do you think I am, a sucker? The market won't go up till I buy, and I'm not buying till I know what's going to happen."

★ ★ ★

SOMEWHAT confused by the rarefied atmosphere of big business thinking, I asked Mr. B to simplify his ideas so common folks might understand them.

"The way it looks to my level of thinking", I said, "you should be throwing your silk hat in the air and cheering, instead of weeping.

"You had your way in the last Congress. The excess profits tax was abolished, the ceiling has been taken off prices, and none of the legislation you opposed was passed.

"Recent reports I've seen show net profits after taxes doubled or tripled, big extra dividends are being announced right and left, and you say you expect the next Congress to do better by you than the last.

"So why so sad?"

★ ★ ★

MR. B HAD to dry his tears long enough to smile at my simplicity.

"Young man," he said, "I can see you know nothing about business. We on The Street gamble, I mean build, on the future, not on the past. And the future's mighty uncertain.

"Don't you realize labor's organized these days? So prices and profits can't go up without the damned unions asking for higher wages.

"Also, business can't keep improving unless people have enough money to buy, and all reports indicate that most people have little savings and won't, or can't, buy even at present prices.

"Then there's that PAC, trying to get every Tom, Dick and Harry to vote. If they succeed, the next Congress . . ."

"But" I interrupted, " I thought your papers predicted . . . . . "

"Yes, I know," he growled. "So we get a bigger tory majority in the next Congress, what then? Prices will go up further, sure, profits will be taxed less, and there'll be less coddling of labor.

"But what happens to business when profits go up and purchasing power goes down? The unions are going to demand higher wages anyhow. They'll raise hell when Congress tries to put them out of business. And when the depression comes . . . . . "

"You mean there'll be chaos, confusion . . . . . "

"Shut up," he said, "that's our slogan."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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In the background the Nation's Capitol—in the foreground slums. Washingtonians, denied the right to vote since 1878, want a chance to determine their own political destiny.

Washington Plebiscite

'VOTELESS' CAPITAL GOES TO THE POLLS

By FRED d'AVILA

WHEN a city of nearly a million peope has a member of the Ku Klux Klan for "mayor," it's a grim landmark on the road to reaction.

When the residents of that city can't even cast a vote against that office holder, it's a blot on the democracy which the United States preaches to the rest of the world.

The city is the combination of stately government buildings, imposing embassies and sprawling slums known as Washington.

The "mayor" is Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, who holds office by virtue of Senate seniority which makes the Mississippi polltaxer the ranking member of the District of Columbia.

The people of Washington who would like to vote him out of office haven't had the right of self-government since 1878.

THIS November 5, while all the rest of the nation goes to the polls with the understanding that votes they cast will have concrete and immediate effect, Washington will engage in an informal plebiscite, which in a way is almost as important as those held in several European nations.

The issues are simple:

- Shall Washington have the right to elect its own local officials?
- Shall it have the right to vote for the President of the U. S. and for members of Congress?

In 1938, when a referendum was held on these questions, the people voted by huge majorities for both propositions. In a 1946 Washington Post poll of public opinion, 84% of those questioned favored home rule.

THE people are confident that the 1946 referendum will pile up even greater majorities than the 1938 vote. They hope that it will convince Congress that it should abolish the present dictatorial Commission form of government, with 531 members of the House and Senate acting as "city council" for the nation's capital.

They point out—somewhat bitterly—that Washington has more population than each of 14 states (Nevada, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Delaware). These states have 53 Senators and Representatives in Congress. Washington has none.

This is the second of two articles on the right to vote in the District of Columbia, amplifying a CIO Convention resolution calling for D. C. suffrage and pointing out that "free and democratic elections . . . are the greatest guarantee for the preservation of democracy and our basic freedoms."

They have become so concerned with Congress' failure to take action on slums, on inadequate hospitals and other public institutions, on health conditions and on school buildings, that they have banded together in the Central Suffrage Conference to demand their political freedom. The Conference is composed of representatives from more than 300 organizations, ranging from CIO and AFL to the Board of Trade.

WASHINGTONIANS are painfully aware that the city is more than Embassy Row and fine government buildings, with a larger area devoted to parks than any other city. For only a short walk from the nation's Capitol, thousands of people are jammed together in rat-ridden slums, breeding grounds of tuberculosis, vice and all the other ills common to wretchedly inadequate housing.

A health and hospital survey showed that 40% of the Negro population and 12% of the white live in dwellings either in need of major structural repairs, or without inside water supples or toilet facilities, or having two or all of these deficiencies.

The survey said that 25,000 dwelling units have either outside hydrants or outside toilets or both, and the devices are so constructed that at all times there is serious danger of back-siphonage which would introduce sewage into the water supply.

Washington, the survey said, has 3,843 hospital beds. It needs a thousand more. Of those it has, 2,000 are in obsolete structures. The hospitals are rated lowest among cities of more than half a million population.

Wth 28% of the population Negro, there is not one hospital that offers private or semi-private rooms for members of this race who are so seriously ill that they must have absolute quiet.

PART of the trouble is lack of money. When Congress took over control of the District in 1878, it agreed to provide 50% of the D. C. budget in return for many services—including maintenance of even the National Zoo! Now it provides just $6 million a year—only 8% of Washington's 1945 expenses.

But money isn't everything. The cumbersome form of government, is even worse. The three Commissioners who supervise Washington are appointed by the President. They have no real authority. Congress even names streets. And most Congressmen, who have fish to fry for people back home, display a noticeable lack of interest in Washington slums, Washington hospitals and Washington schools. Time spent on these problems doesn't add up to votes.

The situation was nicely put by Dr. C. E. A. Winslow in a health and hospital survey. He said.

"The student of any phase of the government of the District of Columbia is forcibly struck by the handicaps involved in the basic form of that government itself . . .

"That nearly a million people are disfranchised and have no share in their own self-government is a violation of the fundamental principles for which we have fought the Revolutionary and two World Wars; and in its actual working, it makes flexible and effective administration very difficult . . .

"The system has the serious fault that the real governing bodies have no responsibility to the people who are governed.

"If a necessary project is blocked by the whim of an alderman of any other city or if an alderman interferes on behalf of some employe who happens to be a friend, the citizens can hold such alderman responsible.

"If . . . a Congressman should play such a role in the affairs of the District, the voteless citizens have no defense.

"We believe a reform in this respect is fundamentally essential. Our first and most fundamental recommendation therefore is 'that the strongest possible pressure be brought to bear on Congress to secure for the residents of the District of Columbia full powers of self-government for the District itself and representation of the District in the Congress of the U. S.'"

TYPICAL of the difficulties facing Washington residents is the problem of securing adequate appropritions for the city budget. A fantastic operation, involving 21 different governmental actions, finally leads to approval by President Truman after an independent and often rambunctious and inconsiderate Congress has knifed off vitally needed funds.

As a representative of the Federation of Citizens Associations plaintively put the matter:

"Though Congressional committees hold hearings on the local budget each year, there is but slight opportunity for the citizens and taxpayers to present their needs and desires in proper fashion.

"The members of these committees have but scant opportunity to ascertain the real facts, and are often misled by the representatives of special interest groups, or by the personal predilections of particular members of the committees.

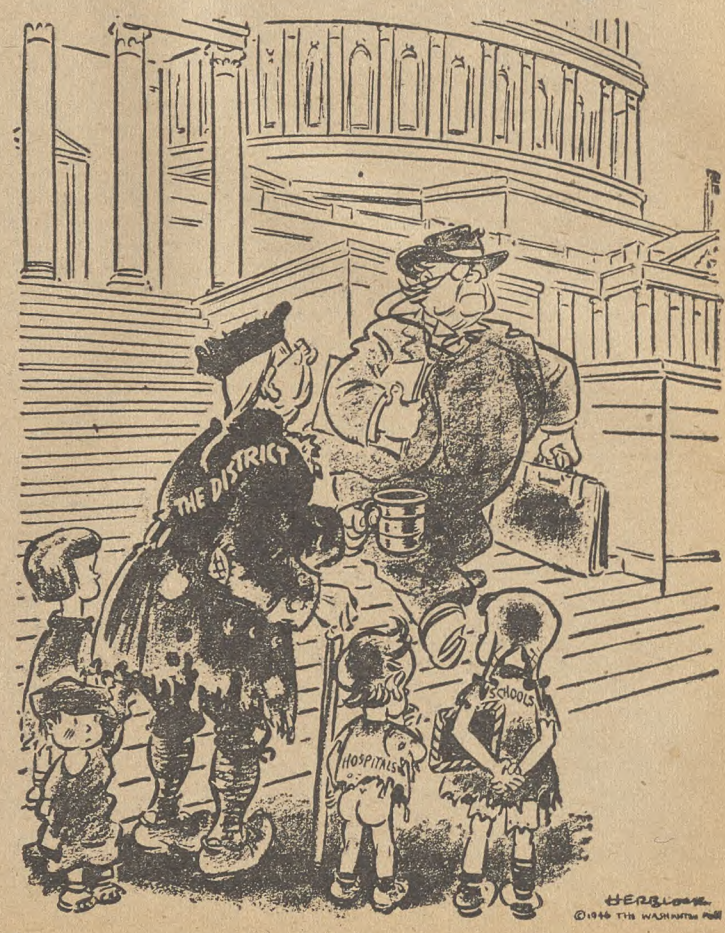
"Under this system the people of the District have no control whatsoever over the expenditure of the money that is taken away from them in taxes, and should additional taxes be levied there is no assurance that the increased revenues would be used for needed municipal services or improvements."

WASHINGTON residents are bowed but not beaten. By and large, they're informed about public affairs and progressive in their outlook—Washington Post polls have showed that they favor strong price control, public building of low-cost homes, aid to starving peoples abroad with 20% supporting a return to rationing if necessary, and cooperation with all other countries to make the United Nations a potent instrument for peace.

Cheered by President Truman's complete support in their fight for local self-government and national representation, they hope that progressive citizens in all the 48 states will join their battle.

And—as the Washington CIO Council points out—the most practical way to help is to see that YOUR Congressman and YOUR Senators vote for bills providing D. C. national representation and D. C. local self-government, when they are introduced in the 80th session of Congress.

No Vote — No Nothing!



West Coast Sea Unions

BATTEN HATCHES FOR LONG STRIKE

By MORRIS WATSON

A JOINT coastwise strike strategy and negotiating committee was set up at San Francisco this week with instructions to demand and obtain immediate resumption of negotiations in the West Coast Longshore and Engineer strikes.

The new committee also was instructed to inform the rank and file of the striking unions—the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. and the Intl. Longshoremen and Warehousemen—and the unions supporting the strike to dig in for a winter-long tieup.

The committee was set up by the Committee for Maritime Unity meeting jointly with the negotiating committees of the MEBA and ILWU. Its personnel consists of the two negotiating committees plus a leading officer from each of the other unions attached to the CMU.

The joint strike strategy and negotiating committee was expected to issue directives to all port CMU committees respecting appropriate action to be taken in preparation for a long strike.

"This is the first step to be taken by the unions to tighten up organization for a long, drawn-out strike," said CMU Co-Chairman Harry Bridges. "It is apparent from the shipowners' attitude that no early settlement—or even further negotiations with one of the unions—is in sight.

"It looks as if the strike will go into next year. The unions are convinced their existence is at stake. Moreover, the shipowners are guaranteed by government funds against any real money losses, no matter how long the strike continues."

A special CMU meeting set up the joint committee after hearing the MESA negotiating committee report that it had been rebuffed in its offer to settle on the same terms reached for the East and Gulf Coasts. And after hearing the ILWU coast longshore negotiating committee report that the Waterfront Employers Assn. displayed indifference to its offer for settlement of the one remaining issue of the longshore strike.

Another development in the situation was the announcement this week that Bridges, as ILWU president, will file suit for $6 million against the Waterfront Employers. The suit will be filed in superior court of San Francisco on behalf of 20,000 West Coast dock workers who have not received retroactive pay due under a contract signed last June 14.

The suit will ask $5,000,000 due under the agreement, $1,000,000 as punitive damages, and $1,000 a day interest since Oct. 19. The suit will allege deliberate violation of the Calif. Labor Code in withholding wages due under a collective bargaining agreement.

WEA notified the ILWU Oct. 19 that its members would not pay the retroactive wage increase of 22c an hour by Oct. 31, as they had agreed to do in the contract. The ILWU is therefore suing on the ground of an anticipatory breach of contract and asking 7% interest on money due.

Murray Declares:

STEELWORKERS TO ASK RAISE

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last weekend blamed "the worst inflation in the country's history" on "the greed, lust and selfishness of American business and industry" and asserted that the Steelworkers which he also heads will seek increases when contract negotiations open Jan. 1.

Murray, who spoke at the seventh convention of District 7 of the Steelworkers at Philadelphia, said later that the exact amount of the increase would be determined by the Steelworkers wage policy committee.

The declaration that the union would seek pay increases brought a ten-minute ovation from 266 delegates representing 40,000 members of the union in Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

Murray declared the recent meat shortage a strike against the people and the Government, accused cotton manufacturers of hoarding and said that with the steel plants turning out almost as much steel as during the last war year, the workers should not be blamed for any lack of steel.

The CIO president declared that pay envelopes worth $50 to $60 three months ago are only worth $35 to $40 today.

Two documents issued this week fully substantiated Murray's diagnosis of the economic situation. One was the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that showed that from mid-June to mid-September retail food prices advanced 19.6%, with 1.7% of the increase occurring Aug. 13 to Sept. 17 and that further increases would be recorded in November when the effects of the decontrol of meats and other foods would be registered.

The ability of the steel industry to pay wage increases became apparent with the quarterly report of the U. S. Steel Corp., which showed that for the third quarter of this year it earned the astronomical sum of $33,329,353, the highest income for any peacetime quarter since 1937.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, the net income was $3.11 a common share of stock compared to 61c a quarter from the same period in 1945, and 87c a share for the second quarter of 1946.

Rain failed to halt the picketing of the Philadelphia Board of Education by members of the CIO Teachers Union of the CIO Public Workers, other CIO unions and civic organizations. The teachers are asking for a $500 yearly increase and one of the signs quotes Superintendent Stoddard of the Philadelphia Schools who once declared, "You can't pay rents or buy groceries with inner satisfaction."

END WAGE CURBS—UAW

THE CIO Auto Workers last weekend demanded that President Truman lift all wage controls as it served notice on two more companies, Packard and Hudson, that it wished to reopen wage negotiations. Increased pay talks were scheduled to open this week with Chrysler.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said that in face of an attack by the Natl. Assn. of Mfgs. and their agents in Congress, Federal agencies allowed prices to mount even months before the original OPA Act expired.

He declared that the wage gains made by the workers last winter were soon wiped out and that the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed in July that the average weekly real wage had declined 16.3% from the wartime high.

Reuther said that in view of the fact that prices continued to climb with the removal of price controls, the UAW executive board had voted two weeks ago to demand that wage controls be eliminated immediately in order that labor may negotiate with employers in an atmosphere of free collective bargaining.

ALLIS CHALMERS, COPS WAR ON PICKETS

By ESTHER HANDLER

COMPANY-PROVOKED and police violence flared on the Allis-Chalmers picket lines in West Allis, Wis., this week as the six-month-old strike appeared to be reaching a climax.

Most disturbances and scuffles were caused when company goon squads attempted to drive flying wedges through the lines to let scabs into the plant. Trouble centered around auto gates when scabs attempted to mow down pickets with their cars.

The entire law enforcement body of Milwaukee county was mobilized to form an iron ring around the plant. Police arrived in busloads and as many as 600 police and deputies were on hand when plant shifts changed.

Attempting to prevent picketing altogether, police, lined two deep, locked arms to form solid walls between pickets and plant gates. In some cases pickets lines were moved by force to the other side of the street. Pickets were manhandled by the police and several were beaten unconscious.

The strikers' mounting anger at the company's failure to accept the union's final offer to end the strike immediately pending arbitration of the dispute resulted in steadily increasing picket lines. There were as many as 15,000 pickets at the plant's 17 gates around quitting time, as Allis Chalmers strikers were joined by hundreds of workers from nearby plants.

Eleven pickets were arrested and warrants were sworn out for seven more this week in a company-engineered move to have police pick off most active strike leaders. Twenty-one union officers and stewards were served with summons charging violation of a court order or "illegal picketing."

Joseph Mattson, Auto Workers regional director, wired Gov. Walter S. Goodland asking him to call a union-company conference to seek peaceful end of the dispute. Mattson said the lives of workers and citizens were being endangered by professional strike breakers, thugs and hoodlums.

Negotiations were recessed indefinitely Oct. 25 when the company rejected the union's offer to settle the dispute through arbitration. The company's action made it clear that it did not intend to use reasonable methods to end the strike which began at La Porte, Ind., March 14, and rapidly spread to seven other plants.

West Allis and Boston Allis-Chalmers plants are the last two remaining on strike. Workers at La Crosse, Wis., plant ended their strike Oct. 24.

ASK AT LEAST 26c

A WAGE increase demand of 26c an hour in the nation's rubber and allied products industries was unanimously approved this week by the policy committee of the CIO United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers, meeting at South Bend, Ind.

The demand is "subject to upward revision in the event that any further substantial increases occur in the cost of living between now and the time the settlement is made," Union Pres. L. S. Buckmaster declared.

The date of Nov. 1, 1946 was set for the demand to provide a backstop for retroactive increases should negotiations between the union and the companies be prolonged.

Buckmaster said negotiations would opened on a "Big Four" basis "as soon as possible," in accordance with terms of an agreement signed last March 2 between the union and the Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and U. S. Rubber companies.

WIN $4 MILLION BOOST

A strike of 7,000 Western Union workers in N. Y. City was averted four hours before the contract termination deadline this week, when agreement was reached bringing $4 million dollars annualy in wage increases and other benefits to members of the CIO American Communications Assn.

The new contract which terminates April 1, 1947, brings wage increases averaging 16½c an hour for non-messengers and 10c an hour for messengers, retroactive to last June 1.

In addition the workers won a night differential of 10% and 20 other improvements in the present agreement involving job security, promotions and protection from mechanization.

FTA WINS STRIKE AT THREE PLANTS

Settlement of a 12-day strike involving 1,100 workers at three plants of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. with substantial gains for the strikers was announced by Pres. Donald Henderson, of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers, this week.

The strike was one of the first in the history of the Southern cotton oil industry and of the Buckeye company's parent concern, the $200,000,000 Procter and Gamble Co., and was carried on simultaneously in three Southern cities—Memphis, Tenn.; Corinth, Miss., and Montgomery, Ala.

Another precedent was set in the application of the contract terms, except wage rates, to two other Buckeye plants in Little Rock, Ark., and Charlotte, N. C.

The settlement raised minimum wage rates to 70c an hour, with a top of $1.20 and with automatic wage reopening when the work week falls below 48 hours.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO Reg. Dir., reports: B & T Metals, Columbus, Ohio, CIO 238, no union 99. Intl. Rep. James Desmond was in charge of this drive.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, advises: UAW-CIO has installed a new local union in the new Ford Parts plant in Des Moines. Brother Charles Fane was in charge.

The CIO Woodworkers recently organized and signed a contract with the Joslyn Mfg. Co. at the Tie Yards, Tama, Iowa, which has approximately 65 employes. Brothers Steve Hicks and Clifford Baker handled this. CIO Public Workers have installed charters at the Iowa State University Hospital, Iowa City, and the Polk County Court House, Des Moines. This was handled by Field Rep. Paul Corbin.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, reports: Confer Smith & Co., Hamburg, Pa., USA-CIO 55, against 9; Animal Trap Co., Lititz, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 186, against 104; Call Chronicle Newspaper, Inc., Allentown, Pa., CIO Newspaper Guild 16, against 9.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., advises: Gould Pumps, Seneca Falls, N. Y., CIO 430, against 188. Campaign was conducted by USA Reps. Bert Danquer and John Kowalski.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, reports: Cooperative Marine Works, San Pedro, Calif., involving 50 people choose CIO Shipbuilding Workers as the bargaining agency by NLRB cross-check of cards. Natl. Rep. Alex Turoczy was in charge.

Burt. J. Mason, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Luminous Processes, Inc., Ottawa, Ill., CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers 66, against 10. Radionic Transformer Co., Chicago, Ill., UERMWA-CIO 24, against 15.

A. J. Esposito, Pres., PJNWA-CIO, reports: Read & Barton Co., Taunton, Mass., CIO 290, no union 260; Edro Jewelry Co., New York, CIO 76, AFL 3, and Grinnel Lithograph Co., Jersey City, N. J., recognized CIO as bargaining agency covering 125 workers.

URRW Rep. Francis M. McMahon, New York City, reports: Central Railroad of New Jersey Marine Department (licensed engineers), CIO 25, Standard RR Labor Organizations 3, Dist. 50, AFL 2. Assistance in this victory was given by Brothers Eugene Attreed, Louis Anderson, Rudolph Kolb and Robert Skinner of CIO-URRW Local 1463.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Waco Garment Mfg Co., Waco, Texas., CIO Clothing Workers 124, against 54; Spencer Chemical Co., McGregor, Texas, CIO 148, against 2; Rathborne, Hair & Ridgeway Co., Jackson, Miss., IWA-CIO 192, against 20; M. L. Warren, Birmingham, Ala., CIO Paperworkers 10, against O; Wofford Oil Div., Pure Oil Co., Birmingham, Ala., CIO Oil Workers 42, against 20.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Covington, Va., CIO Paperworkers 41, AFL 20; Henderson Tobacco Co., Henderson, N. C., CIO 94, no union 9; Rock Hill Body Co., Rock Hill, S. C., UAW-CIO 58, against 27; Williams & Vories Hardwood Co., Jackson, Miss., IWA-CIO 29, against 0; Agua Dulca Co., Southwest of Bishop, Texas., CIO Oil Workers 15, against 0; American Blower Co., Plant City, Fla., UAW-CIO 9, against 0.

Saunier-Wilhelm, Co., Birmingham, Ala., CIO Retail & Wholesale Dept. Store Union 5, against 0; Standard Chemical Co., Troy, Ala., FTA-CIO 81, against 1; American Agriculture & Chemical Co., Charleston, S. C., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 86, against 19; Logan Robinson Fertilizer Co., Charleston, S. C., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 29, against 0; A. F. Pringle & Co., Charleston, S. C., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 217, District 50, AFL 14, no union 3.

F. S. Royster Guano Co., Charleston, S. C., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 32, against 0; Wilson Veneer Co., Wilson, N. C., CIO 30, no union 20; American Optical Co., Shrine Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., CIO Optical & Instrument Workers 31, against 11; J. P. Taylor, Inc., South Boston, Va., FTA-CIO 385, no union 10; Planters Fertilizer & Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 104, AFL 0.

George Medrick, USA District Director in the Harrisburg, Pa., area has been appointed the CIO Regional Director in that area. He will retain his present duties with the Steelworkers.

DEMAND THREAT PROBE

THE CIO Clothing Workers this week called upon U. S. Attorney General Tom C. Clark for an immediate investigation of threats of mob violence and other "coersive attempts to intimidate and interfere with the rights of self-organization" of employes of Salant and Salant at their plant in Parsons, Tenn.

In a protest to the Attorney General, John J. Abt, the union's special counsel, charged that a mob drove union employes out of Parsons on Aug. 31 last. Two weeks later, he declared, a union member was threatened with death.

Abt also wrote that on Sept. 26 while four Clothing Workers' organizers were conducting a meeting outside the Salant and Salant factory in Parsons, Mayor William Long appeared at the head of a mob of 50 men and ordered the organizers to leave town.

When one organizer, Ed Blair, asked Long if he was the mayor, Long replied, "Hell, yes, and if you don't believe it, just start something," Abt declared.

Abt called upon Clark for "appropriate action to enforce the Civil Rights Act."

U. S. Survey Shows

SOUTH NEEDS UNIONS

(This is the first of two articles on a U. S. Labor Department survey of the South.)

THE OCTOBER issue of U. S. Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review dishes out cold statistics that should prove to the South that it should welcome organization of its workers for its own good.

The Review says that the South will continue to lose workers to other sections of the country as long as it does not offer comparable job opportunities, declaring:

"Under conditions of fairly high employment, for example, job opportunities in New England, and in the East North Central areas, and in the Pacific region are likely to be more favorable than in the South, so that migration from the South to these areas are bound to occur . . .

"Trained and able-bodied labor is just as much a productive asset as a mine, a stand of timber, or 40 acres of fertile farm land. One of the South's major problems is how to best utilize this immensely valuable productive asste."

But the South won't keep its as long as non-unionized plants depress wages.

Although average wages rose in the South 8% more than in the country as a whole during the 1939-44 period, they still lagged in 1944 behind the average figure for the nation by more than $500 annually, actually $1,798 compared to $2,302.

Wages in the South need not necessarily be depressed, the facts uncovered by the Labor Dept. statisticians show.

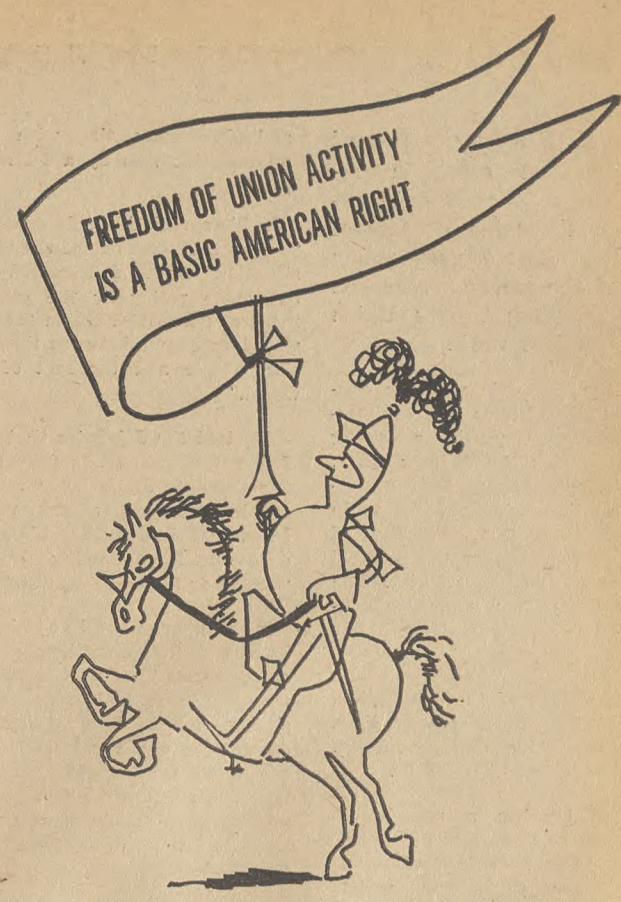
The Review says, "In mining, the presence of the high-wage petroleum industry raised the average annual wages (for the industry) in the Southwest above the level of the country as a whole." The writers should have pointed out that the wage levels are high in the Southwest oil industry because of the Workers.

(The four Southwestern states referred to are Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. The survey also covered nine other states in the South, the Southeastern States, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.)

The old, old argument that wages need not be high in the South because "it's much cheaper to live there," is effectively punctured by the Labor Dept. figures.

While the average rise in consumers prices for 34 large cities across the country between August, 1939 and June, 1946 was 35%, seven out of ten large cities in the South showed a greater increase. Three cities, Mobile, Ala., Richmond, Va., and Houston, Tex., showed less rapid increase in the cost of living.

During the 7-year period, Savannah, Ga. and Jacksonville, Fla. led the nation in consumer cost rises with 41.6% and 40.5% respectively. They were followed by the Pacific coast cities of Portland, Ore., and San Francisco. Then came Birmingham, Ala., the Dixie steel center, with a 38.4% living cost boost.



Wise Up On Your Civil Rights

YOU'LL want to own a copy of YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS, the new, attracive CIO handbook for union members and officials.

It gives the low-down on your rights and privileges as a union member and as an American citizen on a wide variety of problems—distributing leaflets, picketing, street meetings, canvassing house-to-house, carrying out your union business.

The handbook is written in simple, layman's English. It avoids fancy "lawyer talk" in discussing these problems. It's brightly illustrated.

And it backs up each point with short, important quotations from decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court which spell out your rights under the Constitution and the laws.

"This pamphlet has been designed as a tool," YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS declares in its first sentence. "A right or a liberty does not do anybody any good if it is written in a law book but ignored by a law enforcement officer.

"The purpose of this pamphlet is to prevent violations of your rights before they occur by enabling you to bring to the attention of the proper officials the fact that you, as a trade union member or organizer, have certain basic rights which cannot be interfered with."

The pamphlet is broken down into major sections and conveniently indexed for ease and speed to help the reader find the type of case in which he may be interested. The principal sections are concerned with a discussion of how you can protect your rights; the laws which protect your liberties; the role of the Supreme Court in defending those rights; the protection offered by the Wagner Act; your right to picket; and a listing of U. S. district attorneys throughout the country to whom you may turn for protection against civil liberties violators.

YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS also lists the principal cases which have served to set precedents for the defense of American basic freedoms in labor cases.

The pamphlet contains an introduction by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who stresses the necessity of CIO members learning at least the broad outlines of their labor rights, and of defending them militantly.

Prepared by the CIO Legal Department, Lee Pressman, General Counsel, YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS concludes with this warning:

". . . We must never lose sight of the importance of organization as a means of defending and advancing civil rights. If an individual is deprived of his rights, he is usually helpless to do very much about it by himself. Only through the power and the strength of his labor organization can he obtain from the courts a real measure of protection of his constitutional rights."

Copies of the 68-page handbook, YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS, may be ordered from the Publicity Department, CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 20c a copy, 100 for $15.

BRITISH UNIONS VOTE 3-2 ON FOREIGN POLICY

SUPPORT for a program of continued economic reform and a 3-2 endorsement—after considerable debate—of Britain's foreign policy marked the annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress last week.

On the domestic side the convention of Britian's powerful union movement passed a strong resolution for the 40-hour week, and indicated support of a program of increasing production in order to improve the standard of living and strengther the political position of the Labor Party. The TUC's 6½ million members constitute the backbone of the Labor Party's voting strength.

That feature of the convention, however, was overshadowed by a sharp discussion on the foreign affairs platform of the TUC.

After hearing a speech of criticism of Communist policies by Prime Minister Clement Atlee, the convention voted down a resolution which criticized British and American foreign policy. The vote was approximately 3½ million to 2½ million, with the Transport & General Workers Union delegation leading the fight in support of the program of Foreign Minister Bevin—former TGWU secretary—and the Electrical Trades Union spearheading the opposition.

THERE was a considerably greater degree of unity, however, on the question of Franco Spain.

A resolution condemning Franco's policies, and demanding the breaking of economic and diplomatic ties with his government won by a 4-1 margin.

In his speech Atlee described as "one of the tragedies of the world situation" what he described as a deliberate policy by the government of the Soviet Union "to prevent intercourse between the Russian people and the rest of the world."

He told the delegates that the Labor Government is following the mandate of its labor voters on international affairs problems, and denied that his government is following either "selfish or imperialist aims."

E. Foulkes, an Electrical Trades union official, charged on the other hand that relations with the USSR had deteriorated as a "result of Anglo-American domination and the isolation of the Soviet Union." He predicted that the effect of such a policy might lead to "an inevitable war and to the destruction of Britain."

IN adopting the resolution on the 40-hour week, the delegates expressed belief that there is "no industry in which the principle of a 40-hour work-week could not be accepted and implemented." Also demanded were two-week vacations with pay.

One sidelight of the convention was a bitter attack on the attitudes of many demobilized members of the armed forces of the London-in-exile Polish government, who are now living in England. Many of these men had served in the Nazi legions during the war, and were recruited into the Polish army in Italy during the final stages of the conflict or after V-E Day.

FILIPINOS LOOK TO CIO

PHILIPPINE labor unions, still in the swaddling-clothes stage of post-war rebirth, are looking to the CIO as an example of militant unionism and a model for their own organization.

Pres. Cipriano Cid, president of the Congress of Labor Organizations at Manila, said in a letter which arrived here last week that the CIO organization is "patterned more or less exactly after the CIO."

"We follow your line of organization by trade unions," Cid wrote. "We have, as a matter of fact, adopted almost verbatim your constitution and by-laws. The situation and the conditions obtaining here are different from yours, but the principles involved in the organization of labor unions can be the same, we believe."

The CLO was formed in April 1945, less than 60 days after the Japanese had been driven out, and it now embraces 50 unions with a membership of approximately 50,000.

"The CLO is strongly against the men and the groups which collaborated with the Japanese," Cid declared. "Unfortunately, the party supported by the CLO during the last presidential elections, lost.

"Although the new administration has announced a labor program that on its face appears liberal and progressive, to date nothing has been taken to put it into practice. As a matter of fact, our unions are deeply apprehensive of a possible loss of all the gains labor has made since liberation."

Despite the comparative youth of the CLO, however, it has rolled up some successful achievements in fighting for higher pay from big American firms. Allied Labor News reports these recent victories:

The Manila Trading Labor Association, covering Ford employes, won union recognition and a wage hike from 80c to $3.10 a day, in a temporary settlement. A demand for a further wage increase is being arbitrated.

Workers at Intl. Harvester formerly earned from $1.30 to $4.20 a day. New wage scales, gained through a strike, range from $2.75 to $4.70, while office workers got a monthly hike of $15.

The Philippine Communications Workers Union, covering employes at RCA, Press Wireless, Associated Press, raised wages of messengers from $30 to $60 a month, and of operators from $75 to $125 a month.

One of the toughest strikes, which is still in arbitration, was called against the Elizalde Rope Co., whose owner, Joaquin Elizalde, is now Philippine Ambassador to Washington.

Who's Covering Up For U. S. Fascists?

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WHO'S covering up for whom?

That question was being asked with increasing frequency in Washington last week following the sudden dismissal of O. John Rogge from his high post in the Dept. of Justice two days after he had discussed Nazi influences in the United States at a Swarthmore College gathering.

Rogge's report—based on study of the evidence in the never-completed sedition case of 21 alleged American fascists and on interrogation of Nazi bigwigs in Germany following the war's end—has been suppressed by the Dept. of Justice.

Last week lame-duck Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.), the leader of the old isolationist bloc, spent more than an hour with President Truman. Wheeler's name has been closely linked with many of the defendants in the sedition trial, which was called off when the judge died of a sudden heart attack. He is also a close political and personal friend of John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers.

Rogge's sudden dismissal followed by hours the White House conversation between Sen. Wheeler and Pres. Truman.

ROGGE had earlier disclosed that Goering showed interest in Lewis's opposition to the re-election of President Roosevelt in 1940. The former Justice Dept. official had also traced Lewis' connections with the late William R. Davis, international oil operator and sponser of a negotiated peace" plan in which Lewis unsuccessfully sought to interest FDR.

Relieved of any official status, Rogge has announced he will campaign for publication of some of the documents which, as the responsible investigating official in charge, he knows to exist.

In San Francisco, he revealed that his investigations had uncovered information connecting some large American corporations with high Nazi officials.

IN New York—according to a Federated Press dispatch—Rogge told a fraternal group of his conversations early this year with Gerhardt Alois Westrick, a Berlin lawyer. Westrick admitted that in 1940 he had been sent abroad by Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop—now dead by hanging—to build up goodwill for the Nazis in American industrial circles. Rogge said he was told the following by Westrick.

"My most important connection with American business was with Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co., whose president, was Col. Sosthenes Behn Behn was also a director of Standard Elektrizitats Gesellschaft, which was affiliated with IT&T.

"I also represented the Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co., which owned a German company by the name of Mercedes Buromaschinen A.G.; the Eastman Kodak Co., which owned the Kodak A.G., the Intl. Milk Corp., which owned a firm in Hamburg, and various others . . .

"Among those I saw in the U. S. were Torkild Rieber of the Texas Co., Eberhard Faber of the Faber Co., James Mooney of General Motors and Edsel and Henry Ford. I first saw Edsel Ford and when I got to New York, I got a phone call from the secretary of Henry Ford asking me to come again to see Henry Ford.

"I paid Mooney a visit and one day he came to visit me in the Waldorf-Astoria, and on his own initiative told me that he and a group of other people had the intention of seeing the President and trying to convince the President that he should insist on normal political relations between the U. S. and Germany. This was after Germany had invaded France, Belgium and Norway."

AT the time of his departure from the Justice Dept., Rooge indicated also that he has been urging a grand jury investigation of Douglas M. Stewart and George T. Eggleston, former publishers of Scribner's Commentary. The magazine, subsidized by a mysterious $39,000, was one of the fiercest adherents of the anti-Roosevelt, anti-interventionist line prior to American entrance into the war.

"To date this investigation has not been authorized," Rogge said. "Why has this investigation not been authorized? Is it because George T. Eggleston is at present employed by the Readers' Digest?"

Rogge charged that Stewart and Eggleston built up a 300,000-name mailing list for circularization of their material. "They got names from Charles A. Lindbergh, Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, Ex-Cong. Hamilton Fish Jr., ex-Sen. Rush D. Holt, ex-Sen. Gerald P. Nye, and the America First Committee," the former Justice official declared.

American fascist forces are coming up for breath again after lying low during the war, and singing their familiar hymn of hate, he warned—"with only the slightest of changes in the lyrics."

"Today . . . the same Americans who sought appeasement . . . of fascism, who applauded Hitler and Mussolini, who proclaimed that the Axis had no designs upon America and that we could live at peace with the dictators, are filling the columns of their weeklies and the ears of their audiences with the refrain: Roosevelt, Communists and international Jewry provoked the peace-loving Japanese into the attack on Pearl Harbor."

IN THE SPOTLIGHT: (Top) O. John Rogge, former assistant to the attorney general, who bared parts of the story of Nazi connections with isolationist or pro-Nazi Americans before this country entered the war. (Center) Atty.-Gen. Tom Clark, who fired Rogge on the grounds that he disclosed confidential government information. (Bottom) Lame-duck Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.) who visited the White House for a long conversation shortly before Rogge was fired.

Book Review

FDR'S SON TELLS INSIDE STORY OF WAR CONFERENCES

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IF Franklin D. Roosevelt were alive today he probably would again have "roared with laughter," as he does so often in his son's book, over the dismay and concealed rage which "As He Saw It" must have provoked in certain circles here and abroad.

The secret-diplomacy set in this country, who feel that the less the American people know about what goes on behind the scenes the better, must be particularly peeved at Elliott Roosevelt for revealing in his book inside dope on the conferences at Argentina, Casablanca, Quebec, Cairo, Teheran and Yalta.

Elliott's story is based largely on intimate talks with his father whom he served as aide at all but two of the famous conferences, together with his own observation and notes. Anticipating perhaps, the attacks on the book (it has been called indiscreet, amateurish, one-sided and worse things), Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt notes in a forewood that, "Naturally every human being reports the things which he sees and hears and lives through from his own point of view."

Apparently Mrs. Roosevelt does not agree with critics who think that the book will embarrass our foreign policy leaders and muddy up foreign relations, and that therefore Pres. Roosevelt would not have wanted it published, for she says:

"I know that he would have wanted everyone to write their impressions and their ideas, hoping that each would be valuable in achieving the final objective of a better understanding among the people of the world, and the shaping of better tools for keeping the peace."

THE conferences covered in "As He Saw It" are:

1. "Argentia in August 1941, when Pres. Roosevelt arrived off the coast of Newfoundland on the cruiser, **Augusta** to meet Winston Churchill on the **Prince of Wales** and drew up the Atlantic Charter statement, which Elliott Roosevelt says now has "a peculiar and bitter historical interest, especially in the light of later violations of its spirit and letter."

Its last point on the abandonment of the use of force calls for all practicable measures "which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

2. Casablanca in January 1943, after the invasion of North Africa.

E. R.'s story of this tells some sadly comic inside stuff about Pres. Roosevelt's finally successful effort, which he suspected Churchill of trying to stall, in bringing sulking Gen. DeGaulle and stiff, haughty Giraud together and inducing them to shake hands.

"Like two dogs, the two Frenchmen started almost to circle each other, and then exchanged a brief, reluctant handshake," reports Elliott.

3. Quebec in September, 1943. E. R. was not able to attend this conference because of an air forces assignment, but he discusses it later with his father and reports some of FDR's comments on the "Great Debate," with Churchill over the need for a western front. Churchill at length agreed to approve it but only in principle. "Just so the back door can be left open," FDR told Elliott.

4. Cairo in November 1943. E. R.'s report on this includes some revealing quotes on Pres. Roosevelt's talks with Generalissmo Chiang Kai-shek aimed at keeping China in the war, and arguments with the British Prime Minister over the question of bringing Turkey into the war. Churchill favored it and Roosevelt was opposed, on the basis that it would mean the diversion to Turkey of lend-lease supplies needed for a second front.

HIS father repeatedly criticized Churchill's "archaic, medieval Empire ideas," E. R. reports, and quotes FDR as saying Churchill felt that "we just don't understand the Indians, or the Burmese or the Javanese—or even the Chinese."

He relates how Churchill snorted, tried not to listen, shifted uneasily in his chair and tried to change the conversation when Pres. Roosevelt told the Sultan of Morocco that he should not permit outside interests to obtain concessions which would drain off the resources of the country if he wanted to improve the living standards of his people.

Elliott also observes how blank Gen. Charles Nogues, French resident general at Rabat, looked when Pres. Roosevelt asked him how the lot of the people of Morocco could be improved. Gen. Nogues, says Elliott, "had never troubled to figure out the answers to this question . . . Yet he knew to the penny how much wealth could be exported from the country; to the sou how grievously the Moroccans could be exploited."

Elliott's description of his talk with Madame Chiang Kai-shek at a garden party he attend as replacement for his father will doubtless relieve him of any need in the future to be polite to the lady. She struck him, he says, "as quite a performer" who did on him "as expert a job of flattery and charm as anybody had troubled to exert on me in years."

5. Teheran, December 1943. Some of the liveliest and most colorful of Elliott's stories deal with this Big Three conference to which Stalin came to meet with Roosevelt and Churchill.

His description of Churchill's presentation of a huge sword to Stalin is one of the most dramatic in the book. It typified, he says, "the moment of their greatest unity."

The inscription on the sword read: "To the steel-hearted citizens of Stalingrad, a gift from King George VI as a token of the homage of the British people." Stalin took the sword from Churchill, held it a moment, raised it to his lips to kiss the hilt, and swallowed hard, deeply moved, before he spoke his words of acceptance and thanks.

6. Second Cairo Conference, December 1946. After Teheran, Pres. Roosevelt returned to Cairo for further talks with Churchill, President Inonu of Turkey, the Combined Chiefs, American Joint Chiefs and others. When Elliott joined him there, he heard the startling news that Stalin at Teheran had agreed to enter the war against Japan, as soon as the second front started in the west. FDR also told him that it had finally been decided that Turkey should not enter the war.

"In a sense, I guess, it was Winston's last effort to force an allied attack from the South, from the Mediterranean," FDR said.

7. Yalta, February 1944. The furore over Elliott's dog Blaze's priority airplane trip, and the "screams" of hostile congressmen made it seem inadvisable for E. R. to attend the Big Three meeting in the Crimea, and he relies on the impressions of Harry Hopkins and of his sister, Anna, who took his place as aide to their father, for his accounts of Yalta.

"Harry Hopkins is my witness for the statement that the unity of Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt was a firmer and more tangible thing at Yalta than at Teheran," writes Elliott. "And it was evident that Father's role, even more than at earlier conferences, was that of leader. It is not by chance that he sat in the middle, when the pictures were taken."

"Only with the continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries and among all peace-loving nations can . . . be realized a secure and lasting peace . . ." the Big Three stated at Yalta.

THE concluding chapter of "As He Saw It" warns the American people that "the peace is being lost." Somewhere, sometime since FDR's death, the job of forging a global peace he started well on its way has gone astray, states Elliott Roosevelt. He thinks that our foreign policy has been shrunk down "to the size of the atom bomb" and that the military have been permitted to take over the task of postwar diplomacy.

What can ordinary American citizens do, he asks, "to ensure our Governments return to the path that was charted by Franklin Roosevelt?"

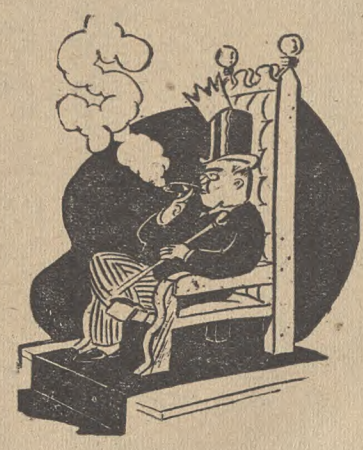
The answer, he says, lies in understanding that, "There is a relationship in an American Democray between their President and the people, which only too rarely is what it should be. We who are sovereign, we who are American citizens must help, if any President is to be a great President.

"If Franklin Roosevelt was a great President, it was—in the main—thanks to the articulated intelligence of the American people during his terms in the White House."

As He Saw It by Elliott Roosevelt, 270 pp; Duell, Sloane & Pearce; $3

First History Of Labor In Hawaii Issued By ILWU

STRANGE as it may seem, the first history of labor in Hawaii has just been published. It is a 46-page illustrated pamphlet called "Raising Cane," written by Victor Weingarten and published by the regional office of the CIO Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, Terminal Bldg., Honolulu, T. H.



"In the beginning, Hawaii was like it is in the movies," the pamphlet starts, off, and then one day along came King Kamehameha who to protect his crown called together the chief he'd beaten in war and organized a sort of "union of chiefs" called a kingdom.

As time passes, Weingarten writes, "Everybody in Hawaii seemed to organize but the workers. The rulers had their kingdom, the planters had their association, the merchants had their trade groups, but the workers had nothing but misery."

The pamphlet described briefly the slavery, brutality, and starvation wages endured by the plantation workers from early days to modern times, as background to the exciting climax of the story—their organization by the CIO. This began in earnest early in 1944, led by "missionaries" from the ILWU. And a Political Action Committee was formed in July 1944.

Results were immediate and startling. More than 20,000 sugar workers, mill and field hands, were organized in 12 months.

In the political field, 16 out of 21 PAC-endorsed candidates were elected to the Territorial House of Representatives and six out of eight to the Senate. The new legislature kept its campaign promises and passed a "Little Wagner Act" extending covering to agriculture workers.

This made possible the tremendous victories won by the union in a series of NLRB elections, every one of which was won by the ILWU with a total of more than 97% of the votes cast.

Now the union is engaged in a battle to win further advances for the workers, including a 65c minimum cash wage; 40-hour week and a union shop. On Sept. 1, 1946, 25,000 sugar workers dropped their tools in Hawaii's "factories in the fields" and are still on strike, determined to hold out until their demands are met.

"Feudalism is finished. The future looks promising," concludes "Raising Cane."

Comic Magazine Fights Prejudice

The Challenger, a comic magazine which has made use of "funnies" to fight race and religious prejudice and other forms of fascism out of place in democratic America, takes up the fight for trade unions in the current issue. It is the first of a series to be devoted to stories on the labor movement.

Unions wishing to obtain the Challenger for educational or organizing activities can buy copies in quantity orders at the reduced rate of 6c a copy. The retail price is 10c. Arrangements can also be made for producing special publications for unions which would like to have their own story done in comic picture form.

For further information write The Challenger, Suite 301, 521 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y. Phone —Murray 2-7551.

New PAC Handbook For Speakers

A new "Speakers Handbook of Facts" just issued by the CIO Political Action Committee is full of down-to-earth information backed up with figures on labor's strike record, prices, profits, wages, income and other handy reference material.

A foreword by CIO. Pres. Philip Murray stresses the importance of a continued strong political struggle "so that increasingly the public policies of the nation will be designed to benefit the working people."

The Handbook may be obtained from the CIO-PAC, 205 East 42 St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

Mexico Offers Low Cost Tours

Mexican tourist officials, working with the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), have invited CIO unions to participate in a new program of low-cost tours to Mexico. Plans are being shaped to extend special guide and information services to union visitors, and special entertainment, sightseeing trips and perhaps Workers' University courses will be arranged for guests by Mexican unions.

CIO unions in the southwest are also being invited to hold their conventions in such handy northern cities as Monterrey, Tampico, etc.

Further information may be obtained from Guillermo Hawley, U. S. public relations director, Mexican Gov. Tourist Dept., 201 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

BOOKS AND MORE BOOKS — CAREFULLY SELECTED

For all youngsters as for this one, trains and engines have a great fascination. Well chosen books can enrich children's lives and greatly extend their thinking. At first children love stories about themselves and the every-day facts of their own lives. Their first books should be simple in content, illustrations should be clearly outlined in good strong colors. Confused, complicated content and illustrations should be avoided. Humor is important in children's books as in their daily living. A good laugh brings parents and children closer together.

MEET A VERY BUSY CIO GIRL

ELSA GRAVES is a CIO woman worth knowing about. She operates a slow-cool pit at the Carnegie-Illinois steel plant in Chicago and is steward of Local 65, United Steelworkers of America—CIO. She is an active member of the CIO Political Action Committee. She is on the Metropolitan Board of Directors of the Chicago YWCA and was formerly chairman of its Natl. Industrial Council.

Now she has just been appointed chairman of the Natl. Campaign Committee on Labor Cooperation formed to aid the YWCA Round-the-World Reconstruction Fund drive. This drive, to be held in January and February, will raise funds to help women in 30 countries overseas receive the training in citizenship and community leadership needed to fit them for their new responsibilities in the postwar world.

Serving wth Miss Graves on the labor committee are Miss Frances Perry of Passaic, N. J., and Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, YWCA national industrial secretary. Active unionists and YWCA Industrial chairmen will be asked to assist the labor committee in an advisory capacity.

ELSA GRAVES

The time "left over" is her own.

The campaign is being held in answer to appeals from women abroad to the women of America for help in the techniques of government, vocational guidance and community work.

"This is not a relief program," says Miss Graves. "It is a drive to make American leadership and methods of community organization available to women who, before the war, had remained entirely in the shelter of their own homes."

During the war, women took their places valiantly in the Resistance, she asserts, but "because so many fine male leaders were killed, women must go one step further and serve with equal valor in government, industry and community service."

"For many years the YWCA has exchanged leadership with labor unions and worked with them for improved citizenship and self-help. Now the fruits of our joint experience can be shaped with the women of five continents who have overwhelming new civic responsibilities to meet."

Elsa Graves has a good practical background for the numerous public responsibilities she has taken on. She was a domestic worker until she took her first job in industry as a sausage stuffer in a Chicago meat-packing plant. During the war she got a job in 1942 as a cold-steel recorder at Carnegie-Illinois Steel, and today she is operator of a slow-cool pit.

Outside of her job, Miss Graves says she has little time for anything but YWCA work and PAC activity and her duties as steward of Local 65. The time "left over" is her own.

NEGROES WIN NEW TRIAL

Two recent legal moves involving Negroes, advances at least slightly their fight for equal rights under the law. Counsel for the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has won the right to a new trial for the two Negroes convicted of attempted murder on flimsy charges arising out of the racial conflict last February in Columbia, Tenn. and U. S. Atty. Gen. Tom Clark has stated that a federal grand jury will shortly investigate the lynching of the two Negro couples at Monroe, Ga., last July.

All but two of the 25 defendants in the Columbia case were acquitted by the jury. In granting NAACP counsel the right to seek a new trial for the two convicted Negroes, Circuit Court Judge Joseph Ingram said that he was not satisfied with the evidence on which John McKivens and Robert Gentry were convicted.

The announcement of the grand jury probe of the lynchings in Georgia was made by Atty. Gen. Clark at the opening session of the N. Y. Herald Tribune's current events forum. He revealed that some 2,500 witnesses had been questioned by the FBI since President Truman personally ordered an investigation.

He said he was hopeful that the grand jury "will be able to put the finger on those dastardly conspirators who committed this brutal crime."

The two Negro couples, Mr. and Mrs. George Dorsey and Mr. and Mrs. Roger Malcolm, were lynched by an unmasked mob who took them out of a car driven by a white farmer.

Sprucing Up

WHAT PRICE THAT SMOOTH LOOK?

By HANNA SHERMAN

DON'T look now, but that noise you hear is the price ceilings popping on cosmetics. You'll be paying more for your lipstick the next time you buy it. Maybe you take your make-up on the run with just a dash of powder and lipstick. Or perhaps you go the gamut from foundation cream to mascara. Either way, these changes in price will affect you.

You'd probably like a discussion on modern make-up. In later columns we'll talk about getting the maximum good looks from our cosmetic aids. Right now, I feel that the **cost** of beauty aids should be of major interest to us who depend on a weekly pay check. So let's look into, "What price that smooth look?"

For example, you can pay from 50c to several dollars for similar face powders and get just as much good looks from each box. The same is true of cleansing creams, skin fresheners, rouges, lipsticks, eye-shadows, mascara and manicure materials. That's because the expensive product is usually a highly advertised brand and the others are little known.

Why pay for a fancy advertising campaign? In most cases the less expensive item is of similar quality. Uncle Sam's standards are pretty strict for all beauty aids whatever their cost.

I HAVE talked to many models and actresses who are among the best groomed of America's working girls. They tell me they are consistent purchasers of low-priced cosmetics. Even though these same models often pose for, and the actresses endorse, the more expensive brands.

Take a tip from our glamour girls and remember their practical suggestions for keeping your smooth look and not going broke.

First of all, investigate cosmetics priced under one dollar. In the expensive brands there may be a greater range of color. But don't let this mislead you. Oftentimes one color differs so little from the other as to defy the eye of an expert. Result consumer confusion.

Any inexpensive cosmetic line that is at all well known will have a sufficient choice of colors to suit your type and satisfy your yen to experiment with different shades.

Secondly, try theatrical cold cream. Or standard USP cold cream instead of the high priced, glossily package brands.

AS for skin fresheners, a dash of cold water or witch hazel (in the large economy size, of course) are probably all you need. Don't forget that superior lipsticks can be bought for twenty-five cents. And eye make-up is available in ten-cent sizes. The dime store is a good place to buy nail polish and other manicure aids.

We American women are envied all over the world for our smooth appearance and well groomed look. And rightly so. Nowhere else have cosmetics and materials for skin care been so widely manufactured and easily available. They're cheap too, if we take advantage of the competition between brands.

"What about my morale?" you say. There's no doubt that those pretty packages have an effect on feminine psychology. All right, spice your life with a perfume you really like and a matching bottle of toilet water.

The money you've saved will more than pay for these. Use the toilet water daily and the perfume for gala occasions. This is the best morale builder I know.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

JAMIE FERRET—A SPY FOR CARRUTHERS, OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS—VISITS BRAD LINTON'S HOUSE TRYING TO GET INFORMATION...AND IS KICKED OUT. JAMIE THEN REPORTS TO CARRUTHERS...

I COULDA SWORN THEY WAS MEETING IN LINTON'S HOUSE, SIR. ONLY WHEN I COME IN, THEY WAS ALL GONE...AND LINTON BOOTED ME OUT!

IT'S A WONDER THE UNIONS HAVEN'T STOLEN MY MILLS! I'VE GOT DAMNFOOLS WORKING FOR ME!

BAH! THIS FOOL JAMIE... THE MEN PROBABLY SUSPECT HIM FOR A SPY! BLUNDERING IDIOT!

WHY DON'T YOU HIRE SMART MEN, DADDY DEAR?

THE SMART ONES KNOW ENOUGH TO STICK WITH THEIR DAMN UNION, RUBY. HMMM... NOW IF I KNEW HOW THIS JIM BARRY FELT ABOUT UNIONS. HE'S A SMART ONE—BUT HE'S A STRANGER HERE.

WHO IS THIS JIM BARRY? IS HE AS HANDSOME AS HE'S SMART?

YES, HE'S A HANDSOME DEVIL!

HMMM... YOU'VE GIVEN ME AN IDEA, RUBY YOU MIGHT BE ABLE TO HELP ME...

OF COURSE, DADDY. I JUST LOVE HELPING YOU...

ALL RIGHT, JAMIE. GET OUT! KEEP YOUR EYES AND EARS OPEN—AND YOUR MOUTH SHUT!

YES, SIR, MR. CARRUTHERS.

YOU CAN BE OF GREAT HELP, RUBY, MY DEAR. I WONDER, NOW, IF YOU CAN'T GET TO KNOW THIS JIM BARRY A LITTLE...

AND FIND OUT WHAT'S HE'S LIKE? I'D LOVE IT, DADDY! BUT I MUST SEE HIM FIRST...I MAY NOT LIKE HIM.

MEANWHILE, IN BRAD LINTON'S HOME...

OLD MAN CARRUTHERS MUST BE MORE THAN A MITE ANXIOUS ABOUT YOU, JIM. JAMIE FERRET'S BEEN HERE TWICE TONIGHT...

WE'LL KNOW MORE TOMORROW WHEN I GO DOWN TO THE MILLS FOR A JOB.

IF CARRUTHERS FINDS OUT HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT UNIONS—THERE'S GONNA BE BLOODY TROUBLE!

HO-HUM...YOU DON'T HAVE TO WORRY BRAD... DID I EVER TELL YOU ABOUT THE TIME I WAS—

SOME OTHER TIME, WOODY. WE BETTER GET SOME SLEEP NOW—I'VE GOT A HUNCH WE WON'T BE HAVING MANY PEACEFUL NIGHTS!

97.

Housing Picture

RENT CONTROL EXTENDED, BUT PROFITEERS ON LOOSE

FOR thousands of veterans searching for more adequate dwelling space at reasonable cost, the housing picture this week had at least two bright spots shining through a heavy fog:

1. President Truman, by special proclamation, declared that an emergency exists and ordered import tariffs lifted at once from lumber and lumber products needed for the federal emergency housing program. The action is expected to increase the nation's lumber supply by about a billion board feet a year.

2. OPA, which is rapidly dropping controls in almost all other fields placed 81 more areas under rent control and reinstated control for seven other areas.

OTHERWISE the housing picture was foggy.

"Builders," according to Chairman R. J. Thomas of the CIO Housing Committee, "have been riding the gray train and instead of housing for veterans they have built millionaires' mansions, race tracks, department stores and other unncessary and expensive ornaments.

"Natl. Housing Administrator Wilson Wyatt has tried to stop this but the builders have been black marketing, evading regulations, and the Civilian Production Administration has failed to enforce compliance with regulations," Thomas said.

Thomas, vice-president of the CIO Auto Workers Union, and Director Emil Mazey of the UAW's Veterans Dept., hailed Wyatt's refusal to abandon the veterans housing program and to lift price controls on building materials.

Charging that the program is suffering "not from too much control, but from too little control and too little planning," they declared:

"The most serious obstruction is the continued reliance by the building industry on antiquated production methods.

THOMAS's charges that contractors have ignored the low and middle income groups in building houses both for rental and sale were borne out by a Federated Press report on the veterans housing program. FP said the picture "leads to the conclusion that veterans will soon find housing priced beyond their reach if present upward trends continue."

While the price of the median house of all contracted for to date under the program is around $7500, the median house was well above that figure in August and close to $8000 in September, FP learned from Natl. Housing Agency sources.

Median rental per month for the program fell between $55 and $60, with the figure up to $63 for apartments started in August and a little higher for September.

NHA spokesmen warned that the figures used in their breakdown of prices are not to be considered sales prices, since they are estimates of costs at the time builders apply for materials priorities. In most cases builders revise their cost figures upward during construction because of rising materials costs. The figures, then, are all conceded to be lower than the actual cost to the veteran-buyer, although FHA has no overall estimate of the amount of difference.

While all sources concede that veterans principally prefer renting to buying homes, NHA figures show the veterans program has approved priorities for 615,000 sales units and only 193,000 rental units.

Of the rental units, 36% have been caculated at renting for $50 monthly or less. An army survey at separation centers showed more than half the veterans estimated they would be unable to pay over $50 monthly for housing. Yet in August the under $50 rental units were only 18.9% of the total, and in September a further drop to 18.3% was recorded.

Likewise, on houses for sale, the originial figure talked about in the veterans emergency housing program plans was for a median house of around $6500. To date, 36% of the house have been calculated for sale at that price or less. For September, however, the proportion had dropped to 30.1.%

MEANWHILE, CIO Housing Chairman Thomas declared that evidence shows an effort by real estate interests, land holders, mortgage bankers and speculators in the building industry to keep residential housing scarce and expensive.

He urged CIO unions and councils to push this four-point program:

- Get immediate representation on mayors' emergency housing committees and on advisory committees of the nearest construction office of the Civilian Production Administration.
- Constitute union housing committees as local labor-veteran voluntary committees to report violations of building regulations and ceiling prices.
- Protest publicity by mass meetings and delegations the activities of "violators and obstructions."
- Urge poltical candidates to support continued rent control, the veterans housing program and the Wagner General Housing Bill.

PRODUCTIVITY PARLEY LAYS BASIS FOR FACTUAL REPORTS

A conference whose bread and butter effect will probably be far greater than its dust-dry statistical interest was held this week in Washington, D. C. It concerned measurement of the productivity of workers.

The conference was called by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Division of Statistical Standards of the U. S. Bureau of the Budget, and was attended by about 150 individuals from labor, industry, government and private research agencies.

Largely technical discussions concerned productivity concepts and measurements, the current (and inadequate) state of knowledge regarding productivity, research programs and related questions.

RESULTS of the conference, however, will be of general interest, particularly in view of management's current attempt to lay the blame for the next depression on labor's "low productivity".

Management also is using the argument that wages should not rise until productivity is increased.

A sample of this line of propaganda was a speech by F. D. Newbury, a Westinghouse vice-president, before the American Management Assn. early this month. Claiming that wages have increased faster than productivity, Newbury said:

"We are witnessing a hare and tortoise race in which the tortoise, productivity, has little chance. The fact is that labor has been granted a sizable advance payment against future increases in production per man-hour."

Discussion at the government-sponsored conference showed that accurate, comprehensive statistics on productivity are lacking.

Some CIO and AFL representatives sharply criticized newspaper propaganda that labor's "lack of productivity" was holding up production. They pointed out that productivity is influenced by many other factors, including management and plant efficiency, capital investment, flow of materials, labor relations, etc.

IN a paper discussing the limitations of government productivity measurements, Mrs. Katherine Pollak Ellickson, CIO assistant director of research, warned that BLS indexes have been misinterpreted so as to understate increases of productivity.

Mrs. Ellickson called for union participation in all on-the-job studies of productivity, and recommended that the BLS explore the possibilities of compulsory reporting of essential information.

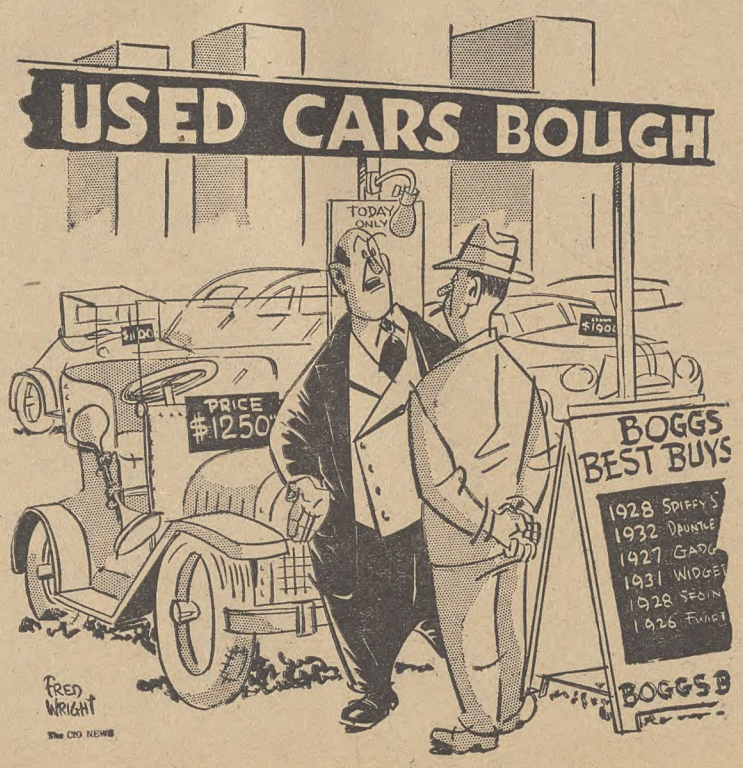
She pointed out that during the war even the then current mechanisms for measuring productivity were disrupted by changes of products, development of new techniques, and use of diflerent materials.

BLS employment and man-hours data are inflated by the inclusion of time paid for but not worked, Mrs. Ellickson pointed out. Since unions have won longer vacations, sick pay, etc., in recent years, a definite downward bias in productivity figures has resulted.

CALLING for expansion of the BLS study and reporting system, Mrs. Ellickson said:

"Instead of simply assuming that the long-time annual trend of a 3% increase in productivity will continue after the war, the BLS should be alert to explore whether this long-time trend may have been accelerated by the wartime developments and the more effective application of enginering knowledge, the simplification of jobs and the use of new methods and materials."

Other CIO research representatives participating in the discussions included: Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers; Herman Bookbinder, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Lyle Cooper, Packinghouse Workers; Seth Levine, CIO Maritime Committee; Rosalind Schulman, Shipbuilding Workers; and Nathan Spero, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.



.....It's the result of high wages....

The Butchers Will Hear From Them!

If you can't control the meat profiteers through Congress, you can do it at the butcher level. At least that's the campaign that 12 Washington, D. C., organizations, representing 260,000 people, started this week.

Led by the Committee for Consumer Protection, the groups have pledged not to buy meat priced at more than 60c a pound. Thousands of consumers at 33 main shopping districts will be asked to sign the pledge.

CIO and AFL unions are cooperating members of the Committee.

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

IT'S ROUND 2 IN FIGHT FOR FDR'S PROGRAM!

By JACK KROLL

National Director, CIO Political Action Committee

We have just begun to fight. Beginning today—right now—the CIO Political Action Committee will intensify and expand its activity. There will be no halt in our work. There will be no retrenchment. We will go on fighting for Franklin D. Roosevelt's program.

The gains scored by reaction on Tuesday have served only to emphasize the urgency of the political tasks which confront the labor and progressive movement, and to strengthen our determination to get on with the job.

CIO-PAC will continue more actively than before to bring its program to the people, recognizing the new importance of securing the nomination of forthright candidates who will arouse the enthusiasm of the people and to whom we can throw our wholehearted support, we shall emphasize the necessity for day to day activity in wards and precincts, and active participation in pre-primary work and primary elections.

DESPITE temporary setbacks which have been suffered, the election campaign showed that the CIO-PAC and the other groups with which it works can be and will be the decisive political force in our nation. Ours is not a temporary organizaton. We are here to stay as a vital and growing influence carrying forward the Roosevelt tradition and rallying the people of America around a program which can assure them a secure and plentiful America in a world at peace.

We go forward to newer and greater efforts with full confidence in the American people to the triumph of the great cause for which we have just begun to fight.

THE TASK OF TODAY

THE task of today is the unification of all liberal forces for a second-round battle in support of FDR's policies, the Conference of Progressives Continuations Committee said late this week in Washington. The Committee's statement follows:

"Despite the apparent setbacks suffered last Tuesday, the progressive forces of America remain strong. We have our great and growing trade union and farmers organizations. We have our many peoples organizations, including farmers, labor, professional people, businessmen, minorities and veterans, women and youth. We have a number of fighting representatives in the Congress. Our first task is to unify these forces and mobilize them for immediate and effective action.

"The reactionaries in both parties assert that the election results constituted a repudiation by the voters of America of the course which our Government had pursued during the past 14 years. We cannot and will not accept this analysis of Nov. 5.

"Republican headquarters and conservatives generally supported by the screaming headlines of their press claim a landslide victory. But analysis of the returns tells a different story.

"A small shift in Tuesday's votes would have changed the results. That margin is one measure of the task of the progressive forces. These were not affirmative votes cast in support of reaction's program for America. They were negative votes expressing the dissatisfaction of the people with the failure of the 79th Congress, dominated by a reactionary coalition refusing to make any progress in the satisfaction of the vital needs of the people.

"The 80th Congress will provide issues which must be met. By mobilizing and uniting the people to fight on these issues, we can and will expose reaction's real program for America, check its offensive against the people and prepare them for the coming political struggles of 1947 and 1948.

"Therefore, this Continuations Committee, in accordance with its instructions from the first Conference of Progressives, is issuing a call for a Washington Conference to meet in mid-January. To that Conference will be invited all organizations participating in the Chicago Conference as well as all other progressive organizations and individuals that believe in a progressive political program.

"The Conference will work out ways of supporting the progressives in Congress and mobilizing the people for political action to carry out our program. It will blueprint the educational program to train people for political action. It will provide a clearing house through which all organizations can effectively cooperate in political action on a national and community level. It will encourage the day-to-day cooperation of all progressive community organizations.

"In our work we shall carry forward all that is best in the progressive movement, working as an independent non-partisan group, fighting for the ideals of Franklin D. Roosevelt. We will take further steps towards our goal of mobilizing the most effective liberal-progressive coalition ever brought together in the history of our country."

TAKING STOCK OF NOV. 5

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE New Deal which Franklin D. Roosevelt brought to the American people in the dark depression days of 1932, was buried last week in an avalanche of Republican votes.

It was a stunning defeat for American labor and liberals—a fact made clear as the results poured in from both industrial and rural areas, east and west.

A few bright spots stand out like early crocuses in a spring snow, but they scarcely dim the luster of reaction's landslide triumph at the polls on November 5.

The GOP victory, however, does not mean the demise of labor's political activities nor of the CIO Political Action Committee.

In Washington, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey commented: "Labor's political action is here to stay. This means only that we shall have to work all the harder."

Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, echoed the words of FDR: "We have just begun to fight." And he made it clear that American workers will not fold up under the defeat.

"There will be no halt in our work," Kroll said. "There will be no retrenchment. We will go on fighting for Franklin D. Roosevelt's program."

"The gains scored by reaction on Tuesday have served only to emphasize the urgency of the political tasks which confront the labor and progressive movement and to strengthen our determination to get on with the job."

There were few other comments from CIO leaders as they studied the returns. In Detroit, however, Sec.-Treas. George Addes of the UAW-CIO declared: ". . . This election is not the end of the fight to achieve our goals for the American people. That fight will go in the halls of Congress; it will be pressed in the speeches of our leaders; it will be chanted on our picket lines and in the protestations of the little people in a thousand communities."

That fight, however, is apt to be defensive, aimed at preservation of the rights won by labor and the people during the Roosevelt era.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S economic bill of rights—with its promise of expanded social security, of health insurance and government housing, of full employment and strengthened civil liberities — will have hardly the chance of a snow ball in a blast furnace during the 80th Congress.

If the Republican leaders who now control the Congressional machinery may be believed on the basis of their records and their speeches, their principal interest will be devoted to hacking away the gains of organized labor.

The Case Bill, amendments to the Wagner Act, restrictions on the Wage-Hour law — all these are prospects which will face American workers in the next few months.

More immediately, the GOP victory is apt to strengthen the resistance of corporation executives to demands for wage increases to offset the cost of living.

Anti-labor bills came periously close to passage in the last session of Congress and the prospects of their becoming law after the first of the year have increased tremendously as a result of the voting on Tuesday. Many of the men who fought most energetically have lost their Congressional seats.

In their place are Republicans pleged to fighting "communism" —a polite way of expressing their determination to strip down labor legislation and other New Deal measures.

TO OFFSET that threat, labor will have to fight unitedly to convince even Republican tories that the nation's welfare demands strong unionism and a high standard of living for workers, farmers and small businessmen.

If that argument is successful, if labor shows its united determination to resist attacks on its rights, and if Republican strategists feel that more friendly tactics may bring them the payoff in the 1948 presidential elections—then the fury of the assault on Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal may be tempered with caution.

Labor Action Pays Off

Labor political action paid off in New York despite the Democratic debacle.

The American Labor Party, state arm of the CIO-PAC to which most CIO unions are affiliated, greatly increased its vote over the last off-year election, as the Democratic vote took a big drop.

Herbert Lehman received 424,393 ALP votes for Senator, as compared with an ALP state vote of about 400,000 in 1942. Ten N. Y. City Congressmen owed their election to the ALP vote, and two ALP designees will sit in the state legislature.

The Liberal Party, a breakaway from the ALP, registered 179,000 votes for Lehman and 175,000 for Mead.

LIBERAL FORCES FACE STIFF FIGHT IN CONGRESS

THE sun shone through cloudy Republican skies in a few places on "Black Tuesday".

While many of the outstanding liberals in Congress went down to defeat, a number retained their places, though their influence will be far weaker than during the 79th Congress.

For the past two years the Congressional progressive bloc was hampered by the existence of a Republican-southern Democratic poll tax alignment. With the GOP now in full control of both House and Senate, it may be possible for the progressives—in almost every case members of the Democratic party—to speak and act more freely without the interference of majority-party discipline.

IN the House a number of liberals—most of them from N. Y. City, Chicago and Los Angeles—withstood the conservative landslide.

Among them are Rep. Vito Marcantonio (D. ALP N. Y.), one of the most vigorous of the progressives, whose record in the last session was one of untiring activity against anti-labor proposals, and for enactment of an FEPC bill. Adam Clayton Powell (D. ALP N. Y.), one of the two Negroes in Congress, also won re-election with labor support.

Rep. Adolph Sabath (D. Ill.), a veteran New Dealer who was practically the sole progressive on the powerful Rules Committee, also won re-election. So did Rep. Thomas Lane (D. Mass.) who has consistently voted with labor. Rep. Louis Ludlow (D. Ind.), a veteran sincere liberal, retained his seat. Rep. Helen Gahagen Douglas (D. Calif.), a first-termer from Los Angeles who compiled a magnificent record in two years, also won re-election, as did Rep. Frank Havenner (D. Calif.) whose district includes the San Francisco waterfront.

Several others with good progressive and labor records also came through the Republican storm: Kelley (Pa.), Sadowski and Lesinski (Mich.), Forand and Fogarty (R. I.), Jackson (Wash.), Huber and Feighan (O.), Kefauver (Tenn.), former majority leader McCormack (Mass.), Mansfield (Mont.), Monroney (Okla.); several Californians—Hollifield, Izac, King, Miller and Shepard, and Dawson, O'Brien, Gorski, Gordon and Price of Illinois.

Two new progressives were elected Tuesday. One is John Blatnik, a former Army captain, who gained the 8th District seat in Minnesota with solid Democratic-Farm-Labor support, and H. D. Donohue, who had CIO-PAC support in copping the election in Massachusetts' 4th District.

But the list is small compared to the reactionary gains. Gone are such liberal stalwarts as Voorhis and Outland (Cal.), DeLacy, Coffee and Savage (Wash.); Hook (Mich.); Traynor (Del.); Biemiller (Wis.); Bradley (Pa.); Neely (W. Va.); Geelan and Koppleman (Conn.) and a batch of others.

Mrs. Helen Mankin, who came to the House by winning an Atlanta special election in 1945, failed to get the Democratic nomination on county unit votes, though rolling up a popular majority in the primary; and machine shenanigans prevented her election last Tuesday. She was a leading exponent of improved race relations.

Two outstanding women Representatives went down to defeat. Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas (D. Ill.) failed to buck the Republican tide in that mid-west state.

THE progressive casualty rate was equally severe in the Senate. Swept out of office were Sen. Joseph Guffey (D. Pa.), an early New Dealer; Abe Murdock (Utah); venerable James Tunnell (Del.), who waged a splendid battle for labor's rights and for OPA in the 79th Congress; James Mead (N. Y.) who lost his seat while unsuccessfully bidding for the New York governorship; Hugh Mitchell, a liberal Washingtonian appointed to fill a vacancy two years ago, and David Walsh of Massachusetts, whose voting had been pro-labor throughout his 24 years in office.

In West Virginia, Harvey Kilgore—sponsor of many forward-looking bills and implacable foe of monopoly control of the economy, squeezed into a thin victory despite a last-minute knifing job by Republican-minded John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers.

In Vermont, PAC-supported Ralph Flanders, a liberal businessman, won a Republican seat to the Senate, and in Rhode Island, J. Howard McGrath, former solicitor-general running with PAC endorsement, won a Senate seat.

Several Senate liberals remain in office, however, among them many of the people's most able spokesmen on Capitol Hill.

It is a group that includes James Murray (D. Mont.), Claude Pepper (D. Fla.), Lister Hill (D. Ala.), Elbert Thomas D. Utah), Glen Taylor (D. Ida.), Warren Magnuson (D. Wash.) and Robert Wagner (D. N. Y.) Together with Kilgore and Dennis Chavez (D. N. M.), they form the nucleus of the liberal forces in the upper house.

UNITED AGAINST REACTION!

THE November elections changed the complexion of Congress, but even the Republican landslide cannot change facts.

One fact is incontrovertible. On hand is a big backlog of social and economic problems which must be dealt with honestly and without fear if the U. S. is to maintain a government which responds to the people's needs.

FACT: We are now riding an economic boom. We will eventually, as economists of all shades of opinion have predicted, face an economic bust. We can seek to halt the inflationary wave now, and stabilize our economy; or we can ride down the coaster of deflation straight into depression of world-shaking magnitude.

FACT: Labor unions have contributed mightily to the economic prosperity of this nation. Higher wages, reflected in higher purchasing power, have kept the wheels of industry turning. Restrictions on unionism, chiselling on the Wagner Act, a "tough" attitude towards workers—all these serve only to weaken labor at the collective bargaining table. That means lower wages, less purchasing power, less demand, less output, a lowered standard of living.

FACT: Millions of Americans were turned down by the draft because of poor health directly attributable to poor medical care. Reason: The high cost of medical care. A national program is an urgent necessity to maintain American health standards and improve the national welfare.

FACT: Millions of elderly persons, of invalids and blind, are existing on a meager pittance from social security. Our society should take decent care of those who have finished their working careers, or who have been prevented, through no fault of their own, from maintaining themselves.

FACT: Our tax program has borne down heavily on the low income families, has been a boon to the wealthy and to the big corporations. In the name of justice and equality, it needs improvement.

The Republican majority in Congress will do precious little to improve our social welfare program.

LABOR's task is clear. CIO will fight for the Economic Bill of Rights of President Roosevelt, as it has done in the past. Eventually it will be adopted, if not at this Congress then in the not-too-distant future.

Labor will not give up the struggle; nor will it permit a Republican Congress to believe that it has a "divine right" to meet our great national problems with a do-nothing attitude. American workers know that our legislation must keep abreast of the great industrial, economic and social changes of our era.

UNITE AGAINST REACTION

ANY KID can tell you there's only one thing to do when a bully thinks he has you down and threatens to kick you in the face. That's to stand up and really fight.

That is the natural reaction of CIO members and other progressives to the tory Republican sweep in the last elections.

"We have just begun to fight," said Director Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee immediately after the elections. "Beginning today—right now—the CIO-PAC will intensify and expand its activity."

★ ★ ★

THE AMERICAN people did not vote for high prices and rents, for labor-baiting and union-busting, for coddling the rich and grinding the poor, for imperialist foreign policies, and for the Hooverism that can only end in depression.

Reaction was careful to conceal the real character of its program, to raise false issues, and to concentrate on creating revulsion against the Democrats more than support for its own shady policies.

It has been truly said that the results were more a defeat for the Democrats than they were a victory for the Republicans; and that the Democratic Party virtually knocked itself out.

Roosevelt brought his party its greatest majorities, because his vigorous leadership identified it in the public mind with liberalism and progress, with the interests of the common people against the economic royalists.

But since Roosevelt's death, there have been too many retreats from his domestic and foreign policies, too much appeasement of reaction, too many attempts to make the Democrats a Tweedledum to the Republicans' Tweedledee.

When confronted with such a Tweedledum-Tweedledee tendency, conservatives always vote for the older-established reactionary firm, progressives tend to become disillusioned or apathetic, while many middle-of-the-roaders feel they might just as well try Tweedledee as a change from Tweedledum.

THE CHIEF fight for FDR's policies and against reaction had therefore to be carried by the CIO-PAC and the other progressive groups working with it.

Wherever they campaigned aggressively and unitedly, they achieved good results in face of many handicaps beyond their control.

In New York, for instance, the American Labor Party vote was greatly increased, despite the big drop in Democratic votes.

The chief hope for turning the tide against reaction in the future, therefore, rests with the unity of all progressive forces, as planned by the Conference of Progressives.

Only a militant and united opposition, imbued with the spirit of FDR, can prevail over the tories who rode in on Democratic division, disillusionment and defeatism.

★ ★ ★

THE LAST Congress was ruled by a reactionary majority of tory Republicans and polltax Democrats. The elections have simply increased this majority.

The blockade against progressive social legislation is likely to be tightened. The club of union-busting laws is being shaken against labor. Tax laws are likely increasingly to relieve the greedy at the expense of the needy. And the increased power of the profiteers points surely to an early depression.

It is significant that even Wall Street is worried over its victory and the economic results. Speculators cashed in only moderately on the Republican sweep, and stocks slumped sharply the day after elections, as fears of approaching depression increased.

The CIO, which warned against these dangers, will certainly not lie down and let reaction walk over it.

It will fight back by building the strength of its unions, by demanding increased wages and other protections, by increasing its legislative activities, and by organizing the political unity of all progressives in every ward and precinct to defeat reaction in all future elections.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

HENRY S. DUBB prided himself on being a practical man. His favorite expression was, "What's in it for me—in dollars and cents?"

He had the elections all figured out—in dollars and cents for himself.

"I'm voting Republican for good cash reasons," he said, "and to hell with the PAC.

"First I save a dollar by not contributing to PAC. Then I win a $10 bet if the Republicans take both the Senate and the House.

"I've got a couple of hundred bucks in company stock. It's bound to go up when the GOP wins, netting me maybe 20 bucks.

"That'll put me about $31 ahead, aside from what I'll save in taxes. So you go peddle your PAC propaganda some place else."

★ ★ ★

RUNNING into Henry after elections, I expected to find him jubilant, but his face was long.

"Thought I'd find you counting your ill-gotten gains," I said. "You won your bet, didn't you and . . ."

"Sure, sure," he interrupted, "but d'you know what my landlord just told me? He said, now we've won, he's going to raise my rent $15, soon as Congress lifts rent controls."

"But that still ought to leave you $16 ahead—if only for a month."

"Like hell," Henry grumbled. "My wife says she's got to have $10 a week more housekeeping money, to pay Republican prices."

"But how about your stock?"

"It went down, along with the rest of the market, right after elections. Those Wall Streeters don't seem to have any confidence even in their own party."

"By the way," I said, to change the unpleasant subject, "what does your middle initial S. stand for?"

"Sucker, I guess," Henry answered morosely.

★ ★ ★

NOT MANY voters figure the way Henry did. They are moved by personal and local considerations, by prejudices and slogans, and by many other influences which it will take weeks for the election experts to figure out.

But several major factors seem to stand out in the Republican sweep.

One was disillusionment with the Democratic party on the part of many people who voted for Roosevelt.

Many Democrats in Congress joined the Republicans in sabotaging the progressive legislation which FDR advocated.

Truman's slave-labor proposals during the railroad strike profoundly shocked labor.

His firing of Henry Wallace alienated many Negro voters, among others. And various departures from Roosevelt's domestic and foreign policies, to appease an anticipated conservative trend, served only as grist to the Republican mills.

★ ★ ★

THE REPUBLICAN leaders played chiefly on weariness with Democratic rule and desire for change—trying to conceal the fact that they had themselves controlled Congress, in alliance with the polltax Democrats, and were thus responsible for most of the troubles of which people were weary.

To big business the GOP offered much—lower taxes, higher prices, unlimited profits, curbing of unions, less social legislation—and the big-business press went to town for it.

But to the common people, the Republican brasshats offered only the illusory hope of better times if all government controls were lifted and free rein given to profiteers.

They counted for success chiefly on apathy among progressive voters, and on Democratic disillusionment and division.

★ ★ ★

THE ELECTIONS have not changed the control of Congress in any real sense. They have simply increased the reactionary majority of tory Republicans and polltax Democrats.

But, in so doing, they have increased the danger of inflation and another Hoover depression, of union-busting legislation, and of a blockade against all bills for the security and welfare of the masses of the people.

The elections have demonstrated the validity of PAC claims that the only way to fight reaction is through vigorously progressive leadership such as Roosevelt gave, not through pussyfooting and appeasement.

The CIO did much to unite and mobilize progressive voters. The chief lesson of the elections is that it will have to do much more hereafter. In this it will be aided by the revulsion which will inevitably set in against the whip-cracking of triumphant tory reaction.

The CIO News

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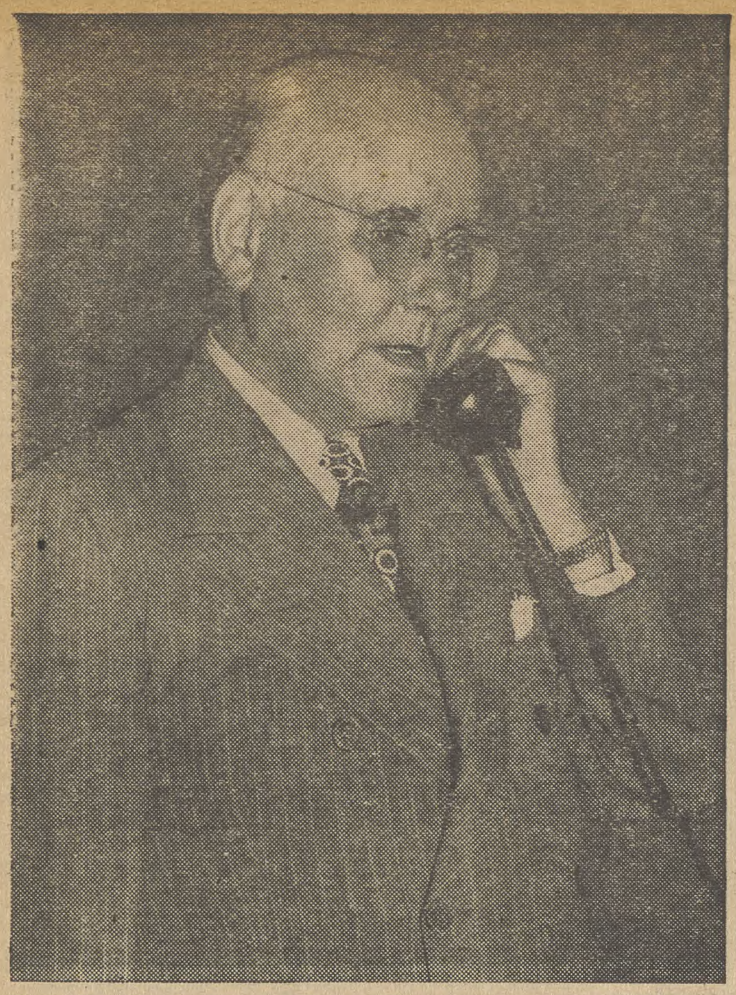
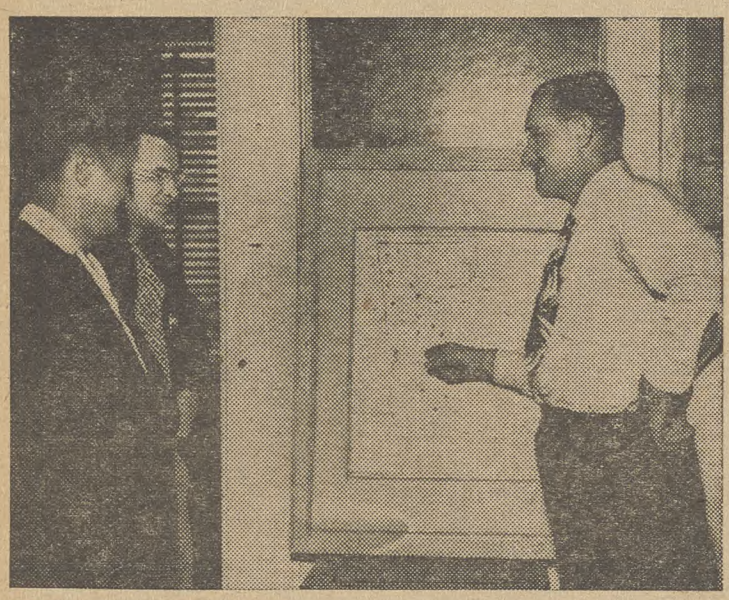
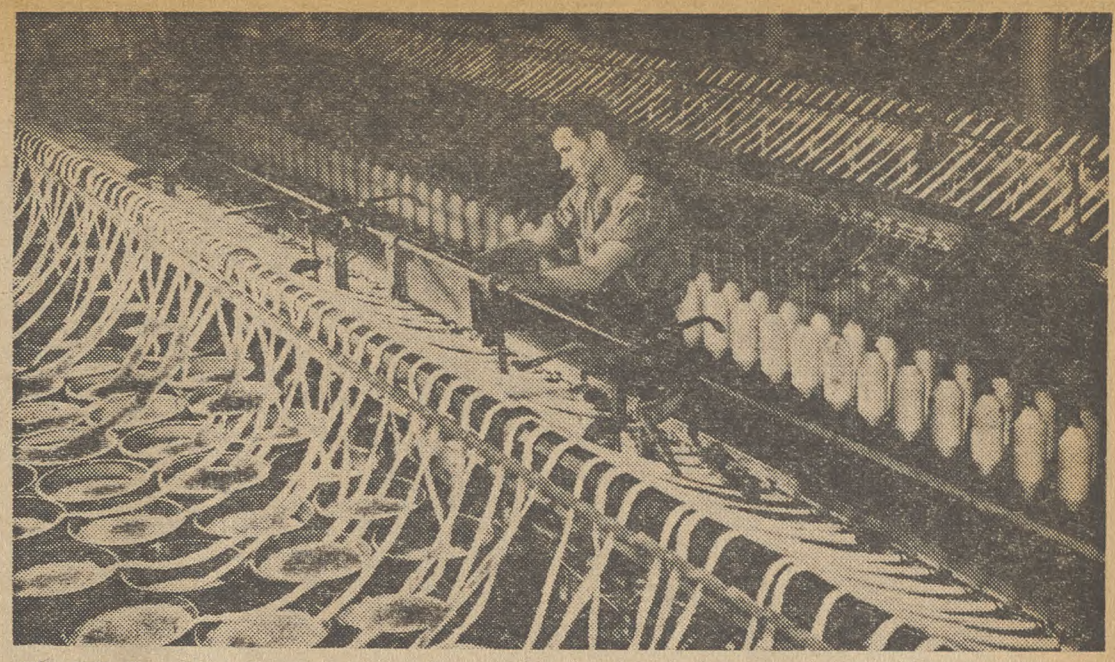


From his office in Atlanta, Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee keeps in touch with his eight field assistants and 12 state directors throughout the South. Bittner, who is vice-president of the CIO Steelworkers, directs the work of 300 organizers. When asked how long Operation Dixie will last, he tells reporters, "We'll keep right on working until we have organized the unorganized."

John Brownlee (Right) reports CIO election victories to Allan L. Swim, Committee director of public relations, in preparation for issuance of a news release. Brownlee, a CIO Steelworkers representative, has handled more National Labor Relations Board cases than any man not connected with the board. Swim is a former Scripps-Howard reporter and editor.



Charles Gillman (right), Organizing Committee director for Georgia and former big league baseball pitcher, maps out campaign strategy with two organizers. Willie Holden (left) was recently beaten at Columbus, Ga., while handing out leaflets at a textile plant. Ray Young (center) is a representative of the CIO Textile Workers.



The CIO Organizing Committee is seeking to advance the living standard of workers through the South, such as this one shown at his job in a Georgia textile plant. Every week the committee reports substantial CIO victories showing that the goal of organizing the unorganized Southern workers is being translated into reality.

TWO WINS A DAY IN DIXIE

GREEN organizers who joined the "fight for economic justice" last May and June are now becoming seasoned field campaigners in CIO's Southern Organizing Drive.

Strategy carefully worked out weeks ago is now bringing worthwhile victories.

Victories are now averaging almost two a day. A total of 235 elections have been won and only 38 lost since the drive started more than five months ago, the committee reported this week. The committee also has 206 petitions for certification pending before the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Obstacles that at one time appeared insurmountable have been overcome. Operation Dixie is now in its sixth month and is moving ahead under full steam.

Carpenters and painters were still converting an old building into campaign headquarters early last June when Van A. Bittner moved to Atlanta to direct the largest, most highly concentrated membership drive ever undertaken by the CIO.

SHERMAN Dalrymple, former president of the CIO Rubber Workers, and Richard Bauer, of the national CIO staff, had the financial portion of the campaign team nearly set up when Bittner arrived. Dalrymple is secretary-treasurer of the CIO Organizing Committee. Bauer is his assistant.

Allan L. Swim, former Scripps-Howard writer and director of public relations for the Committee, had his part of the organization functioning by early June.

John Brownlee, CIO Steelworkers expert on NLRB procedure, was then assigned to the Committee to handle its NLRB cases.

John Ramsay, Steelworkers representative and an official of the Federal Council of Churches, joined the staff as community relations director.

Meanwhile, the campaign went into low gear. Bittner's assistants moved throughout the South, directing the drive in the field. Twelve state directors mapped out their plans, set up offices and put organizers to work.

MUCH detail work had to be done before the men in the field could function efficiently. Bookkeeping forms, pay vouchers, pamphlets and "instruction" books had to be printed—and there was an acute paper shortage. Office space throughout the South had to be secured—and there was an acute shortage of office building space.

Desks, typewriters, mimeographs and adding machines had to be purchased—and there was an acute shortage of office equipment. But by the end of July the campaign shifted into second gear.

During August the loose ends of the program were tied together and in early September the drive shifted into high. About 300 full-time organizers are now signing up members throughout Dixie.

They're making real progress in the drive, which Director Bittner calls "the fight for economic justice."

OPPONENTS of the CIO have become increasingly active in recent weeks.

Nineteen organizers and union leaders were assaulted during the first four months of the campaign. Several of them were threatened with death unless they "got the hell out of town." Two were victims of ambush in which they were shot at and their car set on fire.

Only a few employers are fighting the CIO in the open as they did in the days before the Wagner Act was passed. Many are using "outside" help.

Two of their principal weapons are "The Militant Truth" and "The Trumpet," tabloid-size newspapers which attempt to sell workers the idea that the CIO is an un-Christian, communistic organization.

Sherman Patterson's "Truth" and "Parson Jack" Johnston's "Trumpet" operate largely in the eastern portion of the campaign territory. Christian-American, Inc., operated by Vance Muse and Lewis Valentine Unrey, lead the anti-CIO campaign in the Western part of the region.

Several "independent" organizations of business men and farmers have been created to fight the CIO. The anti-union groups are of questionable value to their financial backers, however.

They slow down the CIO campaign in some towns but there is mounting evidence that in other places they aid rather than hinder the progress of the drive.

MINISTERS, various liberal organizations and independent business men who have learned what unionism means to them are effectively counteracting the work of those fighting the CIO.

"The South is suffering from no ills that cannot be cured if the region is put in balance economically with the rest of the nation," Director Bittner says.

"Our campaign to organize the South is just the beginning of the workers' fight for economic justice. We are concentrating all our efforts on signing up new members. Then will come the negotiating of contracts providing higher pay and better working conditions.

"We are convinced that once the workers of the South have obtained economic freedom, political freedom and the other freedom will follow automatically.

"Our organizers know what we are fighting for because 75% of them are Southerners and 85% of them are war veterans."

THE CIO—through pamphlets, leaflets, radio and newspapers—is telling the workers of Dixie, a simple story:

"There is only one reason that your pay and working conditions are not as good as those enjoyed by workers throughout the rest of the nation. That reason will disappear when the South has a strong CIO movement."

Southern workers are listening attentively to this story—and they're signing CIO membership cards.

2,000 teachers, members of UPW-CIO, march on the State Capitol in Albany, New York demanding $1,000 annual salary increases and more state aid to New York schools. The teacher shortage, due to low salaries, has left 20,000 New York kids with no one to teach them, has forced 40,000 more to double up, two to a seat.

R-R-R GOING C-I-O

By DON MURRAY

WHETHER or not our kids —and our returning veterans—actually get that "good education" America has promised them depends now on whether the nation's teachers are able to win their battle for decent pay and better conditions of work. CIO's United Public Workers is leading the teachers' fight.

The crisis in America's schools is a real one. There are now over 60,000 vacant teaching jobs in elementary and high schools. Another 109,000 jobs are filled by teachers not qualified for the work. Reason: low pay.

Half of U. S. teaching jobs pay $30 a week or less.

Result: six million American kids are being taught by substandard teachers, or crowded into classes already too large, or just have no teachers at all. 350,000 teachers have left their profession during the last 5 years.

BUT thousands of teachers—in New York, in Pennsylvania, in California and Michigan, in Georgia and Alabama—are not leaving their classrooms. They are joining the CIO instead.

The New York Teachers Union, affiliated with the United Public Workers, recently led a march of 2,000 teachers on the New York State Capital as part of their drive for $1000 annual increases. In Philadelphia, UPW teachers, demanding a $500 raise, are picketing the Board of Education.

In Jefferson County Alabama, the union has won equalization of pay for teachers in the Negro schools through court action, and how is fighting to have the court decision fully enforced.

Other battles are in progress and thousands of teachers for the first time are looking to union organization to solve their problems. In a message to CIO teachers, Pres. Philip Murray recently said:

"Workers everywhere know well that a school system can be only as good as the people in it. The CIO supports wholeheartedly your campaign and the efforts of teachers throughout the country to win adequate compensation. We support you both in your capacity as a vital section of the working population and as the custodians of education for all the people."

Philadelphia teachers, supported by other CIO unions, picket the Board of Education to force hearing on salary demands.

(Below) Part of a meeting of 5,000 CIO teachers in New York City which voted support for the $1,000 salary increase demand.

British Probe Voted

PRESS LORDS ON PAN

By JOHN BRANDON
Allied Labor News

THE British House of Commons, overriding Tory objections has decided to investigate whether "freedom of the press" can thrive in the hands of monopoly-minded press lords. Three of these newspaper barons control chains of anti-labor newspapers read by 23 million of Britian's 48 million people.

The House of Commons voted 271 to 157 in favor of the investigation, which will be conducted by a Royal Commission.

The probe was originally proposed by the Natl. Union of Journalists, which charges that the nation's press is being gobbled up by the three powerful chains. Far from reflecting the observations of reporters on the spot, copy and editorial comment are fed to the papers from a central office under the direction of a millionaire proprietor, the NUJ contends.

The Kemsley group of papers is regarded by the union as the biggest offender. Lord Kemsley owns 17 papers in all parts of the country, with a combined readership of 10 million.

Lord Beaverbrook, publisher of one of London's most virulent anti-labor papers, the Daily Express, reaches seven million readers through his chain and the Rothermere group is close behind with a circulation of six million.

THE House of Commons' decision to probe the press will turn the public spotlight on the following facts: (1) ownership, control and financing of national and provincial newspapers; (2) the extent to which the growth of powerful newspaper chains is creating a monopoly; (3) the ability of independent papers to withstand competition from the big combines; (4) the influence of financial and advertising interests on presentation and suppression of news; (5) distortion of essential facts in news presentation.

Haydn Davies, one of 23 NUJ members in the House of Commons, backed up the union's charges by pointing out that since 1921 the big newspaper networks have bought out small publishers. The number of papers in London has fallen from 18 to 12 and in the provinces from 130 to 83.

TO PERON—'NO, THANKS'

DICTATOR JUAN PERON of Argentina will not be able to use a CIO delegation to whitewash his fascist regime, it was made clear last week by Jacob Potofsky, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee.

Potofsky made public a reply from CIO President Murray to the Argentine Ambassador in Washington, declining an invitation from the South American country to send four union representatives there to inspect Argentine labor organizations.

"The CIO adheres strictly to its policy of accepting invitations to visit foreign countries only through the respective national trade union centers," Murray wired to Ambassador Oscar Ivanissevich. "The CIO must therefore decline the invitation extended our organization by the Argentine government to send a delegation to Argentina as guests of the government."

POTOFSKY made clear that the Latin-American Committee of CIO has no illusions about the Peron regime nor about the sightseeing tour which the CIO representatives had been offered.

Declaring that "the Peron regime is a corporate state along Nazi lines," Potofsky added:

"The leopard has not changed its spots. Nazi and Fascist methods are still present in Argentina and there is no democratic functioning in labor circles of that country today.

"Even the alleged labor support that President Juan Peron had claimed up to his election has been lost.

"There is no freedom in that country for labor to get properly organized and working."

He added that the so-called inspection visit would be little more than a "Cook's tour for the political advantage of the Peron regime."

At the same time Potofsky charged that the AFL, in accepting the invitation, had been guilty of "hasty judgment." It was recalled that during the ILO conference in Mexico City last spring, the AFL spokesmen had been vehement in their criticism of Peron and his alleged government-dominated unions.

Light For All

Next time you drop into the Central Labor College library in Tokyo, you'll be able to read The CIO NEWS.

Along with several other American labor publications, the official CIO organ is now available in the library, whose collection of 55,000 labor volumes has just been opened to the public.

LABOR'S WORLD

TRADE UNIONS in strife-torn Trieste will become affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions on Jan. 1.

After meeting with WFTU representatives, both Italian and Yugoslav labor leaders in the northern Adriatic city agreed to set up an eight-man committee which will act as temporary bargaining agent for all unionized workers in the area. The committee includes leaders of the Trieste unions as well as the Italian General Confederation of Labor and the Yugoslav United Trade Unions.

* * *

THE NEW Brazilian Federation of Labor (CTB) was born in October at a congress in Rio de Janeiro of 2,400 delegates from every section of the country.

Affiliated with the Latin-American Federation of Labor (CTAL), the new organization is an outgrowth of the Movement for Labor Unification which developed shortly after long-standing barriers to democratic unionism were lifted in Brazil early last year.

"The provisional leadership of the CTB undertakes to work with the CTAL to defend labor unity in all the world, to work for peace and for democracy, and for better conditions of life for all," a post-convention statement declared.

* * *

THREE PAMPHLETS describing how American unions function have just been released by the Labor Division of military government in Japan. Written in Japanese, they are designed to help leaders of the country's zooming young labor organizations develop their own unions.

The pamphlets were prepared by 1st Lt. Richard Deverall, one-time education director of the Auto Workers.

* * *

AN APPEAL for "horses for Poland"—one of that war-torn country's greatest needs—has been addressed to Americans by The Rebuilders of Poland Assn., 2635 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26.

By arrangement with UNRRA, American horses can be purchased in the U. S. for $100 and shipped to the port of Gdynia. The Polish Ministry of Agriculture then transports the horses to the individual named by the American donor.

A somewhat similar program for cattle has been initiated by the Church of the Brethren, which has already shipped in large quantities of animals to Poland's devastated farms.

Rumors that heifers thus sent to Poland were being seized by the Soviet Army have been denied by Ralph Smeltzer of the Brethren Service Committee and by two leading UNRRA officials in Poland.

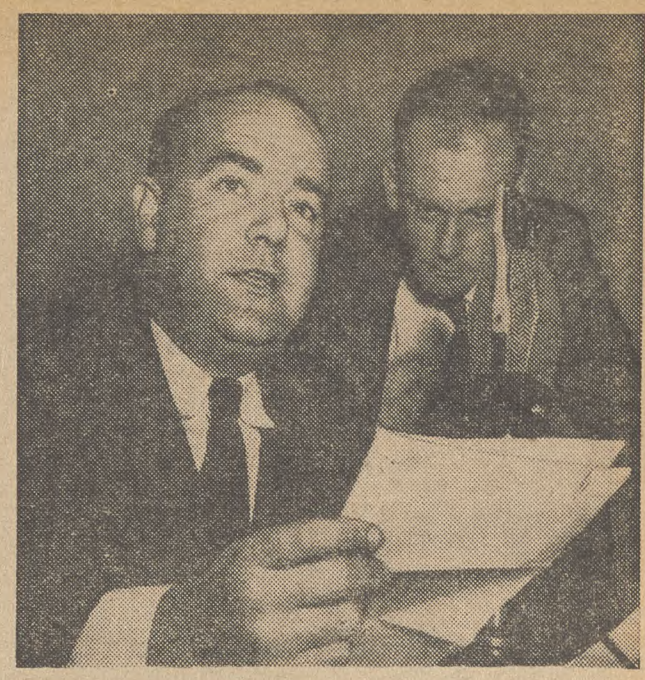
On the contrary, Polish citizens repatriated to their homeland from the USSR had brought with them, up to April of this year, some 52,000 horses, 121,000 cows, 36,000 hogs and 55,000 sheep and goats, the officials said.

FUNDS TO FIGHT DEPORTATION ASKED

The committee for the defense of Humberton Silex, representative of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, against unjust deportation appealed for additional funds this week.

The committee points out that the funds so far received cannot cover legal fees necessary in the battle for Silex whose half-hour visit into Mexico was interpreted by the Dept. of Justice as a new entry into the country.

The Texas CIO Council at its convention last month urged full support of the committee. Funds should be sent to Silex Defense Committee, P. O. Box 1225, El Paso, Tex.



SIDNEY ROGER AND JIM SAN JULE
"Highly Accurate and Broadly in the Public Interest"

Broadly Speaking For CIO

By MORRIS WATSON

AT 6:15 five nights a week Sidney Roger takes the mike at KYA in San Francisco for the CIO.

Up jumps the station's Hooper rating and the CIO Radio Dept. directed by Jim San Jule, has a job on its hands replying to a flood of mail.

So popular has the program become throughout Northern California that individuals, business men and professional persons as well as those of organized labor, are sending in contributions to sustain a Sunday morning Sidney Roger broadcast over KGO, Northern California ABC outlet.

SIDNEY Roger has for years been one of the best known news commentators in the entire West. He was commercially sponsored before being engaged by the CIO and during the war he was a featured OWI shortwave commentator.

A Filipino guerrilla commander once wrote him: "Your broadcasts are worth more than a sixth of my entire fighting forces."

Roger is delighted with the CIO sponsorship which allows him complete freedom for frank discussion of world, national, state and community events and problems. He need not fear trampling the toes of any special interests, for the CIO interests are those of the community all the way down the line.

He can tell the truth about foreign policy, the wrecking of OPA, the withholding of manufactured goods or anything else and, unlike so many commercially-sponsored commentators, he doesn't have to engage in any doubletalk to salve his concience.

HIS listeners are by no means confined to members of the CIO. On a number of issues he has set middle-class people into motion. An example of this was a citizen of Oakland who, after listening to a Sidney Roger broadcast on Franco Spain, went out and rounded up 72 signatures to a petition demanding that our state department break off relations with Franco.

Though the program is conducted by the CIO, with the support of 51 local CIO unions of Northern California, primarily in the public interest, it has helped to win CIO elections and helped to win the economic demands of CIO workers.

JIM San Jule, director of the CIO Radio Dept., and Roger make a team that results in ever-widening popular support for the program. San Jule was chief of OWI's Free Asia Intelligence Section during the war and was once state CIO legislative director. He is a newspaperman.

The department handles research, field contact for news tips, promotion, public relations, fund raising and the important job, also, of convincing CIO unions of the value of good use of radio in the peoples' interests.

The responsible officers of CIO in Northern California are agreed that the phenomenal success of the program is due to the fact that it is professionally produced, has a high reputation for accuracy and is always broadly in the public interest rather than being just narrow CIO shop talk.

This bird's eye view gives an idea of the size of the Bronx cooperative apartments built by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Seven hundred families live here, some places occupied by the families of children of the first families to move into the apartments. This is ACW's answer to the housing shortage in 1927 and shows what unions can do to meet the present housing crisis.

A typical family in t
Bronx: Bert Miller, a
lived in this apartm

The Wednesday night
Bronx cooperative apa
a social purpose. Duri

The Bronx apartments
friendly atmosphere p

UNION ANSWER TO HOUSING

By FRED ROSS and MARIAN HILLE

FOR 19 years the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers has been demonstrating what unions can do to solve the housing crisis.

It was in 1929 that ACW, faced with a shortage of homes for its members at reasonable rents and armed with the belief that workers should have better housing, went in for cooperative housing.

Its solution to the problems facing its members and other trade unionists were apartments, one group for 700 families in the Bronx and another on the East Side for 250 families.

The cooperative apartments are proof that workers can have decent homes at moderate rents. Children have grown up in the apartment developments, met their fiances and fiancees—as the case may be—and now with their families are living there.

THE moving rate has been very small—about 1.5% over a period of 19 years, except during the depression when it rose to about 3% a year, despite the efforts of the cooperatives to help during the trying period.

During the war a special fund was raised in the Bronx development which paid half the rent of all fathers drafted, with the result that not a single home was broken up.

Other contributions of the Bronx apartment families to the war effort were victory gardens and the largest canning group under the Red Cross in New York City.

THE canning group meets every Wednesday night and serves also as a place where any differences that may develop among the families are ironed out in a friendly atmosphere as the women go about their work.

When the picture at the right center was snapped one of the women said she comes to the canning group because she likes to meet the other women every week. She added:

"Our children like it and our husbands like it and we make better canned fruit than you can buy. It's a wonderful feeling seeing the canned fruit standing on the pantry shelves."

If the women have any canning problems they call for the Red Cross which assists them, just as it did during the war when the group contributed its products to the supply of canned fruit for the families of America's partners in arms. The group still continues to aid solution of the problem of world food shortages.

COMMUNITY life looms large in the co-op apartments stimulated by forums and socials, by summer day camps and a nursery.

One hundred thousands dollars has been set aside for a community center which will serve not only the members of the Bronx cooperative but the entire neighborhood, which is also proud of having its own credit union which has enrolled 550 of its 700 members.

This cooperative also operates its electrical plant which was purchased in 1937 for $70,000 and which saved the families $12,000 a year in electric light bills. Operation had to be suspended during the war but electricity is purchased wholesale at considerable saving.

THE power plant had an influence beyond the apartment community, serving as a yardstick on N. Y. electric rates. N. Y. City is unable to obtain legal permission to operate its own light plant because such legislation is opposed hysterically by the Republican-dominated N. Y. State legislature.

amily in the ACW cooperative apartment in the t Miller, a member of Cutter Local 4, ACW, has is apartment 18 years. Here the Millers have raised their children. In addition to his son shown in the picture, the Millers have a daughter, who is a student at Hunter College.

sday night meetings of the canning group at the rative apartments serve not only a useful but also ose. During the war the canning was done for the members and for families of our Allies under the supervision of the American Red Cross. Any differences that develop along the families are also settled in this friendly atmosphere.

partments have a cooperative store where the same osphere prevails as in the Wednesday night canning group. An additional incentive to purchase at the store are the refunds that are returned periodically.

CIO RENEWS BATTLE FOR MORE HOMES

RENT CONTROL and the government's emergency housing program are heading into stormy weather as an aftermath of the Republican victory at the polls.

Appearing before the American Legion's special housing committee, which has been holding hearings in the nation's capital, CIO Housing Committee Chairman R. J. Thomas urged a seven-point program to spur the construction of necessary homes throughout the country.

But, he warned, opposition forces have already pitched two strikes to the government's homes program, tied one arm behind it with red tape, and blinded it with a barrage of newspaper and magazine propaganda. Unless action is forthcoming quickly, Thomas said, the entire program is apt to be bogged down completely.

Housing officials here read the election returns to mean:

• The Wagner-Ellender-Taft low cost housing bill stands even less chance than before of passage by the 80th Congress.

Attacked by real estate interests and scores of Republican candidates as "socialistic"—despite the sponsorship of Senator Taft (R. O.)—the bill has been described by public housing and labor experts as a "must" to solve the national shortage of homes for veterans and workers.

• Tremendous pressure will be engendered by Congressional and real estate foes of OPA to force a 15% rise in rent controls as a prelude to scrapping of all lids on rent figures.

The National Assn. of Real Estate Boards has already demanded the 15% rise, and has asked that rent controls be lifted from all new buildings. NAREB is also carrying on a running war with the government's Natl. Housing Administration on half a dozen issues related to mass construction of new homes.

• An increasing barrage is due on all government housing activity except the Federal Housing Agency—the FHA being excluded from the attack since its principal function is to guarantee real estate loans held by banks, loan associations and insurance companies.

Senator Owen Brewster of Maine, a prominent Republican, led off this phase of the anti-housing war last week by producing what he claimed was a "secret" report of a government investigating committee purportedly written in the spring of 1945.

The Real Estate association, which convenes next week in Atlantic City, will adopt a strongly-worded policy statement aimed at almost every feature of government housing. It is certain to be echoed by many Congressmen.

IN WASHINGTON, meanwhile, Thomas called upon the Legion's new special housing committee to "make constructive recommendations which will be in the interest of the nation and not merely find fault with the program that is now being carried forward."

Thomas urged a seven-point program for the veterans, including a special session of Congress to pass the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, the use of existing housing facilities now lying idle, the halting of all non-essential commercial construction, and speedy development of factory-produced, mass construction of low-cost homes.

"The Veterans Emergency Housing Program has come to bat with two strikes on it, one arm tied behind its back, and a bandage over both eyes," Thomas told the Legionnaires.

"If it wants to make a hit now, it will have to pull the ball over toward the left field bleachers.

"Strike One was the twenty year deficit in housing. This was a real curve ball. It carried all the stuff of the speculative builder, years of neglect, waste and inefficiency of a backward industry, and the forces of scarcity production that kept building thirty percent behind requirements throughout the depression. House building supply has always been below demand.

"Strike Two was a blooper. With the end of the war, the situation was ready-made for a strong program of house-building. But President Truman listened to coaches John Snyder, now Secretary of the Treasury, and John Small, head of the Civilian Production Administration.

"As a result, he lifted all government controls on building and high-priced private residences grabbed labor and materials which might otherwise have produced low-cost housing for veterans.

"The red tape used by conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats to tie up the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill in committee is what binds the program's right arm."

Pummelled by police and company goons, this CIO Auto Workers man was a victim of Allis-Chalmers inspired violence as strikebreakers tried to smash picket lines at the West Allis, Wis., plant... An estimated 15,000 pickets marched outside company gates after management had rejected union offers of arbitration.

TEAMSTERS' RAID A DUD

THE ATTEMPT of the AFL Teamsters to raid the CIO Brewery Workers flopped in Allegheny county common pleas court, Pittsburgh, this week when Judge Thompson refused to grant an injunction restraining a group of distributors from handling beer made under CIO contracts.

This ended the Teamsters' second attempt to obtain an injunction. The first was before Judge Ellenbogen who suggested that the unions declare a 15-day truce and then withdrew from the case when it was pointed out that he was formerly a Teamsters' counsel.

The group of distributors had broken away from the Western Penna. Beer Distributors Assn. declaring that they "would take whatever steps should be necessary to insure a steady supply of beer from local breweries." The Teamsters declared that their contract with the association provides that members cannot haul any beer from breweries which the AFL labels "unfair."

The Teamsters had also threatened to refuse to deliver supplies to breweries under contract with the Brewery Workers or haul beer made by CIO members, and to place an embargo on hauling brewery supplies and even food from railroad sidings.

During all these threats, the Pittsburgh breweries continued to operate, although a number of bottlers over whom the Teamsters claimed jurisdiction stayed at home. Last weekend 652 of the 825 affected bottlers voted they favored continued membership in the CIO.

A few days earlier 300 members of CIO unions had demonstrated their solidarity with the Brewery Workers by marching behind a sound truck to the Duquesne Brewery which the Teamster were picketing. CIO representatives speaking from the sound truck blasted the Teamsters' efforts as a brazen attempt to raid the jurisdiction of the Brewery Workers.

"The attempt to raid the Brewery Workers was not without humor," said Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, who sent Reps. William B. Taylor and Peter Marcunos to assist CIO Regional Director Anthony I. Federoff in protecting the interests of the Brewery Workers.

"If the Teamsters were consistent, they would refuse to haul beer in CIO trucks on CIO tires and to wear CIO clothes. The only persons who would be punished would be the AFL bartenders, whom the Teamsters asked not to serve CIO beer. They would be thrown out of work if they heeded that request."

The Brewery Workers withdrew in 1940 from the AFL after refusing to surrender its drivers to the Teamsters. After remaining independent six years, they voted in a referendum last summer to join the CIO.

UAW BACKS ALL-OUT ALLIS CHALMERS FIGHT

By ESTHER HANDLER

ALL Milwaukee labor took steps this week to mobilize forces to assist Allis Chalmers strikers in their life and death struggle against one of America's most vicious and irresponsible employers. Following a visit to Milwaukee last weekend by Sec.-Treas. George F. Addes of the CIO Auto Workers, presidents of 17 UAW-CIO locals in this city met and formed a UAW strategy committee to support the strike.

A similar organization was set up among other CIO locals by CIO Regional Director F. J. Michel, and a meeting was scheduled with AFL leaders to work out plans for participation of that body. Calling for all-out support for this strike, Addes told Milwaukee UAW leaders:

"In my judgment the Allis Chalmers Company has been chosen to spearhead a drive to destroy organized labor throughout Wisconsin and throughout the U. S. This strike has gone beyond the stage of a purely local situation. Its outcome will vitally affect every working man and woman in the nation.

Addes said the international would increase its contribution to the strikers and that the facilities of the union would be used to do an intensive public relations job to combat the hostile Milwaukee press and effectively bring the strike issues before the people.

Meanwhile the company continues to provoke picket line violence in various ways including massing of scabs and supervisory employes away from the plant and marching them with police escort through picket lines.

U. S. labor conciliator Noel Fox continued his efforts this week to bring about reopening of negotiations recessed two weeks ago. Prospects of new talks were slim, however, since the company continues to reject the UAW request for arbitration.

UTAH SURVEY SHOWS NEED FOR FEPC

Between one-half and one-third of Utah's employers and a roughly equivalent proportion of its workers are directly affected by discriminatory racial practices, according to voluntary replies to a questionnaire sent out by the state senate committee to investigate discrimination against minorities.

In view of the fact that replies were voluntary, the rate of discrimination is probably actually higher, but most answers were surprisingly frank. Sixty-nine of 169 employers who replied admitted they discriminate against Negroes, Mexicans, Japanese or other minorities in employment and advancement.

Furthermore, 47 of 162 employers said they were unwilling to grant Negro citizens the same seniority rights as white citizens and 27 of 178 said they were unwilling to pay the same wages even though Negroes possessed equal skill. However, 98 of 160 said they would eliminate this discrimination voluntarily if their competitors did so.

The committee report recommended immediate enactment of a state fair labor practices law.

TRANSPORT WORKERS DEMAND END OF STALLING

By DAVID A. GORDON

THE men who run N. Y. City's subways, trolleys and buses, angered at a delay of eight months in granting their demands for higher wages and genuine labor relations, have determined to end the stalling.

The Joint Executive Committee of the New York local of the CIO Transport Workers this week voted to recommend strike action to a membership meeting next week. No date has been fixed for the membership meeting. In addition, the Joint Executive Committee authorized a demonstration of city transit workers for Nov. 9 at the offices of the Board of Transportation.

The 32,000 employes of the N. Y. City Board of Transportation, a State body with autonomous power to fix wages and working conditions, demanded wage increases and collective bargaining last December through the Transport Workers.

Following a strike threat in February of this year. Mayor William O'Dwyer appointed an advisory committee, headed by Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the N. Y State Mediation Board, to study the city transit situation and to make recommendations.

The committee held numerous hearings and handed down its report September 9, completely upholding the TWU's demands. The committee recommended a 20-cent-an-hour wage increase for operating employes, and collective bargaining machinery, including a secret ballot election to enable the city transit workers to choose their own collective bargaining agency.

After additional delays, the Board of Transportation on Nov. 4 voted to put the pay increases into effect. Meanwhile, the Citizens Budget Commission, a private clique of banking and real estate interests, filed a court suit to block the granting of retroactive pay to the workers.

The workers had been promised that the wage increases would be retroactive to July 1, the start of the budget year, following the Meyer Committee's recommendation.

Minnesota CIO:

Urges Progressives' Unity

By RAY MUNSON

UNITED behind a constructive program of action on the economic, legislative and political fronts, the Minnesota CIO held its ninth annual convention in Duluth last weekend.

Walter J. Smith, president, and Rodney C. Jacobson, secretary-treasurer, whose reports to the convention showed a membership growth of 12,000 over the past year, were unanimously returned to office.

The convention urged that a Minnesota people's legislative conference and lobby be held prior to the convening of the state legislature to unite labor, farmer, veteran, small-business and consumer groups behind a common program.

"We are dedicated to the aim of uniting in a single great progressive army all the men and women who marched with Franklin D. Roosevelt and are carrying on today in his spirit," the convention's over-all policy statement concluded, noting the emergence on the national scene of the Conference of Progressives in Chicago recently and promising full support to their work.

The newly affiliated Brewery Workers Union added John Wyant to the executive board of the State CIO Council. Other new faces on the board are Clarence A. Hathaway from the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union; Hilding Schoen from the Public Workers; and Michael McMahon from the Auto Workers.

WALL STREET CLERKS SIGNING UP WITH CIO

By Federated Press

There's a story down in Wall Street that you can't tell a $100,000-a-year banker apart from a $30-a-week bank clerk until lunchtime. Then the real McCoy gilt-edge bank officials head for their plushy clubs where they dawdle over 5-course meals and their white collar help sit out on benches in the public squares eating the skinny sandwich they've brought from home.

The story has a November 1946 punch-line. The well-dressed bank clerks no longer spend their lunch hours on park benches. More likely they're clustered on a street corner within earshot of one of the dozens of soundtrucks the United Office & Professional Workers sends cruising through the canyon-like streets of the world's richest financial district.

Soundtrucks, newspaper and leaflet distributions, dramatic lunchtime picketing demonstrations are all techniques being used by the CIO local in its half-million dollar Operation Wall Street. Before the drive was formally launched right after Labor Day, the union already had contracts with a number of banks, including J. P. Morgan's billion-dollar Bankers Trust Co.

Since then the union has signed up a conservative estimate of 3,000 out of a potential 75,000 workers and penetrated most of the city's leading banks.

It's an index of the desperation of these ultra-conservative workers who regard joining a union as an extremely radical step that so many of them are flocking into the UOPWA. During the war 60% of the bank employes in New York had to hold down two jobs at once to keep abreast of rocketing living costs.

While bank profits reached unprecedented heights in the war years and continue to hang up new records, average bank employes, some with as much as 10 years' experience, have been struggling along at anywhere from $20 to $40 a week.

Forced to dress neatly and wear those hard-to-find white collars, they have been brought closer than ever to starvation by the disappearance of the secondary jobs that tided them through the war.

Behind the dignified facade of the high-ceilinged marble columned bank often exist intolerable conditions—bad lighting, poor ventilation, inadequate rest rooms, overtime work at a moment's notice. (One bank president, trying to stem the union surge, completely remodeled the employes' rest rooms, then eliminated the rest period!)

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Last week the writer visited Milwaukee, Wis., at the behest of President Murray, together with John Brophy, Director, Industrial Union Councils, Del Garst, Assistant Director of Organization and Anthony Wayne Smith, Assistant to Mr. Brophy. The internal trouble of the council necessitated this trip. The CIO has taken over the Council and has received the approval of the contending groups on this. Rep. Peter Markunas has been placed in charge.

An investigation will continue and specific recommendations will be made by the committee.

The writer also addressed a meeting of Steelworkers in the Pittsburgh District, of which Joseph Goney is director. It was a very large meeting and the message of CIO was well received.

Henry A. Schwartzott, Acting CIO Regional Director, Kansas City, reports: Magnus Metal Co. Division of National Lead Co., Topeka Kansas, USA-CIO 55, AFL 34. This company had been under closed shop with AFL for nine years. CIO Rep. Howard Rizer was in charge assisted by Brothers George Bryan, Joseph Margosh and Dewey Coleman, employees of the company.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry, Des Moines, Iowa, advises: Hinson Mfg. Co., Waterloo, Iowa, CIO 207, AFL 193.

Morris Pizer, acting pres. United Furniture Workers, reports: Premier Co., Chicago, CIO 20, no union 14; Independent Bed & Spring Co., CIO 30, no union 0, and Seng & Co., Chicago, CIO 108, no union 26. Reps. Nicholas Blattner and Peter Hollman were in charge. Cummer-Graham, Paris, Texas, CIO 125, no union 73. Rep. B. H. Reinhardt was in charge.

Hough Shade Co., Cumberland, Wis., CIO 29, no union 2. Rep. Sam Spano was in charge. Domo Furniture Co., San Francisco, Calif., CIO 16, no union 0. Rep. Edelmiro Heurtas was in charge. National Piano Co., Long Island City, N. Y., CIO 16, no union 4. Rep. James Cerofeci was in charge. Belfort Corp. Baltimore, Md., CIO 72, no union 18. Rep. Max Weinstock was in charge. Veneer Products, Fairhaven, Vt., CIO 35, AFL 4. Reps. William Gilbert and Paul Olson were in charge. Murray Co., Brattleboro, Vt., CIO 16, AFL 15. Reps. Gilbert and Olson were in charge. American Shuffleboard, Newark, N. J., CIO 16, no union 15. Rep. Sam Jaffe was in charge. Acme Parlor Frame Co., Plymouth, Pa., cross-check results in 19 for CIO and 1 for no union. Reps. Michael Ardis and John Boyd were in charge. Eckenroth Co., New York, CIO 92, AFL 0.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Los Angeles, reports: Pacific Tube Co., Los Angeles, CIO 88, AFL 50. Reps. Perry Nethington and Ray Colville, Olympic Sportswear Co., Los Angeles, CIO Clothing Workers 37, no union 11. Rep. Gruselda Coleman was in charge.

James P. Sweeney, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Trenton, N. J., reports: Stokes Molded Products Co., CIO Rubber Workers 192, AFL 40. Intl. Rep. Herbert Bennett was in charge.

Hugh Thompson, CIO Reg. Dir. Buffalo, N. Y., advises: Tonawanda Corrugated Box Div., Robert Gair Co., Inc., N. Tonawanda, N. Y., CIO Paper Workers 21, AFL 16. Campaign was conducted by UPA Reps. Harry Buckeyes and CIO Rep. Lovas.

A. H. Esposito, Pres. PJNWU-CIO, advises: Torsion Balance Co., Jersey City, N. J., CIO 72, against 51. The following companies recognized CIO as the bargaining agency, G & R Company, Atlas Co., and Tolin Corp., all of Philadelphia, and Courtland Toy Co., Camden N. J.

Rep. James Ritchie, St. Louis, Mo., reports: Royal Mattress Co., St. Louis, CIO Textile Workers 45, no union 11. Rep. Wm. Doyle was in charge.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE reports: Wayne Agricultural Works, Goldsboro, N. C., CIO 93, against 10; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Greenville, N. C., CIO 55, against 0; Mobile Cotton Mills Unit, Standard Coated Products Div., Inter-chemical Corp., Mobile, Ala., CIO Textile Workers 265, against 25; Export Tobacco Co., Rocky Mount, N. C., FTA-CIO 146, AFL 31, no union 4; E. V. Webb Tobacco Co., Kingston, N. C., FTA-CIO 150, against 10; Wilson & Co., Inc., Natchez, Miss.

IWA-CIO 88, against 9; Harriston Hardwood Co., Harriston, Miss., IWA-CIO 38, against 0; Southern Central Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO Paper Workers 88, AFL 61; N. E. Ware, Fairfield, Ala., USA-CIO 29, against 15; Natchez Hardwood Lumber Co., Natchez, Miss., IWA-CIO 30, against 0.

United Motors, Atlanta, Ga., UAW-CIO 59, against 21; Pan American Airways, Balboa, Canal Zone, CIO TRANSPORT Workers 51, against 4; Tallulah Oil Mill & Gin, Tallulah, La., FTA-CIO 34, against 7.

All eyes will be looking to Atlantic City. The CIO Executive Board convenes on November 13 and the CIO Convention starts on November 18.

Winston-Salem Hard On Strikers

CIO laundry workers in Winston-Salem, N. C., who are on strike against 30c-an-hour wages, are being harassed each day by city police officials.

On Oct. 30, seven workers were tried in city court on warrants sworn out by police and company scabs. Charged with nuisance, simple assault, and in one case resisting arrest, the seven workers were sentenced to from 3 months to a year. In some cases, the sentences are to be served in jail, in others on road gangs.

The union is calling for protests from other CIO unions to Judge LeRoy Sams and Mayor George Lentz, City Hall, Winston-Salem, N. C. Financial support for the workers should be addressed to Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union, 247½ N. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

UE Survey Shows Workers

CAN'T AFFORD NECESSITIES

THE CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers this week announced that a cost of living survey among individual electrical workers showed that "the present earnings reported by 503 average workers is below what is needed to provide even the bare necessities of life."

Facts revealed by the survey underscored the importance of the union's wage policy conference in N. Y. City Nov. 11, which will be attended by delegates representing employes in the largest electrical manufacturing companies in the nation. Delegates will represent workers at General Electric, Westinghouse, General Motors electrical division, RCA, the Sylvania Electric Corp. and the General Cable Co.

What is there to stop us from coming out for the elimination of wages entirely?

The UE survey revealed further that "because of the higher cost of necessities, workers have substantially reduced their purchase of milk, butter, eggs and clothes for their families" and have been compelled to "use their meager savings to get along."

The communities in which UE made its cost-of-living survey of 503 average electrical workers were N. Y. City, Rome and Schenectady, N. Y., Lancaster, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., Dayton, Ohio and St. Louis, Mo.

"The vast majority of UE members have found," the survey states, "that since OPA controls were removed on June 30, they had to buy less of milk, butter and eggs because of the sharp increases in the prices of these essential foods.

	Number of UE members buying less	Percent of total sampled
Milk	**417**	**83%**
Butter	**417**	**83%**
Eggs	**366**	**73%**

"Four hundred and fifty-five workers or 90% of the total studied cut down on clothing costs. Two hundred and forty-seven workers or almost one-half of those questioned have been forced to dig into their savings. In many cases workers reduced their purchases of food and still had to use their savings to get along.

"Nor could savings be expected to finance the living expenses of these workers except for the shortest period of time."

Food & Tobacco Union

FIGHTS STARVATION WAGES

A NATIONWIDE campaign to "end substandard wages in the food, tobacco and fiber industries" was launched last week by the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers Board meeting in Philadelphia.

The campaign will include "demands for substantial wage increases," for 30-day wage reopening clauses, universal time and a half for overtime work, and an end to "wartime government ceilings on agricultural wages," the FTA announced.

Declaring that wages in these industries "have always been substandard and have always been based on the barest subsistence needs of the workers," the union pointed out that postwar gains after V-J Day have been more than wiped out by the rise in living costs since the death of price control.

"The rise in living costs since the end of price control, and particularly the rise in food costs, have more than wiped out the gains won through collective bargaining and hard fought strikes," FTA said.

The board condemned "the Hoover-Vandenberg-Byrnes State Dept." policies as promoting war, pledged continued cooperation in the CIO Southern organizing campaign, and thanked CIO Pres. Philip Murray and other CIO unions for their assistance in the NLRB election campaign among the northern California cannery workers.

CALLS FOR SEAMEN's PAY HIKES

A GENERAL cost-of-living wage increase for seamen was proposed by Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union under a January wage reopening clause in the union contract.

Curran made the recommendation to the NMU national council last week after declaring that "substantial wage increases, obtained by the strength of our organizations in the past months, are now dissipated because of the inflationary spiral in prices that has been turned loose."

Along with a pay increase, the seamen should seek elimination of inequities, standardizing of skilled ratings and prepare together with all other member unions of the Committee for Maritime Unity for an all-out mobilization to meet the June 15 expiration of the contract.

As a six point program for the June 1947 contract, Curran recommended: an increase in real wages; the 40-hour week, based on a 4-watch system; a health and welfare fund based on a percentage of payrolls or tonnage figures; an annual wage; full rotary hiring for all ratings, including key ratings; and proper manning scales for all vessels.

DIXIE LAWS ANTI-UNION

(This is the second of two articles based on a survey of the South appearing in the October issue of the Monthly Labor Review, publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Labor Dept.)

The authors of the survey of the South in the Monthly Labor Review conclude that while there are few laws on the statute books of the Southern states protecting labor's right to organize and bargain collectively, anti-labor legislation has decidely increased during the past five or six years.

The Review points out that all Southern states "except five, Kenteucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee, have union regulatory laws. Many of these have been held invalid and others are in process of appeal to the court."

Other states included in the survey are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

The repeated unsuccessful attempts to the AFL to organize the Southern workers are recounted in the Review, which asserts:

"The persistence of the efforts of the workers of the South to organize reflects the importance attached by workers to the role that trade-unionism can play in modern industrial society."

Sprucing Up

WHAT PRICE THAT SMOOTH LOOK?

By HANNA SHERMAN

EVERYWHERE we women go we are bombarded with constant reminders that what shows between the hairline and the neckline is darned important.

Advertisers urge us to "keep that schoolgirl complexion," to have "the skin you love to touch"

and proudly claim "she's lovely, she's engaged, she uses Blank's cold cream."

Truth to tell, if most of us could have the proverbial three wishes one of them would be a beautiful complexion. Fortunately we don't have to believe everything we see on billboards.

Actually, most of us who are in reasonably good health, can acquire a lovely skin. All it takes is a sensible diet and a regular routine of external skin care.

The brand of cold cream and the make of soap matter not at all.

One of the most attractive women I know has a radiant and glowing skin. Yet her routine is very simple and easy to follow. You can use the same system and see a marked improvement in your appearance in even two short weeks. Here's all you need do.

AT night, before you go to bed, take time out to remove all traces of make-up from your face and neck with a good quality of cleansing or cold cream. You know that it need not be expensive cream to be good. Then wash your face and neck thoroughly with warm water and mild soap. Remember that your skin is delicate and very hot water may injure it. Now rinse with warm water, graduating to cool and finish with a final splash of cold water. It's a wonderful stimulant! Next, dry your face and neck, but gently. Again apply cold cream to your face and neck and leave it on for fifteen minutes.

A good idea is to use this routine before your nightly tub. The warm water from your bath will help the cream to do its necessary job of lubrication.

After 15 minutes remove the excess cream with cleansing tissue. You need not go to bed with a messy face. In the morning it's easy. Just splash your face and neck with cold water or use a skin freshener. Then you are ready to apply your make-up. Remember—no soap and water before you face those wintry blasts.

DIET also plays an important role in achieving a lovely complexion. No amount of creaming, massage, patting or stimulation will produce a fine complexion unless your skin is properly nourished from within.

Avoid rich foods, spicy sauces, over-indulgence in sweets, too many soft drinks, and of course, too much alcohol. More than one pack of cigarettes a day is also hard on your skin.

Your diet should include, for health and beauty, green vegetables, fruit juices, eggs, milk and other dairy products.

I would recommend this routine for all women with normal skin. In other columns, we'll talk about the problems of skin care for older women, very dry skin, excessively oily skin and acne condition.

For a beautiful complexion remember to make skin care a habitual and regular part of your daily grooming.

WOMEN AT WORK

"NOW is the time to push for elimination of discrimination against women workers and to gain headway in improving their wages and working conditions," Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach told a conference of union leaders held last week by the U. S. Women's Bureau.

Asserting that the problem was not merely legislative, but also a matter for collective bargaining, Schwellenbach urged the labor movement to accept the responsibility of seeing that there was no discrimination against women in industry.

Women showed their capabilities during the war, he said, and the lesson should not be forgotten in the present need for workers.

Main subjects discussed at the conference were equal pay, wage determination techniques, minimum wage legislation, women's earnings, night work and the political and civil status of women.

Plans were also laid to press the drive for a national Equal Pay Act and to redouble efforts to arouse strong "back-home" support for the bill introduced as S 1178 in the 79th session of Congress. The point was stressed that equal pay legislation would safeguard men's wages as well as women's by protecting the general wage structure and purchasing power.

YWCA AND LABOR

Organized labor and the YWCA have many common concerns which call for mutual understanding and close cooperation, says an important pamphlet by Dorothy Hubbard Bishop, "What about the YWCA and Labor?" published by the Natl. Board of the YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

"The Association has a skilled program staff, buildings and a desire to include industrial and white-collar workers in its constituency," writes Mrs. Bishop.

"The unions are made up of workers, and once they have given consideration to the economic wants of their membership, many unions are concerned with the needs and desires of their people for leisure interests and educational opportunities. "Sometimes the unions themselves make provision for these interests. Sometimes they look to community resources. Increasingly the YWCA has tried to supply the answer."

The pamphlet describes the practical ways various YW groups have cooperated with unions in the community and points out that the training and use of women leaders, a number of whom have functioned effectively in the union movement, has been one of its important objectives.

It is full of infirmation and suggestions that will be of great help to CIO unions, particularly those with a large women membership.

Reprints of actions taken by the YWCA on industrial workers are given in an appendix.

COOPERATIVES

Teamwork with unions will help the cooperative movement made big strides in the next few years, says an article in the October issue of Co-op Magazine, monthly publication of the Cooperative League of the USA.

"Every local co-op should have its labor committee, and every local union, its co-op committee," writes Andrew P. Jensen, labor relations director of the Midland Cooperative Wholesale in an article entitled "Toward Co-op-Labor Collaboration." Cooperative League headquarters are at 167 W. 12 St. N. Y. 11. N. Y.

★ ★ ★

The Consumers' Cooperative in Burlington, Vt. which has long desired to promote an interest in the co-op movement among industrial union workers in the area, states in its news bulletin that this plan now is off to a good start. Following up the program announced by the United Auto Workers, advocating support of the cooperatives, the Burlington Co.-op approached local UAW officials and found them mutually interested. As a result, co-op leaders were invited to speak at the CIO county council and at a UAW membership meeting, and Don Evans, chairman of the union education committee was appointed a member of the Co-op board.

★ ★ ★

Sec. Treas. George F. Addes, of the CIO United Auto Workers, speaking at a meeting called to raise funds for a co-op supermarket in Pontiac, Mich., told the audience that "so long as we believe in strengthening democracy we should participate in democratic organizations such as unions and co-ops."

The local CIO Council is actively supporting the co-op supermarket project.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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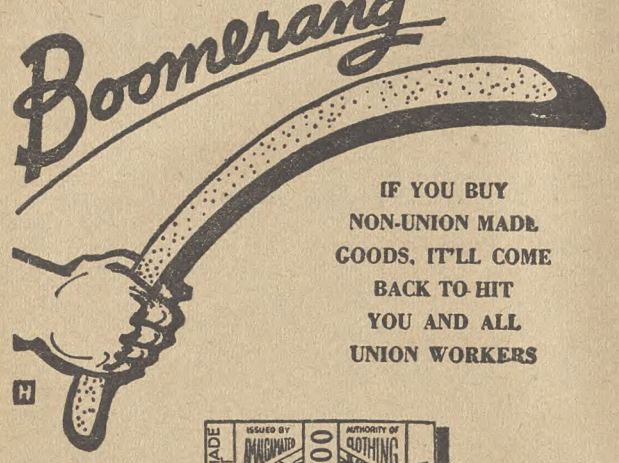

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YOUNG GERMANS LEARN DEMOCRATIC WAYS AT UNION SCHOOL IN ALPS

By LARRY ROGIN

Educational Director, Textile Workers Union

Larry Rogin has recently returned to this country after four months in Germany, where he served with a special government commission which proposed methods for establishing German schools on modern, democratic lines. In the course of his work, he had considerable opportunity to meet and know trade unionists and their leaders in the American zone of occupation.

WE finished our excellent lunch at the military government hotel in Garnish Partenkirchen and climbed into a jeep for the ride up into the Bavarian Alps to visit the youth training camp being conducted by the Bavarian Trade Union Federation.

There was a storybook character about the town as we drove through it on our way to the mountain trail leading to the camp. Long known as a resort center, the tradition of the town is being followed now more than ever as the American Army takes advantage of its facilities.

The ever present American GIs and the Army insignia which have been painted on such public buildings as the 1936 Olympic Wintersports Arena were the only obvious signs of the war. For Garnish was spared the bombing which has turned into shambles almost every one of Germany's cities.

There was a storybook character to the scenery, too, as we drove up the rough and narrow mountain trail, and the jeep demonstrated its prowess at mountain climbing to a couple of American civilians. The mountain dwellings and sheds for the storage of hay, the cows pasturing on the steep slopes, the valleys surrounded by high peaks, some of which were snow-covered in early September, all seemed to come right out of a children's picture book.

But we were recalled sharply to reality when we arrived at our destination, Raintaler Hof, where 40 young workers from Munich were completing two weeks of union training.

For in these young trade unionsts and their awareness of the very practical problem they faced we found the spirit that may make possible the rebuilding of a democracy in their nation, despite the obstacles created by 12 years of gangster misrule which finally led them into the most destructive war the world has known.

THESE youngsters represented the new spirit in the revived trade union movement in the American zone of Germany, a movement which is now perhaps the greatest force for democracy within our zone as its numbers have increased to a figure as high as they had ever been in pre-Hitler Germany.

Unionism and its democratic practices are new to these young workers. For the greater part of their lives they had been subjected to the barrage of poisonous propaganda of the Nazis and Hitler youth movements.

The very buildings in which classes were held, built in the 1920's by the Bavarian Metal Workers Union, had been corrupted by the Hitler Labor Front into a "love-home" and only recently were turned back to the unions by the American Military Government.

Yet while they were only learning to use the techniques of democracy these young workers were proud of their successes and had no doubts of the superiority of democratic practices to those of the dictatorship under which they had been brought up.

We were quickly informed that the school was run by an elected student council, that there was complete freedom of discussion in the classes, and that the opinion of every single individual was respected no matter how much it might be opposed by the others.

TO American trade unionists this would be an every day occurrence, but to Germans brought up under the Hitler terror it was something new, and unfortunately not even now universally practiced.

We got a chance to see how free discussion worked in practice when we met with the group, questioned them about their activities and answered their questions about American unions.

These young German workers and others whom I met in my five weeks stay in the American zone, are starved for knowledge about what is going on in the outside world. They want to know how American unions function, about our young people, about American education, and of course they wanted to know about American policy in Germany. With many aspects of this policy they were familiar and frank to express their opinions.

They were anxious for us to know how the trade union youth organizations functioned in the shop, and—through elected representatives—in a city-wide council which planned educational and recreational programs for union young people.

THE school at Raintaler Hof is but one of many now being conducted by the unions in the American Zone of Germany. The trade union leaders, recently elected at state-wide conventions in the three "laender" which comprise the zone, recognize the importance of youth training to the future of the unions.

"From these young people must come the future leadership of the German unions," one old-time trade unionist told me. "Yet they have had no opportunities for union experience and they must unlearn all of the poison which the Nazis have fed them. That's why we are giving so much emphasis to our trade union education."

This unionist had paid for his belief in democracy by repeated imprisonments in Nazi concentration camps. The samples of the trade union youth which I met indicate that he will not be disappointed in the results of the training being carried on today.

Many folk and trade union schools similar to the one in the Bavarian Alps described in Rogin's article were scattered through Germany in pre-Hitler years. One of these resident schools held at the Sachsenburg Castle in Frankenberg, Saxony, is shown above.

READING NOTES

Roll up your sleeves and go to work in a shop, advises CIO Education & Research Director Kermit Eby in an article on "Opportunity for Young Men in the Labor Movement" in the October issue of FUTURE, publication of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

A sound way to become associated with trade unionism and make education and training, count, Eby says, is to start from the bottom and learn "at first hand the daily problems and conditions under which the mass of men work."

* * *

Both the CIO and the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers are plugging for an annual wage, states an article by Mort Heineman in the December issue of Pageant, on "The Case for the Guaranteed Annual Wage." What the article fails to make clear is the difference between the CIO and the NAM approach.

The writer, who is described as a successful N. Y. advertising man, offers as one approved exhibit for the annual wage an account of a Wisconsin building firm which persuaded its workers in 1937 to take a reduction in average hourly pay from 90c to 75c in return for a guaranteed annual wage.

Under the CIO's annual wage plan, of course, any scheme based on lowering wage standards would be ruled out at once.

Heineman seems to be appealing in his article mostly to the "smart" business man, concerned solely with increasing profits. For instance he quotes Henry Nunn, shoe manufacturer, who has an annual wage plan in his concern (the workers belong to an "independent union") as saying, "I'm not 'better' than a reactionary employer . . . I'm just a little smarter."

In conclusion he quotes this remark by Ira Mosher, NAM Board chairman: "I am convinced that there are few industries in existence today which cannot do a better job of stabilizing employment . . . And, while you (the employer) are the only one who can give it . . . the Government and the unions are going to do everything in their power to take full credit for getting it—from you."

* * *

Survey Graphic magazine announces that a special issue devoted to race discrimination will be published in mid-January, well in advance of Inter-Racial Sunday, Feb. 9, so that it may be used as a major source of reference by clergymen and church leaders.

The special number entitled "Segregation: Color Pattern from the Past; Our Struggle to Wipe It Out," is the twelfth in Survey Graphic's "Calling America Series." In November 1942 a special issue on "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy" sold out a few weeks after publication even though nearly twice as many copies as usual were printed.

Copies of the forthcoming special number may be ordered in advance, from Survey Graphic, 112 East 19 St., N. Y. 3, N. Y. Single copies 60c; two for $1. Reduced prices for larger orders range from five for $2 to 5,000 at 30c each.

EDUCATION

Mid-West Conference

GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, national CIO assistant director of education, conducted workshops on public relations and on visual aids at the annual Midwest conference on workers education sponsored by the American Labor Education Service November 1-3 in Milwaukee, Wis.

Frank Fernbach, United Steelworkers, spoke on the Labor Extension bill and led a panel discussion on collective bargaining problems, and Victor Reuther, United Auto Workers Education director, demonstrated the UAW's new easel chart talks, called "turnover talks".

Other CIO educators at the conference included Svend Godfredson, Packinghouse Workers education director; Hugh Richard, Racine, Wis., UAW education director; and Walter Sassaman, education director, UAW Region 4.

Murals Unveiled

Two murals by the young talented Negro artist, John T. Biggers, which were presented to the CIO United Transport Service Employes by Hampton Institute, were unveiled last week by the union's president, Willard Townsend, at a ceremony held in the UTSE-CIO center in Chicago.

One of these striking paintings, entitled "The Dying Soldier", attracted considerable attention at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City in 1943 when a special exhibit of the work of the students of Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld, chairman of the Art Dept. at Hampton, was on display there.

This mural, the first Biggers did, portrays the thoughts of a dying soldier caught in barbed wire on the battlefield. The other, "The Rural Preacher," presents a pastor delivering a sermon to an audience which is responding emotionally.

The 22-year-old artist, a former plumber's helper and a veteran of three years in the Navy was guest of honor at the unveiling.

The ceremony which initiated the union's cultural program featured a panel discussion of "Art in its Relation to Social Progress."

At Highlander School

A TWO-DAY training program for local union leaders of the CIO American Federation of Hosiery Workers from towns in Georgia and Tennessee was held Oct. 27-28 at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

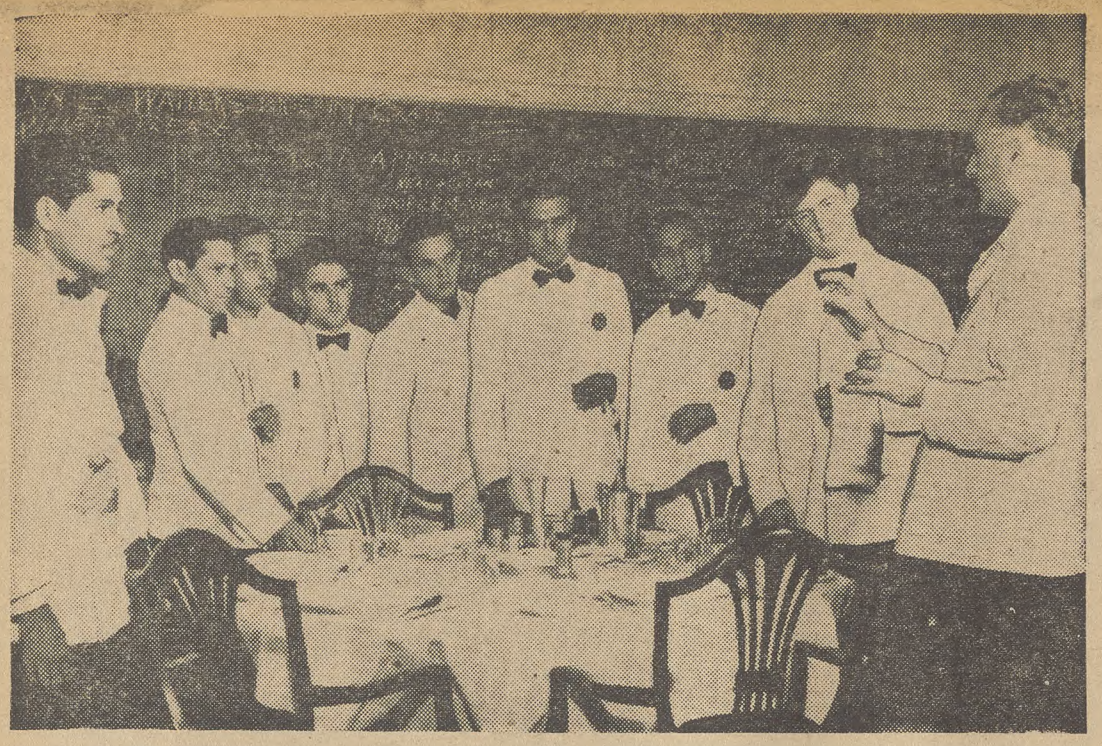
AFHW Education Director William Rafsky conducted the program which included practice and instruction on running union meetings, speaking at union affairs, and handling grievances.

A showing of the film, NOW THE PEACE, (Natl. Film Board of Canada) was followed by a discussion of the responsibility of workers as union members and as citizens, to achieve a lasting peace and a world of plenty for all.

In New Job

AGNES DOUTY, former education director in Georgia for the CIO Textile Workers Union, resigned to become assistant to Director Frank McCallister of the Georgia Workers Education Service, joint CIO, AFL group.

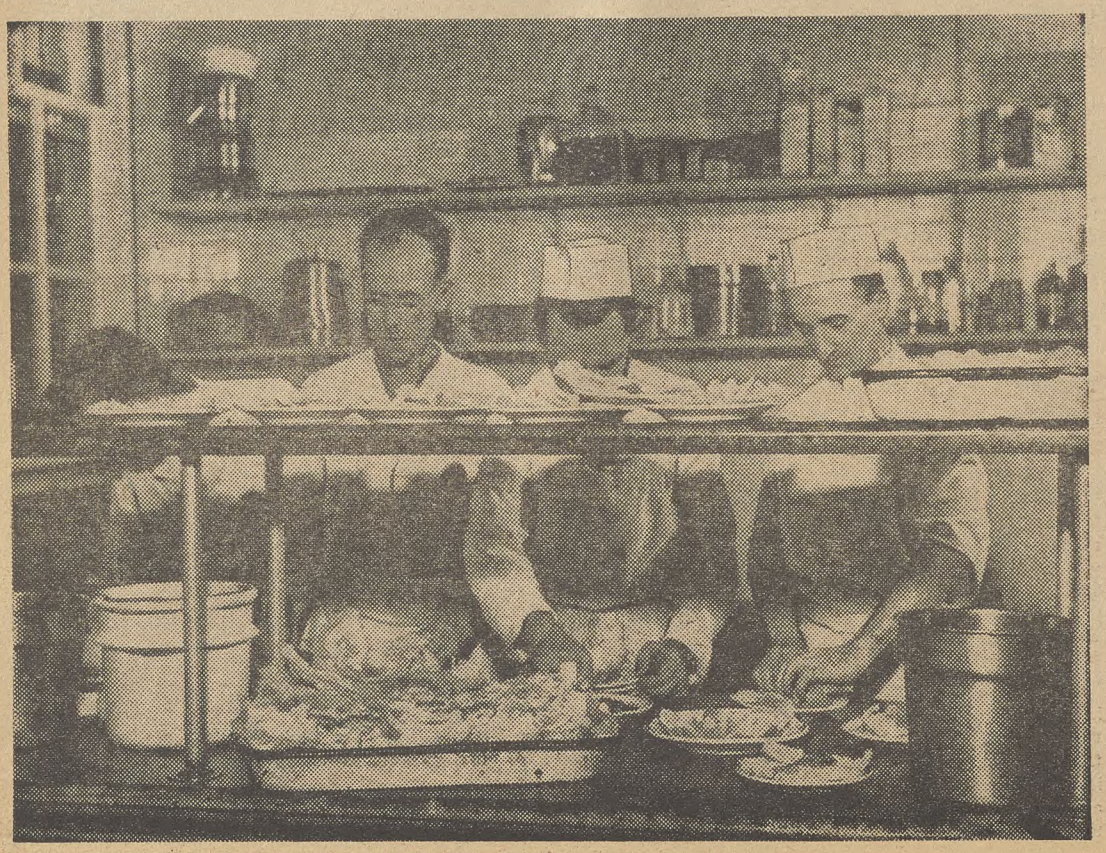
She served as workers education specialist for the U. S. Office of Education in Washington for several years; worked for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers education dept.; taught at most of the established trade union schools, and is regularly a member of the summer faculty of the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers.

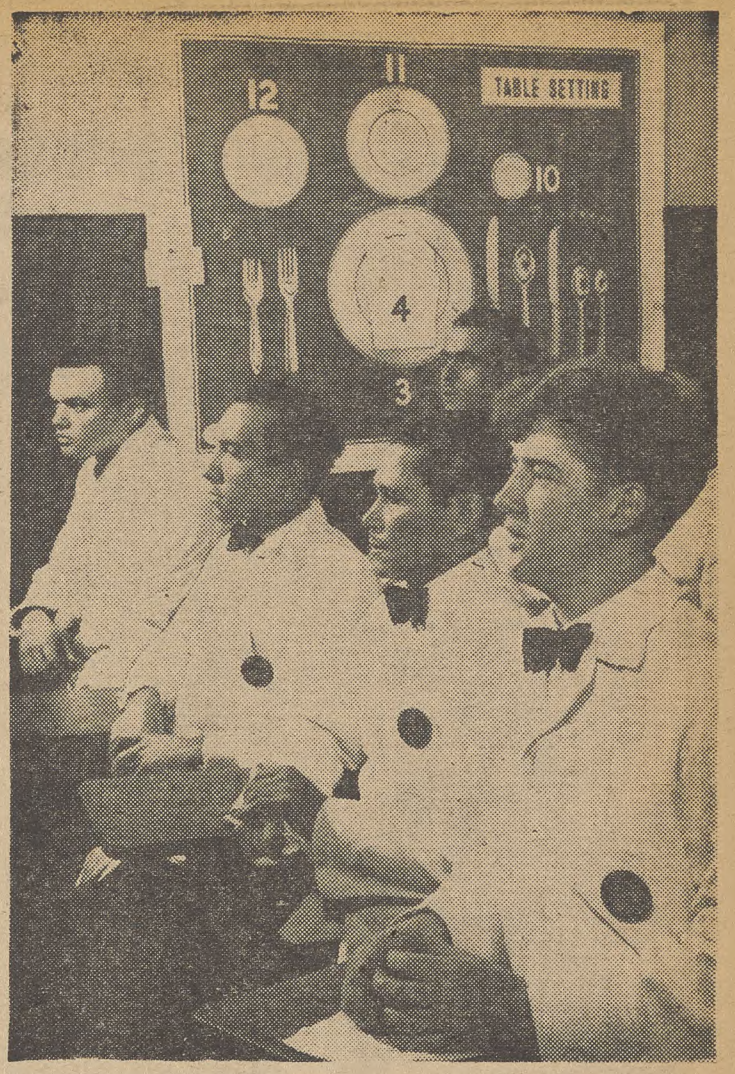


1 (Top) Students at the U. S. Maritime Commission's steward training school get a blackboard briefing. Drummed into their minds in a six weeks' course are such instruetions as: "When guests are talking, approach them with 'scuse me, sir.' Then give them what they want."

2 (Left) Prospective stewards for big passenger liners learn the fine art of folding blankets Navy style. The school's facilities, for 400 students, include facsimile staterooms and dining rooms, where trainees encounter every hazard except the rolling of a ship.

3 (Below) Fancy salad arrangements and dressings are important if American ships are to meet the standards set by other countries' competition. All the members of the faculty who teach the students how to prepare and serve meals have had years of experience on first class passenger liners.





4 Alert students have all had at least six months' prior experience or pre-war service on first class liners.

SCHOOL FOR SERVICE

IT'S service that counts. And labor, management and the U. S. government are making sure that people who can afford to travel on first class American passenger liners are going to get it.

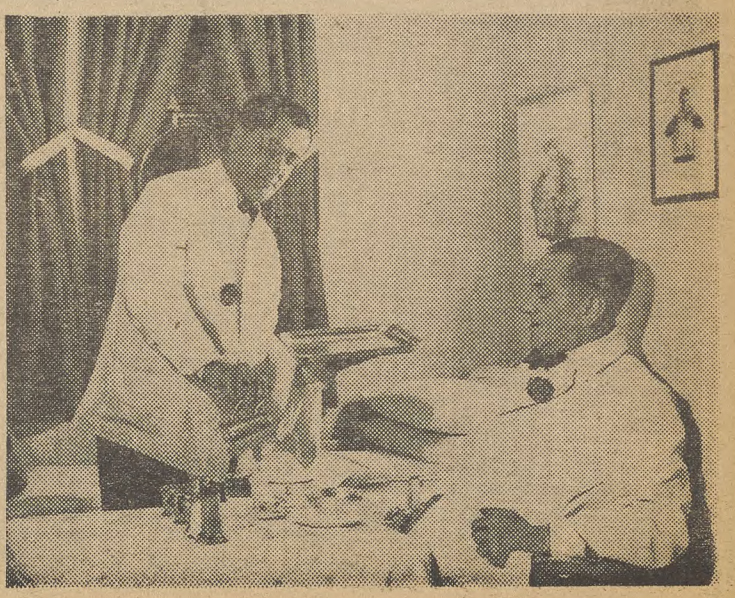
First class stewards for first class liners are being trained at the newly opened U. S. Maritime Commission school at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y. The school is sponsored jointly by the Commission, the CIO Natl. Maritime Union and ship operators.

The NMU selects men eligible for the course. They must have had either six months' prior experience in the jobs for which they are being trained or pre-war service on first class liners.

Four hundred men at a time are given a six weeks' course in rendering prompt, efficient and courteous service on shipboard. Facsimile staterooms and dining salons, complete in every detail, are "workshops."

The school is an outgrowth of labor-management cooperation during the war. While bread and butter issues still cause conflict, both NMU and management are agreed on the desirability of "building the finest peace-time merchant fleet the nation has ever known."

5 The passenger is the payoff. A prospective steward demonstrates to his instructor how he will serve breakfast.



the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WHILE THE LINTON HOME IS QUIET WITH SLEEP, A LIGHT BURNS IN THE WINDOWS OF THE CARRUTHERS MANSION— AND INSIDE...

YOU'RE A CARRUTHERS, RUBY AND THE CARRUTHERS NEVER FAIL! YOU'LL GET FRIENDLY WITH JIM BARRY AND FIND OUT WHAT SORT OF MAN HE IS...

LEAVE HIM TO ME, DADDY!

I'LL HAVE HIM EATING OUT OF MY HAND... LIKE *THIS!*

SNAP

EARLY THE NEXT MORNING... IN THE LINTON HOME.

DON'T GIVE THEM TOO MUCH INFORMATION, JIM, WHEN YOU SEE THE FOREMAN... YOU'RE JUST MY NEPHEW AND THOUGHT YOU'D SORT OF SETTLE DOWN A BIT HERE NOW.

THE FOREMAN WILL BE RIGHT NOSY, JIM.

I WANTED TO TALK TO YO KIT, ABOUT THE OTHER NIGHT WHEN I KISSED YOU—

NOT NOW, JIM. WE AIN'T GOING TO TALK ABOUT THAT... NOT WHILE THERE'S A UNION TO BE ORGANIZED... MAYBE LATER...

THIS HERE IS WHERE THEY HIRE HANDS, JIM. GOOD LUCK— AND DON'T SAY TOO MUCH.

I'LL BE CAREFUL... SEE YOU AT LUNCH-TIME.

HIRING HERE

WE'RE LOOKING FOR WORK, MISTER... ANYTHING DOING TODAY?

MEBBE... WHO'RE YOU?

I'M JIM BARRY. MR. CARRUTHERS TOLD ME TO COME HERE IF I WAS LOOKING FOR WORK...

OH, YES, MR. CARRUTHERS MENTIONED YOU MIGHT COME IN.

THIS IS MY PARTNER WOODY WILLIAMS — AND WE'RE BOTH LOOKING FOR WORK...

RECKON I COULD TAKE BOTH O' YOU ON. YOU'LL HAVE TO ANSWER SOME QUESTIONS, THOUGH.

WELL, RUBY... THAT'S HIM...

HMMM... I THINK I WILL ENJOY KNOWING JIM BETTER.

I WANT TO KNOW IF HE'S TIED UP WITH ANY UNIONS— AND IF HE ISN'T I COULD USE HIM TO SEE THAT NONE ARE ORGANIZED HERE....

AND IF HE IS CONNECTED WITH THE UNION?

THEN I RECKON THERE'S OTHER WAYS OF HANDLING JIM BARRY!

98

Less Food, Less Clothing

HIGH PRICES CUT WORKERS' BUYING

INCREASED prices in consumer goods have already led to sharp curtailment in the purchases of industrial workers, the CIO Dept. of Research and Education announced today, on the basis of a nationwide survey conducted among workers' families in basic manufacturing industries.

TABULATION of the replies indicated the following trends in consumer buying habits:

78.2% of the families are buying less milk. 88.9% are buying less butter and oleomargarine. 72.5% of the families are buying fewer eggs.

The survey also disclosed that 83.7% of the families have cut their purchases of clothing, and 59.9% of the families have been forced to dig into their savings or reduce their amount of savings in order to meet current costs of living. 71% of the families have $300 or less in savings.

AVERAGE weekly wage of the families interviewed was $44.83, which corresponds closely with the Bureau of Labor Statistics figure of $44.90 as the average weekly earnings in August of workers in manufacturing industries.

"There are significant portents in these statistics," commented Kermit Eby, CIO director of research and education. "They indicate that at a period of the nation's greatest prosperity, working class families are rapidly being priced out of the market on essential food needs.

"Lowered consumption of food by industrial workers directly affects the economic well-being of our farmers. As their sales recede, their power to buy machinery and other industrial products is limited, and the whole economy suffers."

THE extent of the reduced buying of specific commodities is indicated in the following figures. The survey found that the affected families are buying 4.1 less quarts of milk per week than previously. The figure ranged from 3.4 quarts to 4.6 quarts.

Butter and oleo purchases fell an average of 1.3 pounds a week.

Egg purchases dropped 1.7 dozen a week on the average, with the figure ranging from 1.4 to 1.8.

Practically all of the workers indicated a sharp curtailment of clothing purchases by their families.

The replies disclosed that the great majority of workers, over 70%, have $300 or less in savings. In many instances workers have already exhausted all their savings, and have nothing left in reserve to meet the pressure of soaring living costs.

Butchers take heed. Prices of low-grade cuts of meat in Washington, D. C. stores reportedly tumbled this week following a petition drive against high markups by the Washington Committee for Consumer Protection. Enlisting Mrs. Wallace Leslie Douglas (right) in the campaign for meat at 60c a pound or less is Committee member Mrs. Mary Shaw. Mrs. Douglas is the daughter of Henry A. Wallace.

Attorney General Frank

TO HELL WITH THE PEOPLE, MONOPOLIES SAY

YOU wouldn't know it from reading the average big commercial daily paper, but Atty. Gen. Tom Clark recently spoke in Boston before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and told some not-so-kind truths about big business moguls who stifle competition to fleece the consuming public.

Speaking on free enterprise and the antitrust laws, Clark lashed out at "these greedy men who clamor loudest for free enterprise and opportunity . . . They would have freedom to insulate their business from the uncertainties of competition and freedom to gorge themselves with monopolistic profits."

MONOPOLY suppression of inventions, and the smothering of discoveries which would raise the American standard of living were outlined by Clark, who told the businessmen:

"You know about the match trust and its miracle match which would light one thousand times—but which never reached the market. No conventional monopolist would think of allowing such a match to reach the consumer. The consumer might be benefited but match sales would be drastically reduced.

"The introduction of fluorescent lighting was retarded. Here power company revenue was at stake. Again, so that more electric lamps could be sold, the manufacturers built them with shorter life."

Clark also pointed to monopoly withholding of vitamin D from sufferers from rickets, a disease of the undernourished.

"Some years ago," he said, "patents for producing vitamin D by utlra-violet ray came into the hands of a university foundation located in a butter producing area. The sole right to use this artificial method of producing vitamin D in foods belonged to the foundation.

"The foundation denied licenses for irradiating oleomargarine with vitamin D to manufacturers of oleomargarine because the patent holder was 'unsympathetic to oleomargarine.'

"Monopolists think of their profits first and the people last."

SEE COURT TESTS FOR LAWS RESTRICTING UNIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL amendments to outlaw the closed shop were passed in three non-industrial states in Tuesday's voting, but each will probably face a court test in the near future.

The amendments were adopted in Nebraska, South Dakota and Arizona.

Massachusetts voters favored a proposition to require all unions in the state to file annual financial reports with the state government.

60 VETS GRAB VACANT HOMES

THE first major squatters' movement in the U. S. hit a veterans' housing project in Chicago last week when 60 ex-GIs and their families took over unrented apartments in the yet unfinished 186-unit Airport Homes and announced their intention of staying "until we're thrown out."

The GIs, who included several Purple Heart holders and at least one Presidential Citation wearer, said they applied to the Chicago Housing Authority a year ago for permission to rent the apartments but that no action had been forthcoming.

Over 125 units of the project have been completed and rented to veterans but other finished apartments have been standing vacant. Housing Authority spokesmen earlier said the units were not rented because of broken windows.

The vets, most of whom have been living either doubled up with other families or split up among several homes, marched in a body on the project, demanded the keys from the caretaker and took possession of the 60 vacant apartments.

STILL PROBING BILBO

The Senate War Investigating Committee is not yet through with Sen. Theodore Bilbo (D., Miss.), his alleged deals with war contractors, and his private "dream house" complete with artificial lake.

The committee, interrupted by the election campaign, will check into Bilbo's relations with war contractors soon after the election, it was learned in Washington. The Klansman may have to talk fast to explain assertions that he used his Senate office to get contracts for his friends, who in turn remodeled Bilbo's Poplarville, Miss., estate as a Christmas present in 1941.

D. C. VOTES FOR RIGHT TO VOTE

RESIDENTS of the nation's capital, who have been denied the right to vote since 1878, this week rolled up 7-3 and 6-1 margins respectively for home rule and national representation in an informal plebiscite.

Total registration of voteless Washington, D. C. electors exceeded 169,000, comparing favorably with a 95,000 turnout in 1938, when a similar poll was held.

One of the major issues in the drive for self-government—the fact that Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D. Miss.) has been "mayor" of the nation's capital—was eliminated in the GOP sweep.

With the Republicans controlling both Senate and House, the admitted member of the Ku Klux Klan will lose his chairmanship of the Senate District Committee.

SCRIPTO UNFAIR, SAYS STEEL UNION

Director W. H. Crawford of District 35, CIO Steelworkers, this week asked organized labor to place the Scripto Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., manufacturer of mechanical pens and pencils, on the unfair list.

The employes went on strike a month ago, asking for a decent living wage, an eight-hour day, vacations with pay, union security and reinstatement of a discharged local union officer.

A reactionary police force, which Drew Pearson says has a number of members of the Ku Klux Klan, is giving all possible aid to the company in breaking the strike. Unions placing the firm on the unfair list should write the company at 423 Houston St., NE, Atlanta, Ga.

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November 18, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

MURRAY URGES:

UNITY TO WIN BETTER STANDARD OF LIVING

CIO President Philip Murray and the press prior to opening of 8th CIO Convention at Atlantic City. Murray in the wage section of his convention report, says: "The firm unity within the CIO, backed by the determination of our membership to protect their living standards in the interest of the entire nation, will result in the same success in the coming months as we achieved during the past winter." (Highlights of report—pages 5 to 12).

He says he's the labor relations counsel we've engaged...

CIO CONVENTION OPENS AT ATLANTIC CITY

(Highlights of Pres. Murray's Report—Pages 5-12)

A program dedicated to the advancement of all American workers' living standards and to cooperation with unionists abroad to maintain a peaceful world was presented to the 8th Convention of CIO at Atlantic City this week by Pres. Philip Murray.

The convention, meeting during the week of Nov. 18 at the Chelsea Hotel, will hear several prominent speakers — among them Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, U. S. chief of staff; Sec. of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach; Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Leon Jouhaux, vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions; and Rabbi Stephen Wise of N. Y. City.

Whitney will speak Nov. 19, Gen. Eisenhower and Rabbi Wise on the 20th, and Jouhaux and Schwellenbach on the 21st.

PRES. MURRAY, in his report, stressed the fact that the CIO was created to organize the unorganized and that "such work must never stop."

Reviewing CIO unions' successful fights for wage increases last winter and spring, Murray said:

"Neither the American workers nor the American people as a whole can accept the fallacious concept that an increase in the American standard of living is undesirable.

"Neither the American workers nor the American people as a whole can accept the fallacious notion that profiteers must be accorded ever larger profits, that prices must be permitted to go even higher, that real wages must be permitted to fall even lower, that the American people must suffer even more severe strains on their budgets, and that all of this is necessary for the health of our economy."

Murray referred only by inference to AFL criticisms of CIO's wage fight. He said:

"To the rank and file of American workers the wailings and underhanded attacks of a few leaders of labor outside of the CIO, strike a sharp contrast with the leadership provided by the CIO in this all-important struggle to protect the standard of living of the American people."

ON international affairs, Murray cited the formation and growth of the World Federation of Trade Unions, to which CIO is affiliated, and added:

"Throughout the world the CIO is endeavoring to promote friendships between peoples based on mutual understanding, human rights and respect for the right of each people to work for its own improvement according to its own traditions and circumstances."

At an Executive Board meeting prior to the Convention, Murray announced the chairmanship of nine Convention committees:

Arrangements—Carl Holderman, president, N. J. CIO Council.

Appeals—Louis Hollander, president, N. Y. CIO Council.

Constitution—Frank Rosenblum, CIO vice-president.

Credentials—Allan S. Haywood. CIO director of organization and vice-president.

Officers' Reports—R. J. Thomas, CIO vice-president.

Press—Len De Caux, CIO publicity director and editor.

Resolutions—Van A. Bittner, Steelworkers vice-president and director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

Research and Education—Kermit Eby, CIO director of research and education.

Rules—William Pollock, secretary-treasurer, Textile Workers.

IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

IN THE World-Telegram, New York outlet of Press Lord Roy Howard, a recent editorial praised the formation of American Action, Inc., referring to it as a "concentrated, organized effort of sound Americans everywhere."

The World-Telegram forgot that on March 13 Eugene Segal, in a series written for the Howard chain of papers, said that American Action is "a new nationalist movement led by old hands in the business of fomenting political and economic dissension . . . in the U. S."

The editorial also failed to disclose that this new 1,000 per cent patriotic group contained such sponsors as Merwin K. Hart, a Franco propagandist.

Neither did the Telegram state that the group was financed by reactionary businessmen such as Sun Oil magnate Joe Pew, the violently anti-labor steel baron, Ernest T. Weir, and Col. Robert R. McCormick, Midwest publisher whose Chicago Tribune was a source of comfort to Adolph Hitler as our armies cut through Nazi Germany.

* * *

GEORGE SELDES' weekly In Fact points out a prime example of press fakery in the October 21 issue. Says Seldes: "The press front-paged the news that the great A&P food chain had been found guilty of monopoly.

"During the trial it had been testified that the housewives of America had been cheated of $21,714,000 by the A&P through short weights, overcharges and price boosting. This news was almost totally suppressed.

"The explanation is known to everyone in the business. The Monopoly news on page 1 would not drive away a single A&P customer. But the news of cheating housewives would offend A&P, might lose advertising money."

* * *

REMEMBER when America's gutter press splashed headlines across front pages last winter about a so-called plot afoot involving "reds" and "foreigners" who were trying to swipe the atom bomb?

Well, there's no plot! Those front-page stories about spies were strictly phony. Here's the proof, which was buried deep inside the New York Times on Oct. 23:

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UP)—John S. Wood of the House Committee on un-American Activities said today that a year's investigation had failed to bring to light any evidence of a foreign atom bomb spying at work in this country." Most of the press gave the story similar treatment or failed to run it.

That's the way our "free press" handled this story which blasted the original front-page sensations as lies.

FISHERMEN WIN RAISE

The CIO Fishermen & Allied Workers signed contracts this week with two firms in the Bodega bay area, near San Francisco, increasing prices to be paid fishermen for fish and crabs. The exact amount of the raise was not made public.

Some 800 boat crews from Santa Cruz to Crescent City struck Nov. 1 for a new agreement. The Northern California Fisheries Assn. refused to negotiate until federal courts decided whether negotiations to raise prices would be construed as conspiracy in restraint of trade

Aimed at Security

BALL IN DRIVE TO PARALYZE UNIONS

A shrewdly organized plan, designed to appeal to many well-meaning people, has been put forward by Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.) in an effort to weaken drastically the power of unions to bargain for a better standard of living.

If adopted by Congress, the Ball plan would:

1. Prohibit industry-wide bargaining, striking at the heart of the big industrial unions, like Steel, Auto and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

2. Outlaw union security by forbidding the union shop. Ball's suggestion is that non-union members would pay a "pro-rata" share in organized shops, with their dues reduced by the amount ordinarily set aside for payment to the national union with which each local is affiliated. This, of course, would weaken the national union's work with Congress, its publication and research departments, etc.

3. Pass the Case Bill, which would water down the Wagner Act, repeal the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act, and permit wide-spread suits against unions in federal courts. President Truman vetoed this bill in the last session of Congress.

Ball's plan is to abolish the Wagner Act entirely, he said at a press conference, and to force unions into endless and costly legal tangles.

"The sooner we abolish the Natl. Labor Relations Board entirely, and write a statute to permit anyone whose rights are affected to go into court directly, the better off we'll be," he declared.

Ball's proposal for bargaining shop by shop instead of on an industry basis would, if adopted, lead to time-consuming negotiations that would slow up production. In the thousands of shops covered by both CIO industrial union contracts and the craft contracts of the AFL, local labor and management representatives would wrangle piecemeal over problems that could be settled much more easily by national bargaining conferences.

Relationships on an industry-wide basis that have achieved stability would be disrupted, and shop by shop the bargainers would have to work out confused agreements that would vary widely in pattern.

Trouble is...these labor radicals read only one side of the question!

NO MOON—NOT EVEN A DECENT LIVING!

Big problem facing the American people is the fact that a tiny minority can afford $10,000 fur coats (see ad reproduced above) while half of all American families have incomes of less than $2,000 a year—sufficient only for bare living in a period of inflated prices. An average industrial worker making a little less than $45 a week would have to work 222 weeks to buy a $10,000 fur coat—if none of his wages went for taxes and if he did not have to pay for food or rent. CIO Pres. Murray's Convention report warns that sharply rising prices will lead to a drop in consumer demand and the boom will go bust.

GIRDING FOR BATTLES AHEAD

THE CIO convention meets in Atlantic City two weeks after national elections which have given a sharp setback to the progressive forces.

It has to map its strategy to meet threatened onslaughts from an increased reactionary majority in Congress.

No sooner were the elections over than these reactionaries began to reveal a program which they were careful to conceal from the voters before.

It includes a drive for open-shop legislation, for revision of the Wagner act and for other devices to hamstring the unions.

It includes a tightened blockade against progressive social legislation, free rein for profiteering, and tax relief for the rich at the expense of the poor.

★ ★ ★

AT THE same time, there are many signs of a coming depression, whose advent will be hastened by the Hooveristic policies of the victorious tories.

Inventories of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers have reached an all-time high of $31,200,000,000.

Much of this withholding of needed goods is hoarding for higher prices. But the Commerce Dept. issues this warning:

"In the past . . . periods of rapid inventory accumulation have been followed by periods of declining production, declining employment and lowered income. . . .

"There is the further danger that once the business pipelines are filled, the increase in inventories may shift quickly from a voluntary to an involuntary accumulation because buying slackens or increases less than anticipated."

★ ★ ★

THERE IS evidence a-plenty of declining purchasing power already.

The lid has been taken off prices, which even before were soaring out of reach of most lower-income people.

The average weekly wages of factory workers dropped from $47.12 to $44.61 between April 1945 and August 1946, while the consumer price index of the Labor Dept. rose 13%. This represents a decline of 16.4% in their purchasing power.

At the same time, the total monthly payroll of manufacturing industries has dropped 22%—which, adjusted to the rise in prices, represents a 31% drop in payrolls.

A Federal Reserve Board report shows that 70% of American families early this year earned less than $3000 a year and 47% less than $2000.

As to savings, government reports have shown these are held by a small minority of well-to-do families, while the great majority have little or none to spend.

★ ★ ★

AGAINST political reaction, the CIO has already begun to fight back.

Along with other liberal groups, it is planning a Conference of Progressives in January to mobilize an effective coalition in support of progressives in Congress and to prepare for future elections.

The CIO convention will undoubtedly plan to increase its legislative and PAC activities, and to throw all its weight behind the campaign to defend the people from the onslaughts of reaction.

★ ★ ★

ON THE individual field, the CIO convention confronts the emergency of lowered real wages. These must be raised, not only to protect the workers' living standards, but also to create the mass purchasing power necessary to ward off depression.

This calls for expanded organizing activities; for building the strength and unity of the CIO unions; and for aggressive and intelligently-planned wage movements.

The battles ahead are not only for labor but for the welfare of the whole American people—against lowered living standards, against reactionary legislation and against depression.

On its record, the CIO is the movement to lead this people's fight. It must not and will not fail.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

AT ELEVEN years of age, the CIO is not an old nor even a middle-aged movement. But it is old enough to look back on quite a chunk of history and achievement.

Any youngster feels he has reached quite a ripe maturity at 11. It is a self-confident age.

He can look back on having survived most of the childhood illnesses, on having grown from a baby into a big fellow, on having learned to stand up for himself outside the home and to fight if necessary

At the same time, the 11-year-old is not inclined to be reminiscent or introspective. It is a very active age.

On the threshold of young-manhood, he looks forward to his period of greatest growth and development. His mind dwells constantly on the problems and achievements ahead.

★ ★ ★

THESE REFLECTIONS are prompted by the CIO convention in Atlantic City, in the same Chelsea Hotel auditorium that witnessed the birth pangs of the CIO eleven years ago.

In October 1935, the aging AFL held its convention in this hall.

Day after day, and far into the night, this hall resounded to one of the most important debates in labor history—between the advocates of industrial organization, on the one hand, and the craft stand-patters, on the other.

In the final vote, the old guard won a battle but lost the war. For, immediately after, the industrial unionists met and decided to form the Committee for Industrial Organization.

★ ★ ★

A FEW months later, in 1936, the CIO launched its great organizing campaigns in steel, autos, rubber and other industries.

In 1937, most of the biggest companies signed CIO agreements, despite the last-ditch resistance of the "Little Steel" strike.

In 1938, the CIO had to meet a new problem, a depression which threw millions of workers out of employment.

It maintained its strength by developing a militant program to serve the jobless, and was ready for new gains in membership when the upswing began in 1939.

In 1940, another critical convention was held in the same Atlantic City hall. John L. Lewis resigned the presidency of the CIO, then torn with the growing pains of internal dissension, and Philip Murray took over.

* * *

BETWEEN 1940 and 1946, under Murray's leadership, the CIO has registered its greatest growth in membership, unity, strength and stability. It has expanded into countless new fields of usefulness.

The CIO proved its patriotic metal in the world war. It came through the difficult period of cutbacks and reconversion with flying colors. Its Political Action Committee became the rallying point for all progressives. It led the greatest and most successful wage movement in American history.

In this period, the CIO helped form the World Federation of Trade Unions. It launched its Southern organization drive.

A glance through President Murray's report to the 1946 convention will show the tremendous scope and influence of this still-young labor movement that battles on every field for the welfare of the working and common people.

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FROM ITS convention in Atlantic City this year, the CIO looks ahead with confidence to the goals and battles ahead.

It is now so strong and well-established that it does not fear destruction by enemies who once threatened its very existence. It has proved again and again that, so long as it maintains its own unity and progressive purposefulness, no outside foe can lick it.

But still, the CIO does not underestimate the difficulties ahead.

The victory of reaction at the polls has greatly increased the tory majority in Congress A legislative drive against labor is threatened. The gains of the New Deal are in danger.

While Congressional reaction offers its services to the profiteers against the workers, the unions face the sternest fight ahead to raise wages whose purchasing power has been deeply slashed by price increases.

The CIO will need all its proven strength, all its internal unity and all its progressive initiative to win the coming struggle with wage-cutting anti-labor reaction.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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'We began in the face of bitter opposition from within the existing labor movement and a determination on the part of powerful industrial forces that unions must not be built in mass production industries . . . in 10 short years the CIO has become an integral part of our nation . . . That a dynamic labor movement could be built during this most trying decade is little short of miraculous.'

'AN INTEGRAL PART OF OUR NATION'

Highlights of President Murray's Report—Pages 5 to 12

NOVEMBER, 1935 marked a new era in American labor history with the formation of CIO and the growth of its dynamic unions, Pres. Philip Murray said in the introduction to his convention report. And 11 years later, meeting at the place of its birth, CIO gives "consideration not only to the problems, needs and desires of the members of our organization and their families, but also to the problems of our great and beloved America."

CIO was steeled in struggles that accompanied the vast organizing campaigns of the pre-war years. "As the war clouds gathered in Europe, production picked up and men and women flocked to our ranks." Then came Pearl Harbor.

"Members of CIO unions toiled in the mines, mills and factories of America to turn out the weapons for the free peoples of the World. We met the challenge of the dictator nations. No matter how often we were called upon to do more and more, our members ground out the infinite varities of paraphernalia which eventually drove the forces of Naziism and Fascism into galling defeat."

The CIO, Pres. Murray said, "is of America and for America in concept, philosophy and conduct. It stands for the preservation of the American democratic way of life."

CITING CIO'S legislative battle to improve the life of the people, Pres. Murray said that it is a "brillant achievement." The wage adjustments won have proved reasonable, he declared, and well within the scope of industry to pay without inflationary price increases. But despite the CIO's efforts to the contrary, the cost of living has continued upward.

CIO is not quarreling with business, Pres. Murray pointed out. Business should secure from its investment a reasonable profit, he said adding that, "We believe that out of the benefits which flow from increased productivity and increased efficiency the workers should be assured of a larger proportion of the financial emoluments which ensue."

Decent Wages Help Build Sound Citizens

TO PREVENT ANOTHER DEPRESSION

IF we are to avoid a serious depression with its high level of unemployment and mass starvation, it is necessary that the following action be taken as soon as possible, says Pres. Murray's report to the CIO Convention.

1. Reinstitution of controls to effect a steady, free flow of materials necessary for production. This requires an allocation and priority system.

2. Establishment of inventory controls to prevent hoarding of materials.

3. A firm price control plan to force absorption of increased costs through profits, higher production levels and rising productivity .

4. A tax program to discourage hoarding, price rises and higher profits: (a) an excess profits tax; (b) a stronger and more easily enforced capital gains tax at a higher rate than the current 25%; (c) repeal of the carry-back, carry-forward provisions of the tax law.

"As a long-range program," says the report, "we must go even further. Full production, full employment and full utilization of our economic and natural resources must be our continuous goal."

FOR A BETTER AMERICA

CAN industry afford to raise American living standards? The answer, says Pres. Murray's report to the CIO Convention, is simple:

"Corporate profits after taxes, in 1945, were $5 billion higher than in the pre-war years 1936-39, and the Dept. of Commerce reports that profits in 1946, after taxes, will be even higher. Recent corporate profit reports for the first half of 1946, according to the Federal Reserve Board, indicated that the predictions of the Dept. of Commerce for 1945 are going to be true. For example, in the second quarter of 1946, the Federal Reserve Board reports that 629 corporations earned $601 million or an annual rate of $2 billion 400 million. This is 33% higher than the average profits, after taxes, for the years 1942-45."

Productivity—which leads to higher profits—also is on the rise, Pres. Murray points out. " The Federal Reserve Board reports that in the 'majority of industries, productivity is today higher than before the war'. The Federal Reserve Board attributes this increase to "the currently higher rates of plant and equipment utilization and also because of war and postwar improvements in plant and equipment.' "

WHAT, in contrast, has happened to the earnings of the average consumer? Pres. Murray's report says that workers' weekly wages in manufacturing industries have declined from a level of $47.12 in April 1945 to $44.61 in August 1946. Sharply rising prices in this period have cut this wage 16.4% in terms of purchasing power. The $44.61 will buy ony $39.40 worth of merchandise in terms of April 1945 dollars.

Added to this is a 22% drop in the actual monthly payroll of manufacturing workers between April 1945 and July 1946. And when this decline is corrected for the rise in prices, it amounts to a payroll cut of 31%.

"In terms of real purchasing power which is going to sustain our current high levels of production and employment, it is obvious that this declining consumer income cannot support our present economy," Pres. Murray declares.

"Not only workers' weekly wages in manfacturing industries have declined, but the total national pay envelope is shrinking," he points out. "Between 1945 and 1946, total income payments have dropped only $3 billion, but the annual rate of payments in wages and salaries has declined $10 billion. On the other hand, payments in dividends and interest and business income have been on the increase."

Citing history, Murray debunks the theory that wage increases "forced" price increases. "Between 1923 and 1940," he says, "average hourly earnings increased by more than 26% while wholesale prices of finished goods in manufacturing industries were dropping 18%. Furthermore, in spite of lower prices and higher wages, corporate profits after taxes were actually 19% higher in 1940 than in 1923."

Calling for an economy functioning on the basis of rising wages and lowering prices, Pres. Murray says:

"The true welfare of the nation calls for a program which will produce not a constant depression of wage rates but an ever-rising level of real earnings for the people as a whole. This objective can be achieved only through an honest and complete return to true bona fide collective bargaining between management and labor on all matters, including wages, together with effective control by government over profiteers to protect the American people against the continued inflationary rise of the cost of living."

ORGANIZING, NO. 1 JOB

TRUE to the aims of its founders, the CIO in the past two years since the last convention has continued its militant drive to organize the unorganized.

While Labor Board elections, as Pres. Murray's report points out, "do not tell the whole story, the two-year record of CIO unions in these tests cannot be discounted."

During the two-year period ending June 30, 1946, CIO unions won 3,856 elections and polled a total of 613,936 votes, the report states. But that is only part of the story.

Pres. Murray also reported the addition of "two international unions to the CIO family." They are the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers and the Amalgamated Lithographers, with a total of 80,000 members.

The CIO, the report continues, also granted charters to the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, which became the Utility Workers Union, and the Paper Workers Organizing Committee, which is now the United Paper Workers.

During the two-year period, the Organizing Dept., under the direction of Allan S. Haywood, "has greatly expanded its activities" with the assistance of 34 regional directors, two of them paid by affiliated unions; five regional sub-directors; 67 field directors directly assigned to the CIO; 54 field representatives paid by the CIO but assigned to affiliated unions, and 10 officers of affiliated unions paid by the CIO.

ANOTHER big chapter in the story of CIO progress is the CIO organizing Committee, set up by the CIO executive board at its March, 1946, meeting to conduct an organizing campaign in the South.

Van A. Bittner was chosen as national director of the committee, and Haywood heads the advisory committee. The campaign, Pres. Murray reported, embraces Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and the Kanawha Valley section of West Virginia.

At the time Pres. Murray prepared his report, there had been 174 elections of which the CIO had won 150 and lost 24, and 236 petitions for elections were pending before the NLRB.

PRES. Murray reported that the CIO now includes 40 international and national unions; 396 industrial unions, and 280 industrial union councils. Since the last convention 182 certificates of affiliation were issued to local industrial unions, and 34 to industrial union councils.

Highlights in organizational activities of the various CIO international unions include:

- The Steelworkers are to the fore, with 2,044 locals as compared to 1,850 in 1944; a membership of 853,408 including 61,200 ordinarily exonerated members but not including 66,900 members in the U. S. and Canadian armed forces.
- The Auto Workers reported a membership of 1,051,455 for the period ending June 30, 1944. The figure dropped after V-E and V-J Days, but is rising again.
- The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have 1,375 plants under contract; 323,572 new members joined during the period 1944-46. UE was victorious in 450 NLRB elections covering 99,890 workers during the past two years.
- The membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers increased by approximately 25,000 since the last CIO convention, and 58 new affiliates were chartered, making a combined total of 496 local unions and 29 joint boards in the U. S. and Canada.
- The Textile Workers between 1943 and 1946 signed 436 new contracts covering 101,976 workers, won collective bargaining agreements in 67 other mills covering 18,240 workers, and made greatest gains in the cotton-rayon textile industry.

Bank Clerks . . .

. . . And Textile Workers

From New Orleans . . .

THE 79th CONGRESS—'NEGLECT'

THE 79th Congress had a golden opportunity to act in the people's interest. It failed to do so. The legislation which it killed or failed to act upon reads like a Who's Who of the program of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"To meet the economic emergency in the immediate postwar months, CIO supported a number of needed measures. Virtually every one met with violent death in Congress," Pres. Murray reported to the CIO convention.

"Just as it killed or neglected every vital measure needed to meet immediate emergency needs, Congress shelved or slashed virtually every important measure needed for charting the long-range course of the country on a sound and progressive basis."

The sections of the President's report listing the necessary legislation which fell by the wayside is a recital of failure to meet the country's obvious needs—a failure which will probably carry over into the 80th Congress as a result of the Republican victory at the polls.

LOOK at the record, as cited by Pres. Murray: Kilgore-Forand bill, for emergency unemployment compensation—"passed by the Senate only in a weakened and battered form, and never got beyond the Ways & Means Committee of the House."

Proposals to keep the U. S. Employment Service under federal control—"fought bitterly and ultimately killed."

Veterans emergency housing—"enacted only in sadly weakened form."

Price control—"The story of price control requires no extensive repetition."

Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill—"modified and weakened in the course of a prolonged Senate debate."

65c Minimum Wage Bill—"As a result of . . . parliamentary maneuvering, the nation is today still operating under a minimum wage law which is obsolete in its 40c-per-hour level and in its limited coverage and effectiveness."

Fair Employment Practice Committee—"suppressed in the Rules Committee of the House and filibustered to death on the floor of the Senate."

Anti-polltax bill—"The mere threat of a filibuster prevented the bill from even reaching the floor for debate."

Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill — "powerful pressure groups . . . were successful in preventing . . . action in the House."

The Hook Forestry Bill to stimulate output and consumption—not "permitted to make any progress in this session of Congress."

A progressive tax program—"Congress moved in precisely the opposite direction. The Excess Profits Tax was removed . . . Corporations were permitted . . . to secure enormous refunds out of taxes paid during the war.

ONLY on matters of social security is it possible, Pres. Murray said, to report "at least some slight progress . . . in the improvement of our national system of social security.

The improvements took the form of unemployment compensation for seamen, credits for war veterans for purposes of survivors' benefits, and a few other minor benefits. But the CIO Social Security Committee, headed by Van A. Bittner, has been leading a fight for passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, which would overhaul the entire social security system to eliminate those features which "are now sadly out of date" or which give unsatisfactory protection.

"Our social security system is unworthy of a nation with the economic, social and political blessings and aspirations with which our country is endowed," Murray said, in calling for drastic revision of the entire set-up.

That's the story. It's not a pretty one. It will take tremendous pressure from labor and all the people to get the people's program enacted. The effort must be made to change the course of Congressional refusal to act on matters of tremendous public interest.

SPEARHEAD FO

THE CIO Political Action Committee is "the spearhead of the progressive political movement in America." Thus CIO Pres. Murray stated in his report to the CIO Convention.

"The death of President Roosevelt, the end of the war, the anti-union drive of big industry and the attempts to make the government join in that drive, have combined to make the work of PAC arduous and also essential to the well-being of labor and of the nation," Pres. Murray wrote. "Fortunately the members of the CIO and of the general public have realized the importance of PAC and have rallied to make it increasingly vigorous.

"The death of Sidney Hillman took from PAC its chairman and inspired leader," Murray stated. "This loss to the committee, to the CIO, to the nation and to the world is beyond calculation. His devotion, his energy, his wisdom—his genius—cannot be replaced. Yet, as the CIO Executive Board said eight days later, 'This is the supreme hour for intensification of the work so brilliantly commenced by him.' That is our challange, our opportunity."

MURRAY said that PAC under a new executive board setup with Jack Kroll as director, has worked well with the CIO Legislative Dept. in the mutual task of fighting for progressive legislation. The committee has carried the responsibility of informing members of Congress about CIO's position on legislative proposals, and PAC has concerned itself almost entirely with informing and organizing the CIO membership concerning political issues and techniques. Pres. Murray declared that the Director of CIO Councils, the PAC

FOR PROGRESS

editorial committee, the CIO Education Dept. and the CIO NEWS "have each contributed materially to PAC publications and correlation of effort" and the Director of Organization "has been of great help in tying PAC in to the CIO organization".

PAC, Murray continued, "continues to lead the field with its attractive publications informing CIO membership and the public about issues and candidates". During 1945-46 2,770,000 copies of 16 illustrated, two-color PAC pamphlets were distributed. Seventeen small cartoon leaflets were issued in quantities totalling 25 million copies. Ten thousand additional copies of the book, "The First Round", have been sold and 128,000 copies of seven colored posters illustrating the issues in "The Second Round" have been issued. The PAC News Service released stories for the labor, Negro and foreign language press as well as servicing daily publications.

Much attention has been paid to radio. Over 5,000 radio scripts have been prepared, Pres. Murray reported, and many transcriptions of spot announcements on registration and political issues have been distributed to the field.

PRES. MURRAY'S report, which was in print prior to the general election, reviewed PAC successes in the primaries. "The results," Murray stated, "were amazingly successful. In most of the 31 victories won in the primaries, it is clear that PAC played a substantial role. In fact, its part was decisive in many instances. In every case, however, it was helped by other liberal groups, such as other labor unions, Negro groups, church and liberal leaders. By pulling together, the progressives have already piled up a significant victory."

. . . To New York City

FACTORY-BUILT HOMES—THE NEED

A STRONG demand for factory-built homes as the only method of licking the nation's increasingly severe housing crisis was made by Pres. Murray in his report to the CIO convention.

"It appears that the government's housing program is pointed daily in the direction of industrially-built houses for the workers and veterans of the nation," Murray said. "The full support of the CIO in the furtherance of the industrial housing program has been pledged to Mr. Wilson Wyatt (the Natl. Housing Administrator).

"We are convinced that only through the industrialization of the housing-building segment of our economy can the needs of veteran and non-veteran be met.

"The CIO agrees fully with Mr. Wyatt that as we were able in this country to achieve a monthly production of 50,000 aircraft as called for by the late President Roosevelt, we can with the same productive genius realize our objective of providing decent homes and better communities for our people in line with American standards of decency and human dignity."

THE issue of factory-built homes is particularly important at this time, since the RFC has so far refused to give a loan and facilities to 11 companies seeking to enter the field. Back of that opposition is the power of the nation's real estate lobby—which, as Pres. Murray noted in his report, has been attacking every phase of the government's housing program.

Much of the housing section of the report was a lugubrious "I told you so" based on CIO predictions of the result of lifting price controls and restrictions on non-priority building.

"A mad scramble followed for what limited materials were available, with commercial contractors and builders of high-priced residences usually getting there first because they were willing to pay higher prices . . . The end result of this chain of events," Murray said, "was a complete paralysis of the small or moderate home construction industry."

THE CIO Housing Committee, headed by Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas of the UAW-CIO, has adopted a far-reaching program to provide homes for the nation, the CIO President noted, and has given full support to the "excellent program" of Housing Administrator Wyatt.

Have the goals been met? No, says CIO, and "Mr. Wyatt would be the first to admit this." The reasons are obvious, Pres. Murray declared.

"We all remember vividly the manner in which a reactionary Congress, spurred on by the powerful real estate lobby, emasculated the so-called Patman Emergency Veterans Housing Bill, thereby blasting the hopes of millions of homeless veterans for a decent place in which to live, within the reach of their pocketbooks . . .

"We remember the jubilation of the real estate lobby over the inadequacy of this needed legislation . . .

"We remember, too, the alliance between reactionary House Republicans and their southern counterparts, whose efforts successfully kept the vital Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill bottled up" in committee.

PRES. MURRAY quoted Wyatt as charging that the fight against the Wagner-Ellender-Taft and Patman bills—both necessary to break the housing bottleneck—was "one of the most shameful campaigns waged in this country by the powerful real estate lobby . . . It is amazing that the newspapers generally have overlooked the under-cover legislative battle."

CIO, which constituted one of the strongest forces in support of the two bills, sought desperately to secure passage of the W-E-T bill before Congress adjourned last summer, and has called upon President Truman to call a special session of Congress in order to get it passed.

Despite failure of the W-E-T bill to pass, and of the crippling of price controls, CIO will press for action to meet the housing needs of the American people.

79th CONGRESS SCUTTLED THE PEOPLE'S NEEDS

THE 79th Congress, which adopted a "should have stood in bed" attitude towards progressive legislation, had an eager-beaver outlook when it came to laws aimed at curbing labor's rights.

Pres. Murray's report to the CIO convention, casting a dolorous eye backwards on the record of the 79th, noted the enthusiasm with which Congress directed itself to "fighting against and attempting to cripple" the American labor movement.

The CIO leader declared that it was "unavoidable" that a Congress so intent on halting all forward-looking legislative proposals and which "fought against the needs of the American people on so many other issues," would turn its attention to attacking labor.

"In this session of Congress a series of anti-labor bills, almost unprecedented in quantity and viciousness, were pressed and prodded at every point by the same groups who were so reluctant to act along constructive lines in other fields," Murray charged.

He cited the Hobbs Bill, the May-Arends Bill, the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bills, the Case Bill, and the President's labor draft bill and a "host of others." Their purpose, the report declared, was to:

- "Revise the basic principles of the National Labor Relations Act;
- "Establish crippling restrictions on labor activities, on the right to strike, on the union shop and on labor organizations generally;
- "Impose compulsory arbitration;
- "Deprive labor of the right to any political voice;
- "Impose on unions devastating penalties for minor offenses." In contrast to its casual approach to many pressing problems, Congress pushed many of the anti-labor proposals through to floor action, Pres. Murray's report noted.

Even the President "permitted himself to be drawn into the drive for the enactment of measures designed to suppress labor," the CIO report declared. It cited his request for compulsory cooling off periods and for fact-finding boards in all disputes.

"Subsequently," the report said, "in a heated and thoroughly unjustified attack upon the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the President called for the enactment of a labor draft measure designed to impose economic slavery upon workers who might engage in certain types of strikes . . .

"It is a significant commentary on the activities of this session of Congress that a proposal so directly contrary to basic American principles as that embodied in the President's labor draft bill was shouted to passage in the House within an hour after the President's request, without any opportunity for analysis or debate, and, indeed, at a time when there were not even enough copies of the proposed bill available for general distribution among the members of Congress."

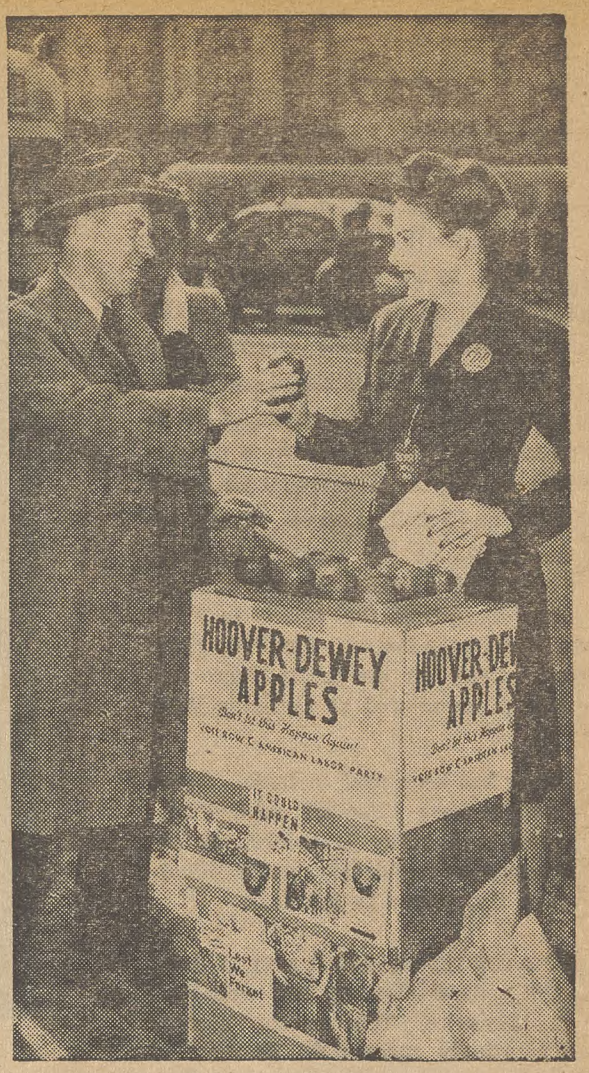
WHAT to do to halt this stream of anti-labor bills, which are sure to be a problem of an even more serious nature when the 80th Congress convenes early in 1947?

The Legislative Department of CIO, headed by Nathan Cowan, has "always emphasized" that the votes and attitudes of Congressmen are not determined by conversations with the Washington representatives of the unions.

The real influence, Pres. Murray said, comes from the manner in which union members, their friends and families back home, make their sentiments known. To promote that rank-and-file influence, the CIO President pointed out, "is a job for every national union, every local union and every industrial union council."

Out of the 79th Congress came a new method of sniping at labor, Pres. Murray declared—the strategy of tying anti-union proposals to other bills.

Thus the NLRB Appropriations Bill carried the Frey craft-union rider, as well as a section barring Wagner Act benefits to many agricultural-industry workers. And almost every government department received its appropriation with a rider barring the payment of wages to employes who are



It Could Happen Again!

"members of an organization which asserts the right to strike against the government."

MANY of the new laws have not yet been subjected to court tests, but throughout the country the CIO has initiated legal actions which have caused state legislation to be thrown out by the judges. The number of these vicious bills so removed from circulation is impressive.

Included are a Colorado state law requiring unions to incorporate; a Texas law that sought to force union organizers from addressing mass meetings without a permit; a Florida law regulating who could be elected to union positions; and a host of other state and local ordinances aimed at harassing unions by forcing the payment of fees or the acquiring of licenses for all sorts of activities.

State laws which have not yet been tested, according to CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman, are those which prohibit union security clauses in contracts.

Test suits involving the provisions on this subject which were inserted into the constitutions of Florida and Arkansas "will be tested by court action," Murray predicted.

THE report noted that bills set up in past years to protect labor's rights were being widely disregarded by judges in many states during the big strikes early in 1946.

Thus, "the courts frequently trampled on these laws (in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey) in their haste to crush strikes," Murray declared. "Labor's experience with the injunction during the 1946 strikes should make every union member aware that the injunction evil is still with us."

The solution, it was suggested, is three-fold: to place strong anti-injunction laws on the books; to secure political and legislative action preventing the judges from over-riding these laws at the behest of anti-union corporations; and to win the election of judges "who will make it clear that their doors are not open to every anti-union employer who needs an injunction to break a strike."

231 CIO COUNCILS ACTIVE

ACTIVITIES OF the Dept. of Industrial Union Councils, headed by Director John Brophy, have been greatly extended during the past two years. The CIO now has a total of 231 state, city and county councils, 36 of which are state bodies.

Fields in which these Councils now function include political action, legislation, public relations, education, community services, housing, health, race relations and economic and social planning, in addition to assistance to unions and regional directors in organizing and collective bargaining.

On questions concerning foreign affairs, the Department has laid down procedure aimed to aid councils in making public statements on such matters, so that these statements will not conflict with national CIO policy, or be based on faulty information. This precedure requires Councils to submit their views to the Director of Councils for transmission to the executive officers and appropriate CIO agencies dealing with these questions.

AMONG THE important CIO committees with which the Council Department cooperates closely are the Community Services Committee and the Health, Safety & Welfare Committee.

Formerly the Natl. CIO War Relief Committee, the CSC changed its name after the war and extended its services to the home front. During the war the committee contributed more than $100,000,000 to various war relief agencies. This year funds for special projects in 12 countries totalling $2,250,000 were contributed.

In its home-front program, the CSC has set up a union counselling service which functions through CIO councils and locals of various internationals, has engaged in work among servicemen and veterans, and has taken part in community health and welfare work.

The Committee has national headquarters in New York. Irving Abramson is chairman and Leo Perlis is national director.

THE CIO Committee on Health, Safety & Welfare, headed by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, has directed its activities to problems of workers in industry, maintaining that labor is entitled to equal voice with management in health and safety.

In the course of its activities, the Committee reports that it has found a growing trend in favor of the establishment of a Federal Dept. of Education, Health & Welfare headed by a secretary of cabinet rank.

NO DISCRIMINATION—A BASIC CIO PRINCIPLE

ONE OF THE bedrock principles of the CIO is its policy of no discrimination — equal rights for all.

In listing its four main objectives, the CIO Constitution states that the first one is: "To bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, color or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection."

To further this policy the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination was created to help educate CIO members concerning the evils of discrimination and to give active aid in cases of violation.

The committee's activities in various communities and its influence exerted on government agencies have aided in the development of a clearer realization of the economic wisdom and justice of this policy. At the London Labor Conference, forerunner of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the CIO delegation was instrumental in extending the principle of anti-discrimination to the WFTU charter.

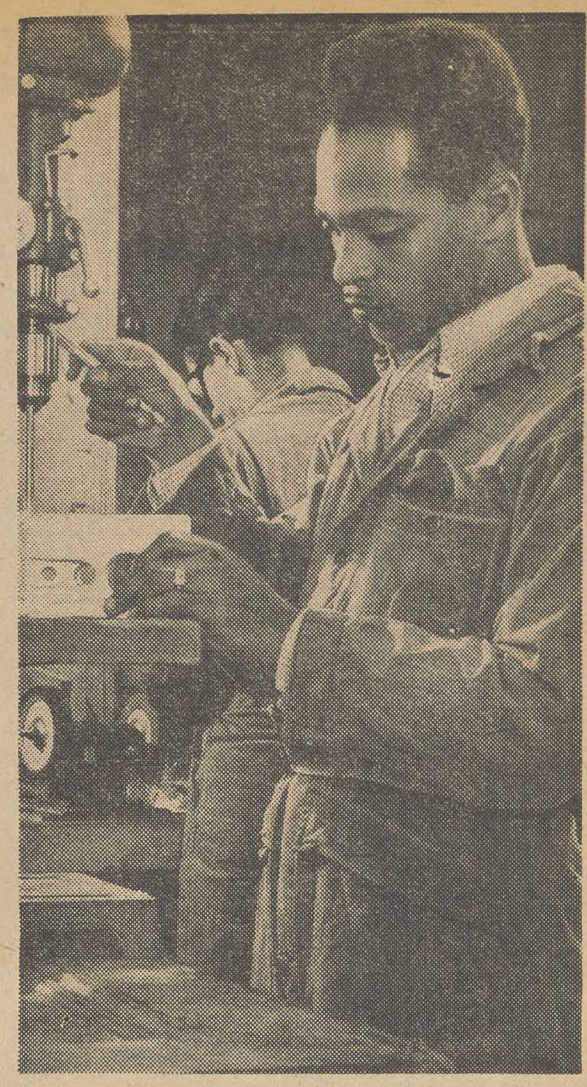
Since V-J Day, there have been 26 known lynchings, and numerous cases of mob violence and policy brutality against Negroes and union organizers. The CIO executive board at its meeting on March 15, 1946, passed a resolution calling attention to these developments and pointing out their dangerous implications to organized labor.

In line with this resolution, the CIO committee participated directly on two national committees organized to arouse the American public to the dangers inherent in substituting mob violence for due process of law. These were the Nat. Committee to Secure Justice in Columbia, Tenn., and the Nat. Committee to Combat Mob Violence, formed under the chairmanship of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Arthur Spingarn, and composed of representatives from the principal organizations active in the promotion of civil rights and racial tolerance.

The CIO Committee to Adolish Discrimination is headed by Sec.-Treas. Carey. Pres. Willard Townsend, United Transport Service Employes, is secretary, and George L-P Weaver is director.

FAILURE of Congress to pass legislation in 1946 making the Fair Employment Practices Committee permanent ended the work of the FEPC on June 30, 1946, although the need for governmental enforcement of anti-discrimination policies is still as great in the postwar period as it was during the war.

The experience gained during the functioning of the FEPC showed unquestionably that with the aid of such action the established patterns of discrimination in industry could be changed.



For Equal Rights For All

A SQUARE DEAL FOR VETERANS

IMPORTANCE of the work of the CIO Veterans Committee is underlined in President Murray's report which states: "Approximately 20% of our membership today, excluding those still in uniform, are veterans."

The CIO Veterans Committee, which was set up by the 1944 convention to aid the veterans, is headed by Clinton S. Golden of the CIO Steelworkers. Meyer Bernstein of the Steelworkers, upon his discharge from the Army in Sept., 1945, took over the job of CIO Veterans Representative.

As the result of the fight waged by the Shipbuilding Workers and the CIO, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled against super-seniority under which some employers and Selective Service Director Hershey sought to give veterans absolute job rights regardless of length of service.

In order to establish vacation rights for veterans so that they should be given credit for time spent in the service, the CIO has been compelled to go to court, Pres. Murray reported.

ON the veterans' legislative front, Pres. Murray's report states that the CIO Veterans Committee was most active in obtaining the Dec., 1945, amendment to the GI Bill of Rights increasing benefits and coverage. The committee also has inaugurated a campaign to change a recently enacted GI Bill amendment which limits subsistence allowances to veterans taking on-the-job training to $175 a month without dependents and $200 a month with dependents.

The Veterans Committee also was active in securing passage of legislation which provides that ex-GIs are paid for furlough time which they did not receive; social security credit of $160 a month for each month in service and payment of lump sums to their survivors if the ex-servicemen die three years after discharge; and improvement of national service life insurance.

Pres. Murray pointed out that the CIO does not sponsor any particular veterans' organization.

Executive Bureau, World Federation Of Trade Unions

A POWERFUL FORCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

THE CIO has gone a long way during the past two years to become a powerful force in world affairs.

Through participation in the powerful World Federation of Trade Unions, through its Latin-American Affairs Committee and through increasingly close ties with labor organizations in almost every country, CIO has shaken off the "isolationism" that for years characterized American labor.

Reporting to the eighth CIO convention, Pres. Murray traced in detail the steps which the organization has taken to develop these ties with workers' groups in every section of the world. It is an impressive recital.

At the same time he attacked the Administration's decision to give the AFL sole voting representation in the Intl. Labor Office, the tripartite organization of government, management and labor spokesmen created by the Treaty of Versailles and now incorporated into the United Nations structure.

CIO at no time desired or intended to enter a contest for supremacy with the AFL in ILO affairs, Murray said, but when the administration bowed to AFL pressure for a monopoly labor voice, CIO leaders could see "no further utility" in attending ILO meetings as "advisors" or as specialists on problems of the mass production industries.

THE WFTU will serve as a more than adequate center for CIO's international activities, the report stated, since it is a "far more effective and meaningful medium" for international labor work.

"This organization (the World Federation of Trade Unions), representing as it does some 70 million workers throughout the world and including as it does within its fold every single major labor organization in the entire world with the sole exception of the American Federation of Labor, is far more significant as a forum for the exchange of views, information and cooperative action among the workers' organizations throughout the world," Murray noted.

CIO's influence in Latin America has been enhanced by the publication of "highly successful bulletins and pamphlets" in English and Spanish, the CIO president said in discussing the work of the Latin-American Affairs Committee, which is headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

SO greatly has CIO's international affairs activity increased in the past two years, Murray said, that he had found it necessary to create a special department—headed by Michael Ross—to handle relations with other labor groups and with the United Nations.

The report recalled the work of CIO representatives in helping form the World Federation of Trade Unions during the course of international meetings held throughout 1944 and 1945 at London, Paris, Washington and San Francisco.

"Despite its youth and the fact that it had to organize itself amid the difficulties of post-war Europe, the influence of the WFTU has already begun to be felt in world developments," the CIO President asserted.

Murray noted Adolph Germer has been assigned to work at WFTU headquarters in Paris; various CIO officials have gone on missions to the Far East, Germany and France; and joint committees have been established with labor representatives from Italy, England and the Soviet Union.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

ACTIVITIES and publications of the Dept. of Research & Education, headed by Kermit Eby, have been focused on interpreting problems of reconversion to CIO members, indicating possible solutions and assisting unions to win gains through collective bargaining and political action.

The Economic Outlook, the Department's monthly bulletin, and various pamphlets it has issued, have set forth pertinent facts and arguments for higher wages, guaranteed annual wage, 65c minimum wage, health insurance, improved social security, effective price control and other current issues.

In addition to providing information to CIO members, the Department has interpreted the CIO program to the public and its lengthy mailing lists show an ever growing audience.

One of its most popular pamphlets was "The Truth about CIO," which presented a special study of the government and finances of CIO internationals and a brief history, "Ten Years of CIO," issued earlier in the Outlook.

Among Department activities were:

- Wage Research: A committee was set up by action of the CIO Executive Board to prepare information required for coming collective bargaining negotiations. This committee is composed of research directors of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Auto, Electrical, Maritime, Steel and Textile Workers unions.
- Education conferences: Quarterly meetings of education directors of CIO unions were held at CIO headquarters and five regional conferences were held in Chicago, New York, Fort Worth, Tex., Chapel Hill, N. C., and Houston, Tex., to help develop local education programs in cooperation with community groups.
- Films: To help encourage the use of 16mm. sound movies and film strips, the department set up a new film library, and prepared a kit of sound film strip records, and assisted CIO unions in getting equipment, and published discussion guides for specific films.

PRESS, PUBLIC RELATIONS

IN the two years since the last convention, the public relations activities of the CIO, headed by Publicity Director Len De Caux, have been devoted to two general aims:

1. Mobilizing labor support for CIO's post-war program.

2. Counteracting anti-labor propaganda by demonstrating to other sections of the public that the CIO's aims are constructively designed to promote their interests as well as labor's through expanding national prosperity.

Widespread press and radio recognition was given to the effectiveness of the CIO's public relations program, including many articles printed in business and other publications which commented on the modern and popular methods used and noted that "labor tells its story so that all can understand."

The American Public Relations Assn. gave the CIO a special award for "outstanding public relations accomplishments in 1945" in a nation-wide public relations contest entered by some 300 organizations of all kinds.

THE CIO NEWS, weekly newspaper, published in a dozen special union and local editions as well as the national edition, has been increased in popular appeal by the use of picture features, comic strips, humor, women's features and added emphasis generally on human interest. A substantial increase in both individual and group subscriptions shows the popularity of these special efforts to make the paper more interesting.

AN intensified campaign for greater opportunity on the air for labor, including test cases carried before the Federal Communicatons Commission resulted in a more liberal policy on the part of radio broadcasters in general in granting time to labor.

This enabled the CIO to obtain weekly sustaining programs on the three major networks. In addition special CIO broadcasts have been made frequently.

N

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Henry A. Schwarzott, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac Plant of General Motors Corp., Fairfax, Kansas City, Mo., UAW-CIO 1504, against. 92. Intl. Reps. Carl Stevens, Ted Hawkes, and Luther Slinkard, Asst. Regional Director of UAW-CIO, were in charge. Congratulations to all!

George Medrick, CIO Reg. Dir. Harrisburg, Pa., reports: Foundry Co., Sinking Spring, Pa., USA 16; no union 8. Hahn Motor Co., Hamburg, Pa., USA 113, no union 59. Prizer-Painter Stove Works, Reading Pa., USA 38; no union 24. Progressive Machine Works, Reading, Pa., card check, USA 29. Keystone Tool & Machine Co., Williamsport, Pa., USA 15; no union 0. Wm. F. Suter & Sons, Nescopeck, Pa., USA 53; no union 0.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: Boyer Lumber & Coal Co., Monroe, Ore., IWA-CIO 12; no union 5. Oregon Trail Box Co., Bend, Ore., IWA-CIO 15, no union 4. Rep. Ben Garske handled the campaign Beaver Mill Co., Portland, Ore., IWA-CIO 10; AFL 1; no union 8.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, reports: Universal Furniture Co., Los Angeles, Calif., Furniture Workers, CIO 9; no union 6. West Coast Chennile Co., Los Angeles, UFWA-CIO 19, no union 17. Rep. Oscar Castro was in charge of both elections.

Harvey O'Connor, publicity director, OWIU-CIO, reports: Erie Refinery employes at Niles, Ohio, voted 10 for OWIU to 8 for AFL Operating Engineers. Election handled by Intl. Rep. William V. Flower. Magnolia Pipe Line operations and maintenance men in South Texas voted for OWIU as reported by Intl. Rep. R. W. Lawrence. Stratton Pipe Line employes voted unanimously for OWIU-CIO at an election at Bishop, Texas. Intl. Reps. Dan Blanton and Frank Nason in charge.

Employes of the Agua Dulce Gasoline recovery plant at Bishop, Tex., voted 15 to 0 for OWIU-CIO. Election handled by Intl. Reps. Dan Blanton and Frank Nason.

Employes of the Union News Co., in three Boston, Mass., railway terminals have voted 184-154 for representation by the UOPWA-CIO as their bargaining agent, Aaron Schneider, Natl. Dir. News Distribution of UOPWA, announced. The vote covers Union News employes in the Back Bay, South and Park Place terminals. The Boston election follows a similar victory in Northern New Jersey where a cardcheck showed 171 workers out of 251 to be members of UOPWA-CIO.

Helen Kingery, publications of Director, UOPWA-CIO, reports: Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. C., among guards, messengers, watchmen and vaultmen and porters, CIO 92; against 57. Irving Trust Co., N. Y. C., guards, messengers, watchmen, etc., CIO 146; against 61. Brown Brothers & Harriman, guards, messengers, etc., CIO 27; against 18.

The UOPWA-CIO has won recognition and are now negotiating for 100 workers at Merchants Bank and People's Savings, N. Y. City. In Columbus, Ohio, the UOPWA-CIO secured union recognition without elections at American Blower Co.., covering 40 office and engineering workers and also at the Credit Bureau of Toledo, covering 40 office workers.

At the Ebasco Services in New York City (largest utility holding Co.) the UOPWA negotiated a contract for 300 technical workers and engineers providing for raises of $50 a month. Everready Label, N. Y. City, production workers, UOPWA-CIO 155; against 8. UOPWA won a card check among office workers at Simplicity Pattern, 135 out of 170.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Walbrook Tobacco Co., Goldsboro, N. C., FTA-CIO 182; AFL 25. Del-Mar Cabinet Co., Atlanta, Ga., IWA-CIO 136; against 16. Horton Laundries Co., Rome, Ga., CIO 54; against 39. Chapman & Dewey Lumber Co., Marked Tree, Ark., IWA-CIO 21; against 7. Sherman Concrete Pipe Co., Fort Smith, Ark., CIO 16; against 1.

Crawford-Austin Mfg. Co., Waco, Texas, Textile Workers 56 against 19. Tyler Candy Co., Tyler, Texas, URWDSEA-CIO 41 against 1. Pan American Airways, Miami, Fla., TWUA-CIO 14; against 0. Jackson Fertilizer Co., Jackson, Miss., IUMMSW 60; against 3. Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., Woods Unit, Tallulah, La., IWA-CIO 93; against 14. George Kellet & Sons, Inc., New Orleans, La., IWA-CIO 14; against 0.

Ted du Cuennois, CIO Field Rep., Richmond, Va., reports: Atlantic Furniture Mfg. Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va., CIO 33; no union 14. CIO Orgn. Committee Rep. Robert Consolvo was in charge of this campaign.

UE, TEXTILE UNION ASK PAY HIKE

THE Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Textile Workers this week both served notice on employers that they are demanding wage increases to meet soaring living costs as a third CIO union, the Packinghouse Workers, voted strike preparations to obtain pay demands.

Two hundred delegates to a UE wage conference at N. Y. City this week declared that wages must be "substantially increased" but that its demands would be coordinated with those of the Steelworkers, the Auto Workers and other large metal working CIO affiliates.

The conference declared that "further soaring prices must mean less food, clothing, fuel and other basic essentials for millions of American citizens," and that "the lowered living standards of the people generally contrast with the greatest profiteering on the part of American corporations in the history of our country."

"American big business" was described as "waging a gigantic propaganda campaign to spread the lie that price increases are caused by wage increases."

The delegates were from plants of the General Electric Co., Westinghouse, the electrical division of General Motors, RCA and other large electrical manufacturing concerns.

THREE hundred delegates from 20 states voted at a Textile Workers wage conference at Boston Nov. 8 to demand a general wage increase of 20c an hour from 158 woolen and worsted mills.

The woolen and the worsted workers are the third industrial division of the union to formulate wage demands. Northern cotton-rayon workers asked for a general 15c increase late last month and a few days later synthetic yard workers demanded 18c an hour across the board. Southern cotton-rayon workers will draw up their demands in Atlanta Dec. 8.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said that in the face of mounting prices textile workers "simply cannot maintain an American standard of living under present conditions."

Two hundred representatives of UPWA locals at a meeting in Chicago this week unanimously voted to prepare for strike action against the Big Four packers, Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy, and most of the independent packers. UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein stated:

"The results of our negotiations at the moment leave no alternative but to implement our plans for strike action by establishing a strike strategy committee and by the preparing of the necessary strike apparatus by all local unions."

Chief demands are a dollar an hour minimum for men and women in all sections of the country, a guaranteed annual wage, a health and welfare fund.

GUILD STRIKES 3 MORE PAPERS

Spearheading the Newspaper Guild's wage programs, non-mechanical workers on Hearst's Los Angeles Herald Express and J. David Stern's three papers, the Philadelphia Record and the Camden Post and Courier, are on the strike, the former since Sept. 4 and the latter since Nov. 7.

The walkout in Philadelphia and Camden 600 employes followed nine weeks of fruitless negotiations. Management's only offer was based on a 12% average pay increase identical with one previously offered by the Philadelphia Inquiror and rejected by the Guild unit there.

The Guild made 41 separate concessions on its own proposals but management refused to budge beyond its one offer. The units had originally set a strike deadline for Oct. 31 , but Michael Harris, president of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council and regional director of the CIO Steelworkers, persuaded them to withhold the walkout for a week.

Harris then took the lead in negotiations in an attempt to avert the strike, but found management unwilling to consider any compromise. The units on Nov. 6 reaffirmed their strike votes and Harris began marshalling full CIO support. The papers have continued to publish, with the executives doing the work aided by a few non-Guildsmen.

Early settlement of the Los Angeles strike faded this week when the management failed to secure agreement from the AFL printing craft unions and the CIO news venders that they would accept the tentative proposals for ending the walkout.

PACIFIC SEA STRIKE STILL ON

Despite optimistic statements by Federal conciliators that the West Coast maritime walkout would soon be settled, it appeared this week that the strike, which the CIO Longshoremen have declared a lockout, would enter its eighth week.

One day Federal conciliators announced that agreement would be reached within 24 hours on all phases of the dispute between the employers and the Longshoremen, the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., and the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots.

Federal conciliators said that the MEBA and the Pacific American Shipowners Assn. had agreed to continue the language of the present contract on grievance machinery and discharges, and to include in the contract a new provision pledging the employers to refrain from undermining the union, discouraging union membership and interfering in the union's internal affairs.

The conciliators said that efforts would be made to reach complete agreement between the Waterfront Employers Assn. and the Longshoremen. Pres. Harry Bridges of the Longshoremen and CMU co-chairman declared that the employers were continuing the lockout, which statement was justified the next day when the Federal conciliators announced that the tieup had not been settled.

This member of the CIO Transport Workers is literally covered with buttons of his union as he takes part in a demonstration against the N. Y. City Board of Transportation which this week changed its mind and decided to give retroactive pay increases to workers on the municipal transportation system.

REID ROBINSON RE-ELECTED

Reid Robinson has been re-elected president of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, it was announced at the union's headquarters in Chicago this week on the basis of unofficial returns of the membership referendum.

Robinson defeated James J. Leary, present secretary-treasurer. Maurice Travis, Robinson's running mate, was elected vice-president, defeating Ralph Rasmussen, incumbent. Both Robinson and Travis were elected by the greatest majorities ever cast for these posts with returns almost complete, it was announced.

THOMAS AIDS ALLIS CHALMERS STRIKE

The Auto Workers' policy committee last weekend voted full support for the strikers at the West Allis, Wis., plant of the Allis Chalmers Co. and at the J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis., and for the Local 600 in its dispute with the Ford Co. over health conditions at the Rouge plant.

The committee assigned UAW Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas to work full time with UAW Local 248 and Regional Director Joseph Mattson until the Allis-Chalmers strike is settled, pointing out that the company refused to arbitrate before and after the strike was called, and that it has never offered more than a 13½c an hour increase, while its major competitors have long ago settled for an 18c an hour increase.

The Case Co., the committee said, "refused to agree to any contract terms which make it possible for any form of genuine collective bargaining relations" and enjoyed generous tax rebates while it spurned the efforts of the highest U. S. Government officials including the President to settle the strike.

WIN $6 MILLION MORE

A strike threat by the CIO Transport Workers this week won $6 million in retroactive pay increases for 33,000 employes of the N. Y. city muncipal subway, elevated, street car and bus lines.

Acting on the advice of their international and local officers, members of Local 100 voted not to strike but to continue to press for an election to determine the collective bargaining agent for the municipal transportation workers. TWU Pres. Michael Quill declared that his union would poll 25,000 votes.

The N. Y., City Board of Transportation last week voted to pay a 20-cent an hour increase to the workers, but failed to pay the increase retroactive until last July 1 and to authorize an election all of which proposals had been made by Mayor O'Dwyer's advisory transit committee.

Then came the announcement of the meeting to vote in strike action. The board this week approved retroactive pay, but still held out against the election.

THE NEWCOMER: It's never easy for a "new kid." It's doubly hard on a boy or girl who is a newcomer in a strange land. A few understanding words from us can show our American-born children that to welcome these strangers as friends and playmates is one of the ABC's of patriotism. Explain, in terms of family and neighbors, that the builders of America were newcomers.

NEGRO WOMEN CONVENE

A delegation of some 500 leaders from 40 states, representing the masses of Negro women in America attended the 11th annual convention of the Natl. Council of Negro Women held Nov. 13-14 in Washington. Theme of the convention was "American Women Look to Their Government."

Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the Council, said that technicians of government, "from the highest to the more humble" would be called upon to acquaint the women with government services. "We must know where to turn for assistance in the great problems that confront us all," she said.

Sec. of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach in an address on Thursday assured the Negro Council that "the struggle for human rights will be reinforced by legislation designed to foster and enhance these rights.

"Now more than ever," he said, "the peoples of the world look to this Nation as the symbol of democracy."

The Council delegates were received at the White House on Wednesday by Mrs. Harry Truman, and Thursday night held a meeting open to the public at the Dept. of Labor Auditorium. Dr. Channing Tobias, spoke on "Our World" and Estelle Massey Riddle talked on "The Role of the Women of the Darker Races in the World Today."

ACTIVITIES OF CIO AUXILIARIES

Efforts of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries have been concentrated in the field of consumer problems and political action during the past two years, states President Murray's report to the CIO convention now meeting in Atlantic City.

Working through the CIO Political Action Committee, Auxiliary members throughout the country gave freely of their time in checking registration lists, making house-to-house visits and doing other routine work essential to a political campaign.

Auxiliary officers serve on most of the important national committees, such as the President's Natl. Emergency Famine Committee, the Natl. Commission on Children; Advisory Committee of the Women's Bureau; Natl. Consumers Advisory Committee of OPA and others.

Members have helped on the legislative front by testifying before House and Senate Committees on such subjects as school lunches, child care centers and emergency maternal and infant care; and on the organization front by collecting food supplies and running soup kitchens during strikes.

Through their community contacts they have sought assistance and support for CIO policies from a wide variety of organizations.

"Our unions should encourage the building of Auxiliaries as part of our public relations work," states the report, for they "can be made a great force in the union's machinery for political action."

Sprucing Up

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY

By HANNA SHERMAN

Billy Rose, in a recent column wrote that Katherine Cornell was tremendously flattered and pleased when he compared her walk to that of a famous Follies girl.

It's true. Great actresses usually are less concerned with the beauty of their faces than they are with their physical proportions and the way they use their bodies on the stage. Katherine Cornell's majesty and Elizabeth Bergman's charm are enhanced by the grace of their physical movements, walk and posture.

For the readers of this column, I interviewed Ruth Bluestone who teaches women how they can achieve the gracefulness and poise of the ladies of the theater. This clever young woman numbers many famous acting companies and stage personalities among her pupils.

She says, "The way you use your body—sit, stand, and walk—reflects your physical and emotional health. Good posture goes hand in hand with good health, makes you look more alert and attractive. Exercising properly should make you feel refreshed and relaxed, not tired.

"Exercise should become as much a part of your daily hygiene as brushing your teeth or combing your hair. Remember take them **slowly.** Practice them **regularly."**

I would add to this that good posture and a well-proportioned healthy body will do more for your appearance than expensive clothes and jewels. For even the loveliest clothes lose their attractiveness if the wearer betrays by her walk that she is really not proud of herself.

Miss Bluestone's exercises are designed to help you attain good posture, correct figure imperfections and help you relax. Here's an excellent posture exercise. Even a novice can do it and effect amazing results in her appearance.

Stand on the balls of your feet and with your back against a straight wall. Then **slowly** slide down the wall keeping your whole back touching all the while and sit down on your heels.

Now push through your buttocks and come up to the starting position. Do this several times. Then when you have the feel of it, turn sideways to the wall and do the same exercise, supporting your self by touching the wall with your hand. Be sure to keep your back straight throughout this exercise.

ANOTHER fine posture improver is this one. It's done on the floor, lying on your back. You should be relaxed while exercising. Concentrate on getting the feel of the movement rather than on speed.

Lie down on the floor, your knees straight, your whole back touching. Bend the left knee and step on your left foot. Clasp your left ankle with your left hand. Slowly bring your left knee to your chest. Hold the left knee with your right hand and with your left hand bring your head forward to your knee. Try to keep your shoulder blades flat on the floor all this time.

Now lay your head down on the floor again and reach for the ceiling with your left leg. Don't bend the knee. Finally, lower your left leg slowly to the floor. Keep that tummy region pressed into your back and your whole back pressed into the floor.

Go through the same exercises with your right leg. Do these each three or four times and then repeat with both legs.

In other columns I will give you some of the other marvelous exercises Miss Bluestone teaches.

HAIL CONTRACT WITH 80 FIRMS

Hailing their new contract as the "one we fought for" 500 dry goods workers, members of the CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, returned to work this week following a six-week strike against 80 member firms of the Downtown Dry Goods Jobbers Assn., N. Y. City.

The strikers voted unanimously at a meeting this week to ratify terms of the new contract which include a general wage increase of $15 weekly, full back pay at the new rates for all time lost while on strike, a minimum wage of $46 for a 40-hour week for general help, a minimum of $75 guaranteed drawing against commission for outside salesmen, and a group insurance plan financed by employer contributions.

13 WINS IN DIXIE

Thirteen CIO victories in NLRB elections were reported to the CIO Organizing Committee during the week ending Nov. 11. "These brought to 248 the total number of victories won by the CIO since our Southern membership campaign began last May," Director Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee said.

SUGAR STRIKE TO END

The CIO Longshoremen and the negotiators for the Hawaiian sugar industry announced in a joint statement as The CIO NEWS was going to press that the strike of 25,000 workers at Hawaiian sugar plantations which was going well into its third month would soon be settled.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WHILE JIM AND WOODY ARE BEING INTERVIEWED FOR JOBS, CARRUTHERS — OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS — AND HIS DAUGHTER RUBY OBSERVE...

IF HE'S FOR THE UNION — THEN THERE'S WAYS OF HANDLING HIS KIND!

I'LL KNOW SOON ENOUGH IF YOU CAN USE HIM AGAINST THE UNION.

I'M PUTTING YOU ON IN THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. HERE'S YORE CARD AND YO' CAN REPORT FOR WORK RIGHT NOW.

THANKS, MISTER!

WELL, WOODY, WE'RE INSIDE! THAT'S STEP ONE.

SHUCKS, JIM! WE'LL HAVE THIS PLACE ORGANIZED IN NO TIME!

NEW MEN, EH? GIVE THEM BOYS A HAND WITH THE CRATES OVER THERE...

SURE...

OH... OH... OH... THOSE CRATES LOOK KINDA HEAVY, JIM.

THEY WON'T HURT YOU, WOODY. IT'S ABOUT TIME YOU GOT A FEW CALLOUSES ON YOUR HANDS.

PRESENTLY...

WHEEEE ..THAT MUST BE THE LUNCH WHISTLE. I'M ALL IN.

WE'LL TAKE A REST — YOU'VE GOT ANOTHER HALF-DAY TO GO. I'LL GET AROUND A BIT AND LISTEN TO THE MEN...

HEY! HERE'S KIT! GUESS WE'LL HAVE LUNCH TOGETHER...

HELLO JIM... THOUGHT I'D COME OVER AND HAVE LUNCH WITH YOU!

I WAS DREAMING ABOUT THIS... COME ON! LET'S FIND A QUIET CORNER AND...

YOU MUST BE JIM BARRY — DAD POINTED YOU OUT TO ME! I'M RUBY CARRUTHERS...

YES... I'M JIM BARRY, BUT —

YOU MUSTN'T WASTE YOUR LUNCH HOUR... SO COME WITH ME.

BUT, BUT, MISS CARRUTHERS, I HAVE MY LUNCH WITH ME.

Not too much of a tip, dear... Remember your theories on inflation...

STORM OF PRICE BOOSTS; RENT CONTROL THREATENED

A storm of price increases that will strike hard at practically every American family followed the abandonment late last week of price, wage and salary controls, except the ceilings on rent, sugar and rice. Rent control is threatened.

Price rises ranged from soap which jumped from 50 to 75% at the wholesale level to all General Motors cars which will cost the public $100 more each.

In announcing the decontrol President Truman said it was forced on him because of an "unworkable" price control law, which was passed by a coalition led by Republicans and polltax Democrats.

He sharply criticized producers who are withholding goods from markets in the hope of obtaining higher prices and profits.

"The major problem with which we have had to contend is the withholding of goods from the market," Truman said. "As price controls are dropped one by one, many sellers naturally hold on to their goods in the hope that their turn will come next and that they can obtain higher prices.

"In addition to those who are holding on to goods merely in expectation of decontrol, there are others whose motive is deliberately to force decontrol by depriving consumers of essential goods or manufacturers of essential materials. This withholding is becoming so serious as to threaten key segments of the economy with paralysis."

MEANWHILE, on Capitol, Hill, Sen. Wherry (R. Neb.) who led the drive to wreck the price control law by weakening amendments, called for removal of rent ceilings."

"I believe," he said, "that one of the best ways to ease the housing shortage is to remove rent ceilings.

His action bears out a CIO prediction that one of the first drives of the Republican leadership in Congress would be to wreck rent control.

Removal of rent ceilings was opposed by Truman, although he said that "some adjustment" may be necessary.

"Housing," the President said, "is desperately short and will continue to be short for a long time to come. Tenants are in no position to resist extortionate demands.

"The fixing of rents by the ordinary processes of bargaining would bring hardship and suffering to our people."

THAT abandonment of price controls will cause much hardship was seen in the flood of price boosts that followed the lifting of ceiling restrictions.

Cost of materials for badly needed homes will shoot upward with copper, lead, zinc and steel scrap increases. Copper jumped from 13⅛c a pound to 17½c and steel scrap rose by $2.50 a ton. The Geneva Steel Co., a U. S. Steel subsidiary, announced that structural steel prices have advanced slightly over $2.52 per 100 pounds in carload lots.

The Intl. Harvester Co. ordered a 9% boost in farm implement prices. General Electric home appliances jumped from 10 to 60%. Westinghouse Electric advanced prices of switches, transformers and small motors 8 to 25%.

REALTORS DRIVE FOR RENT HIKE

Attacks on a broader front against housing for the veterans and the people were launched this week by the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards and the ultra-conservative Republican wing.

The realtors meeting at Atlantic City, heard Pres. Robert R. Wason of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers call not only for a rent rise of 15% but also for an end of priorities for home building because of a "16-year backlog of unbuilt industrial enterprises."

Rep. John Taber (R. N. Y.) proposective chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, referred to the public housing program as a "racket" and announced his intention of attempting wholesale slashes in the number of employes working under Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt.

Inside Story Of:

NAZI CARTEL'S POWER DRIVE AIDED BY U. S. BUSINESS

THE full story of how a gigantic combination of German chemical companies, G Farbenindustrie, built up its own power and Nazi influence before the war by working out restrictive trade agreements with leading producers in America, England and other countries is told in a new survey soon to be issued by the Twentieth Century Fund.

At the outbreak of war, our capacity to supply our armed services with needed munitions, synthetic rubber and other supplies was hampered by restrictions that had been imposed on American firms by IG Farbenindustrie agreements, says this forthcoming report on Cartels in Action.

The report traces the history and aggressive moves from the time the "Big Six" chemical firms of Germany came together in 1925 to form the Interessengemeinschaft, Farbenindustrie A. G.

"After the Nazis came to power," says the report, "IG's relationship to the German Government became more intimate . . . It became increasingly difficult throughout the thirties to distinguish between IG's purely business objectives and the political aims for which it served as a Nazi instrument."

One of the devices used by the cartel was to set up a subsidiary company in America which would be jointly owned by IG and the American firm. One such subsidiary was Jasco, established by IG and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Describing the workings of this agreement, as brought out in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Military Affairs in 1945, the report says that "IG withheld essential 'know-how' from Jasco and refused to let it develop Buna rubber in the U. S."

Nitrogen compounds are essential in the manufacture of explosives. And "another Jasco venture definitely contemplated by Standard and IG was the manufacture of synthetic ammonia (nitrogen) . . . IG vetoed this project."

REVIEWING the origins of the IG combine, the Twentieth Century Fund's report describes the activities of some of the founding German companies at the time of World War I.

Despite the confiscation of German patents and property in America and other allied countries, the report says, "When World War I ended, IG still held a commanding position in two major chemical fields: high pressure synthesis (the most important product of which was synthetic ammonia) and coal-tar derivatives."

In the world picture, the chief potential rivals of IG were the du Pont Co. in the U. S. and the Imperial Chemical Industries in Great Britain.

The report traces in detail the long history of negotiations among these three units, as well as other large producers in the field, and analyzes the nature of their operations.

THE report points out that IG Farbenindustrie acquired control of a number of large American concerns by various commercial devices and eventually came into complete ownership of them.

Aside from direct buying up of American companies, the report says, "the second method used by IG in returning to the American market was to renew and extend its cartel agreements with financially independent American chemical manufacturers. Whether by design or otherwise, this was a piecemeal process.

"IG's American cartel affilitations are legion. Few American chemical companies do not have some form of agreement or understanding with IG for reconciling conflicting interests and for cooperating in chosen spheres of the world chemicals markets."

GM VETS DENIED JOBLESS PAY

The CIO Auto Workers this weekend threatened to appeal to the courts a decision of the Veterans Administration against paying veterans' compensation claims to ex-GIs idle during the General Motors strike last winter. winter.

The ruling means that an estimated 50,000 veterans will not receive $260 each. The VA overruled a decision favorable to the veterans issued by its own Michigan agent, which General Motors appealed to VA headquarters.

Want The Score On Nov. 5?

"The Meaning of The Elections," a stimulating discussion by three of the country's outstanding liberal leaders, is now available in pamphlet form.

The discussion was carried on by Henry Wallace, Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.) and Jack Kroll, national director of the CIO Political Action Committee, on the America United half-hour program over NBC Nov. 10.

All three agreed that the progressive forces suffered a setback in the November elections. All agreed that workers, liberals and independent voters must work unitedly to prevent another defeat in 1948. And all agreed that the Democratic party had contributed to its own loss of Congress by weak leadership and failure to carry out the militant program of Franklin Roosevelt.

Copies of "The Meaning of The Elections" may be obtained from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price 5c a copy.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (with Fala) last week bought a 40,000-calorie CARE food package in N. Y. City for delivery to some hungry family in Europe. The sale was made by Dr. Lincoln Clark, assistant executive director of CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe) with Judge Dorothy Kenyon as witness. CIO members are affiliated with CARE though the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee.

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

HUGE PROFITS, LOW WAGES MENACE TO DEMOCRACY

(See Page 3)

Photos by Alexander Archer

For a Better Life for American Workers. CIO, in Convention at Atlantic City, this week heard Pres. Philip Murray warn that "no man operating great enterprise can in this day and age stand before the bar of public opinion and say that his interests in American life are confined to his stockholders and his coupon clippers." Murray, in a plea for peaceful negotiation of wage increases, declared that exhorbitant profits combined with low-pay consumer purchasing power would result in another depression. (Story -- page 3).

Auto talks to Steel. (L. to r.) Sec.-Treas. George Addes and Pres. Walter Reuther of UAW with Vice-Pres. Van A. Bittner and Pres. Philip Murray of Steel.

BUILD 2,000,000 HOUSING UNITS A YEAR, CIO ASKS

BLISTERING attacks by Vice Pres. R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers and Lewis A. Berne of the Office & Professional Workers on the foes of homes for veterans and workers preceded the adoption by the CIO Convention of a resolution calling on the President and Congress for "a reinforced and strengthened over-all housing program, based on the recognition of the magnitude of the needs of the homeless veterans and our slum families."

To carry out this program, the resolution demanded erection of 2,000,000 housing units a year, enactment of the General Housing (Wagner-Ellender-Taft) Bill, S. 1592; temporary requisition of unused housing and of hotel and resort facilities, and the end of discrimination against families with children.

It was also proposed that the Patman Housing Act be amended to aid the leasing of war assets plants for the production of a million assembly line homes a year, and to permit the Federal Government to purchase industrialized housing and to distribute those homes through local housing authorities for rental to homeless veterans and others.

The resolution also called for limiting profiteering in housing, increasing premium payments to building material producers from $400 million to $600 million, eliminating non-essential construction, and encouraging formation of cooperative housing groups.

THOMAS, who is chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, declared that one of the reasons for the housing shortage is "the fact that houses are still being built by methods that were used 100 years ago. In recent years there have been developments in housing under which houses can be built in factories the same as automobiles and which, if put in use, could go far toward solving the housing shortage."

Housing Thomas said, is so important that a special session of Congress should be called to act on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, which was passed by the Senate at the last session but was bottled up in a House Committee.

Thomas scored "reactionary politicians in Congress, who know that the bill could be passed if it came before the House," as well as "real estate interests who feel that if there is a housing shortage real estate costs can be raised and higher profits can be made." The UAW vice-president continued:

"There are literally millions of veterans in America today living in tents and trailers, when actually there is no reason for such a condition."

He lashed at the proponents of the theory that construction of high-cost housing, through the elimination of controls, would provide vacated homes "into which workers can move."

"I am quite sure there is no member of the CIO who wants to see veterans living in slums, and if the problem of housing is solved in America for veterans there is no question but that the housing problem generally will be solved for the workers of America," Thomas said.

NLRB HIT AS BIASED AGAINST CIO UNIONS

THE CIO convention accused the Natl. Labor Relations Board of "demonstrating a bias against CIO unions" in favor of AFL craft unions "in case after case."

In a resolution, the delegates declared that by becoming a party to raids by the AFL craft unions on CIO industrial-type unions, the NLRB was disregarding its own doctrine "that it will not entertain bargaining election petitions by craft organizations where there has been a successful bargaining history on an industrial basis."

Lee Pressman, CIO General Counsel, warned the convention delegates that forces within the NLRB are prepared to appease enemies of the Wagner Act by throwing overboard many of the cardinal principles of labor's magna charta.

He revealed that at a conference staged by the NLRB for attorneys of the CIO, AFL, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, one NLRB member admitted that "the election returns of the last few days would seem to indicate that changes in policy are necessary."

This same NLRB member—Pressman did not name him—publicly stated that he favored an amendment to the Act which would make unions subject to penalties for "unfair labor practices." The same Board member also spoke in favor of an amendment which would clearly bar labor from the field of management jurisdiction—with what consitutes that activity not clearly defined.

"These two amendments would, of course, mean the end of the National Labor Relations Act," Pressman warned.

LABOR IN FIGHT FOR LIFE

THE CIO convention served solemn notice last week that the power of organized labor will be used to fight actively and continuously those "sinister forces" seeking to deprive American workers of their hard-won union rights.

In a series of resolutions the convention:

- Warned that it will not permit open shop interests to substitute the "law of the jungle" for democratic labor relations laws.
- Called for a continued battle against the use of injunctions in labor disputes, through the passage of state laws outlawing injunctions, and the defeat of judges who issue them to employers whose workers are on strike.
- Demanded the repeal of the Smith-Connally Act, passed as a wartime measure to restrict unions' economic and political rights.
- Urged labor to become constantly more active on legislative matters, both in the national Congress, and in the various state legislatures which often constitute the breeding ground for all sorts of anti-labor measures.

Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, warned the convention delegates that all sorts of repressive measures are being plotted in the inner councils of big business, and called for united action to halt the onslaught.

He accused Sen. Ball (R. Minn.) of spearheading the attack on American unions in the federal Congress. Taking up the Ball proposals, which have been widely publicized since the elections, Pressman charged:

"If you analyze all these proposals, what they come down to is simply this: how can they so undermine labor through legislation that we will not have the strength to meet the corporations when they engage in collective bargaining? How can they so undermine and destroy labor unions that management can say 'no' and be safe when they say 'no'?"

The CIO Legal Department head predicted that the weapons of the past—the thug and the strikebreaker—will give away to fancier, smarter, anti-union devices.

Big business, Pressman asserted, is getting laws on the state and federal statute books to permit management to argue that struggles between unions and employers are struggles between unions and government.

(Continued on page 10)

PRES. MURRAY RE-ELECTED

In an 18-minute ovation following his nomination, delegates to the CIO Convention unanimously re-elected Philip Murray as president.

In a resolution earlier in the Convention, delegates expressed their "deepest appreciation . . . for his wise guidance in unifying our organization so that it may meet the future strong and undivided."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey also was re-elected. He was vigorosuly applauded.

CIO elected one new vice-president at the Convention, Pres., Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers.

Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas of the UAW will continue to serve as a CIO vice-president.

Delegate George Baldanzi, vice-president of the Textile Workers, strongly objected to the election of two CIO vice-presidents from the same union. The convention, however, overruled him.

Vice-Pres. Reid Robinson, president of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, did not run for re-election.

Other vice-presidents, who were re-elected included: L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert J. Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve and Frank Rosenblum.

Additional changes in the CIO Executive Board, which came too late for this week's CIO NEWS, will be reported next week.

HIT MINE INJUNCTION

SHARP criticism of the federal government's resort to the use of anti-labor injunctions in the current dispute of the United Mine Workers was voiced unanimously by the CIO convention.

In a special amendment added to the statement on anti-labor injunctions approved by the resolutions committee, the convention declared:

"We condemn the action taken by the Federal Government in obtaining a sweeping injunction against the United Mine Workers of America. This is a clear violation of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. No anti-labor injunction can dispose of the problems now confronting workers who see their earnings shrink before the fast rising cost of living. American democracy cannot tolerate any attempt to impose economic slavery through vicious anti-labor injunctions."

The statement was adopted by the CIO convention delegates just a few hours after the government had acted in its effort to prevent the walkout of AFL coal miners.

In adopting the resolution, the convention made clear that it was taking no particular position on the miners' strike itself.

HUGE PROFITS A MENACE

Wages Must Rise, Murray Warns

Text of Pres. Murray's Keynote Speech—Pages 12 and 13

Making a vigorous point before a Convention session was Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Philip Murray.

THE fabulous profits of American industry — highest on record—are the gravest threat to our democratic way of life that exists today.

That was the picture presented by Pres. Philip Murray to the CIO Convention, meeting last week at Atlantic City.

The sharp contrast of a $16 billion profit expectation for industry in 1947 and the cut in real wages suffered by the American people constitutes a grave threat to full employment and full production, Murray warned the 600 delegates.

CIO, he said, had based its bargaining for last winter's wage increases on a government report which said that wages could be raised without boosting prices, and on the understanding that effective price control would be maintained.

Now, with price control wiped out and with workers' living standards sharply reduced, CIO will lead a wage movement for the people's welfare. Murray, with many other delegates, spoke on a Convention wage resolution (see Page 14) which said:

"Millions of American workers today find themselves totally unable to meet a budget providing for the minimum necessities of living. This situation can only result in an early and inevitable economic depression as in 1929, with accompanying human misery and chaos.

"Under present conditions it is therefore imperative that American industry in collective bargaining give substantial wage increases. Our people must have sustained purchasing power and a decent living wage to avert the swift economic tragedy which now confronts us."

MURRAY cited figures presented in the CIO Economic Outlook, estimating on the basis of government reports, that after-taxes profits of all U. S. corporations will jump from an estimated $11.8 billion in 1946 to a record-breaking $16.1 billion in 1947. These figures compare with the 1936-39 average of $3.9 billion and a wartime, 1942-45, average of $9.5 billion.

Manufacturing corporations, the Outlook said, will have a $7.7 billion fund available for wage increases.

The publication quoted figures of the Heller Committee of the University of California and its own computations to show that the average family of four in the U. S. now requires a weekly income of $68.19 to provide a minimum "health and decency" standard of living.

This compares with the average weekly earnings of $45.10 for workers in all manufacturing industries as of last September. This is $2 less than peak wartime earnings and in terms of real purchasing power is at least $8 less than the 1945 peak, due to rising prices.

"What," asked Murray, "could be more dangerous to our national economy, what might constitute a greater threat to full employment and full production than this distorted, wholly inequitable distribution of our national wealth?

"It is asserted," he continued, "that certain interests here in the United States threaten our institutions and threaten our form of government—and I speak now with particular reference to allegations made concerning the Communist Party.

"But what could constitute a graver threat to the perpetuity of our free existence in the United States of America, our democratic way of life, than this fiscal picture. It is a far greater threat than anything which ever presented itself to the people of the United States.

"The boom is on in the fourth quarter of 1946, and if there is a continuation of these staggering profits at the expense of the American people and the American wage-earner, the bust is bound to follow. No one can stop it except the exploiters, the exploiters of our system, and the exploiters of the people."

In another resolution urging the raising of the federal minimum wage from 40c to 65c and eventually 75c, the Convention declared that the old law "fails not merely in protection of the human needs of the workers; it fails to protect the economic needs of the nation."

MURRAY HITS NEWSPAPERS AS IRRESPONSIBLE TO PUBLIC

THE public irresponsibility of large employers, and of the daily press that wealthy publishers control, was sharply taken to task by Pres. Philip Murray at the CIO Convention.

Murray said, "No man having in his possession great wealth, operating great enterprise, can in this day and age stand before the bar of public opinion and say that his interests in American life are confined to his stockholders and to his coupon clippers."

Pointing to huge profits of industry since the war and even greater expectations for 1947 (see main story, this page), Murray said that CIO believes that American business is now extracting enough profit to make substantial wage concessions without increasing prices.

CIO, Murray declared, wants clean collective bargaining on the basis of facts.

"There are a lot of notions abroad in the land," he added, "which undoubtedly create the impression that the CIO is bent upon engaging itself in widespread strikes. The CIO never entered a conference in its entire history with the idea of striking."

Noting an editorial in a Philadelphia paper which said that the CIO is "on an inflationary rampage," Murray said that perhaps the writer had not talked to the housewives in his city about the rising cost of living.

It should be borne in mind, he pointed out, that big newspapers do not reflect the point of view of the public.

"They merely reflect the opinion of people that own considerable property and have a great deal of wealth, and that may not have too much interest in either the well-being of the individual or the well being of the country."

Murray said he would like the newspapers to indulge in a little constructive criticism in other directions than at labor.

"It would be interesting were they to print the profit picture in the United States of America, the growth of monopoly during the war and following the end of the war," he declared.

THE CIO President cited an example of the tender handling of big industrialists by the employer press.

Murray said that Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the Board of General Motors, had offered a peculiar panacea for our economic ills that, for some reason, drew little criticism.

Murray quoted Sloan as saying that, "Collective bargaining must be permitted to follow the full course without interference from any outside influence, and irrespective of the economic consequences on the contending parties."

"Now," the CIO head declared, "did Philip Murray make a statement of that description it would appear in almost every newspaper throughout the nation. He would be publicly villified and castigated and condemned.

"Did Mr. Murray say, 'I am going to throw this nation into a strike come what may, irrespective of its economic consequences,' what would the nation say?

"Mr. Sloan does not stop there. He says that 'when the public interests are substantially involved they must be protected by law, limiting the scope of strikes, or of decentralizing the economic power of labor to a point where the public interests are not substantially affected.'

"Well, ordinarily that would look to be a very good statement, but when Mr. Sloan is talking about decentralization and economic power why doesn't he talk about General Motors? There lies the most highly centralized and most powerful business institution in America.

"Do you know what Mr. Sloan would have to say about it if we went into the Federal Congress and asked for a decentralization of the General Motors monopoly? He would howl to the high heavens that a socialistic revolution was under way, and that the beloved system of free enterprise was about to be destroyed by these heinous men and by this subversive institution known as the CIO.

"Why don't the newsprints of the nation do a little editorializing on those subjects? Why doesn't Senator Ball talk about things of this sort when he is attempting to destroy industry-wide bargaining in the United States? Why doesn't he at the same time suggest a complete overhaul of monopoly control in the United States of America?"

INDEX

(Coverage of all important CIO Convention actions is carried in this week's CIO NEWS. Additional stories will appear in the next issue.)

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FOR ROUNDED SECURITY

A broad program aimed at ending workers' insecurity, and including demands for payment of annual wages, will be developed as part of CIO's collective bargaining, a CIO Convention resolution stated.

The program for "rounded protection" will include bargaining for adequate pension and health insurance plans, and group hospitalization programs.

"The struggle for a guaranteed annual wage, at a level sufficient to insure an adequate income is part of the struggle for the preservation of our human resources," the resolution noted.

"But it is more than that. A guaranteed minimum annual wage is a . . . means of . . . establishing an expanded purchasing power as a foundation for a stable economy."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey...Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Walter P. Reuther
Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux, Editor and Publicity Director
Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director — Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor
Hollace Ransdell, Asst. Editor — Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

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CIO REAFFIRMS AMERICANISM

Full Text of Resolution—Page 15

"THE Congress of Industrial Organizations is an American institution dedicated to the attainment of its well defined social and economic objectives within the framework of American political democracy."

This was the opening paragraph of a resolution unanimously adopted by the CIO Convention.

Quoting CIO Pres. Murray, the resolution said: "We must pledge only one national allegiance, and that allegiance is to our own country, the United States of America. There can be no difference in point of view regarding those phases of the situation. There should not be. There must not be."

The last paragraph of the resolution said that the delegates "resent and rejct efforts of the Communist Party or other political parties and their adherents to interfere in the affairs of the CIO. This convention serves notice that we will not tolerate such intereference."

IN a speech before reading the resolution to the delegates, Pres. Murray noted that the employer press has been "deluged" with assertions that the CIO is "communistically dominated." (Full text in adjoining columns).

"I have consistently," Murray related, "taken occasion to deny such charges, contending that these statements were not true.

"However, the propaganda disseminated throughout the nation, particularly in the newspapers, created in certain sections of our country a kind of hysteria over the subject, and in the course of the last Congressional election many aspirants for public office, taking advantage of these misrepresentations, denounced and slandered this movement of ours to win votes at the polls.

"I have taken occasion repeatedly to assert that this union was not and must never be communistically controlled or inspired," Murray declared. "It does not care to bother with, and it will not tolerate interference from not only the Communistic Party, remember, but other political parties.

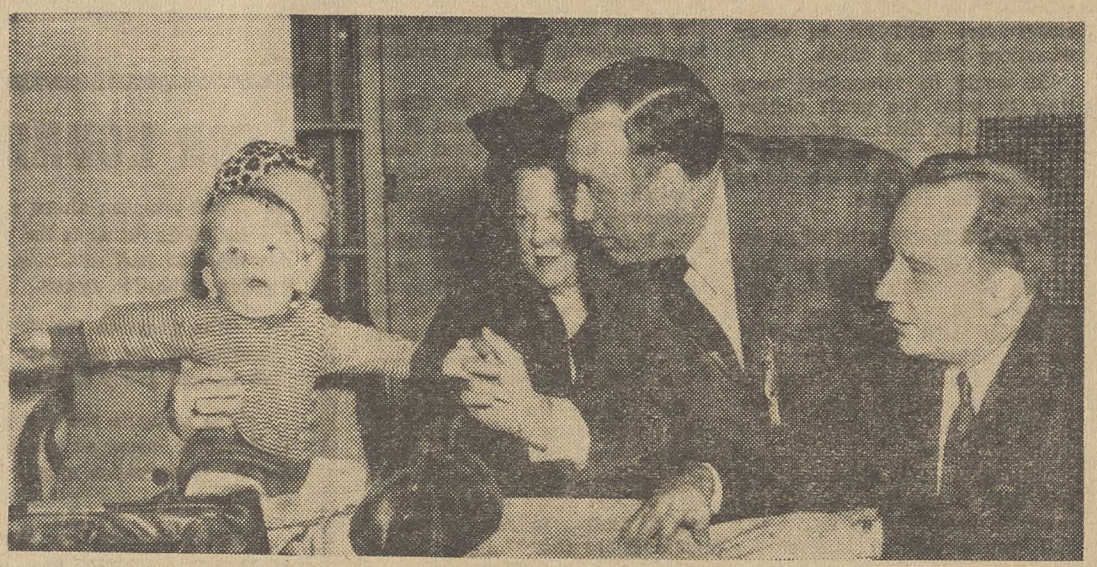
"Before I read the statement," Murray continued, "I should like it to be understood that there is no prescribed legislation contained in the document.

"The matter of legislating concerning subjects of this description is one which becomes the exclusive property of each of the international unions affiliated with the national CIO movement.

"The statement of policy determines and sets up certain guideposts that necessarily must be followed by each of our international affiliates, including our state and city industrial union councils.

"It is a statement of policy designed to chart a course for the overall conduct of our international unions and all of our subsidiary affiliates."

"It should not be misconstrued to be a repressive measure, calculated to do certain things of a repressive nature. . . . As the president of this organization I should like to be distinctly understood that I am definitely opposed to any form of repression in this movement of ours. There should be no misunderstanding about that."



Mrs. Mercedes Shane, niece of Pres. Murray, believes its never to early to start youngsters on the right track. She brought her son, Michael to the Convention. The admiring audience, l. to r., includes Mrs. Philip Murray, Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas of the UAW, and Delmond Garst, assistant to Organizing Director Haywood.

MURRAY'S SPEECH ON INTERFERENCE

Full text of President Murray's speech on Declaration of Policy resolution passed by CIO Convention Nov. 18.

IT MIGHT be opportune at this moment for the presiding officer to give to the delegates the benefit of such information as he may have in his possession regarding the need for the introduction of this resolution today.

For some weeks prior to the convening of this convention, and particularly in the course of the past few days, the news organs of the nation, in so far as their columns are concerned, were literally deluged with a great amount of material concerning the position the CIO convention might take with regard to an extremely important issue, that issue being one with which the delegates are fully conversant.

I have consistently, in the course of my incumbency as President of your Union taken occasion to deny such charges, contending that these statements were not true.

However, the propaganda disseminated throughout the nation, particularly in the newspapers, created in certain sections of our country a kind of hysteria over the subject, and in the course of the last Congressional election many aspirants for public office, taking advantage of these misrepresentations, denounced this movement of ours and slandered this movement of ours to win votes at the polls.

As I have stated before, I have taken occasion repeatedly to assert that this Union, the Congress of Industrial Organizations was not and must never be Communistically controlled or inspired. However, that statement again was one of fact, an incontrovertible fact.

HENCE, due to these wild and wholly irrational statements I thought it proper in the course of this convention to have the matter brought to the attention of the CIO Executive Board.

Last Friday, without consulting anyone, any officer of this organization or any member of this Union, I assumed the personal responsibility for directing the attention of the Executive Board to this all-important matter.

I should emphasize very clearly again at this juncture that I requested the Board to give consideration to the subject matter, that I was provided no inspiration by any officer or member of this Union.

That statement which I now make is for the purpose of at least telling the truth, because certain news organs this morninfi published stories having to do with the introduction of the subject matter to the Executive Board which were positively untrue.

The President of this organization, without advice, counsel, or assistance, introduced the subject matter to the Executive Board. That was done last Friday. I expressed to the members of the Executive Board certain personal convictions I had concerning the matter. There was no disagreement in the Board about my expressed convictions.

I thereupon appointed six members of the Executive Board to make a special study of the subject matter and to later report their recommendations to the Executive Board.

At this point I might also add that I had no advice from a single, solitary individual as to who should serve on this committee. The committee was selected by the President of the organization without any advice or without consultation with any member of the Board, any member of your Union, or any representative of our organization.

The committee, therefore, was appointed last Friday afternoon. It met Friday evening for a few hours. It continued its discussions throughout Saturday until about fifteen minutes after 6:00 Saturday afternoon. It recessed and met Sunday morning at 9:30 A. M., and it concluded its work about 2:00 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE committee submitted a unanimous report to the Executive Board yesterday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. This report was recommended to the Board by the President of this organization, as well as the committee, and was unanimously adopted without a single solitary dissenting vote or voice.

So that the statement of policy adopted by the Board, which I am about to read to this convention, it should be understood, met with the unanimous approval of the members of the CIO Executive Board.

Before I read the statement I should like it to be understood that there is no prescribed legislation contained in the document. The matter of legislating concerning subjects of this description is one which becomes the exclusive property of each of the International Unions affiliated with the National CIO movement.

The statement of policy determines and sets up certain guideposts that necessarily must be followed by each of our International affiliates, including our state and city industrial union councils. It is a statement of policy designed to chart a course for the overall conduct of our International Unions and all of our subsidiary affiliates.

It should not be misconstrued to be a repressive measure, calculated to do certain things of a repressive nature, but it does provide definitely certain charts and certain courses, that when this subject matter is disposed of, should be and in fact must be adhered to within the councils of the National CIO and all of its affiliates.

I HAVE had a number of people since I arrived in Atlantic City come around to see me. I have had a great many communications which, in substance, suggested that this organization of ours should indulge itself in the extravagances of repressive legislation.

As the President of this organization I should like it to be distinctly understood that I am definitely opposed to any form of repression in this movement of ours. There should be no misunderstanding about that.

On the other hand, there should be a very distinct understanding that, through the voluntary democratic processes created within the framework of our national unions and our CIO, there should be strict adherence to the policy statement set forth by the Executive Board in this document which I am about to present to the convention this afternoon.

The statement, when presented, will undoubtedly constitute an answer to all of the villainous, slanderous abuses to which this organization has been subjected in recent months. It portrays rather vividly this Union's allegiance to one country, and that is the United States of America.

About that there has never been any misunderstanding or division. It portrays in graphic form another outstanding fact, and that is that this movement of ours is a trade union movement interested in the logical aspirations of all true trade unionists in the United States of America.

It does not care to be bothered with, and it will not tolerate, interference from not only

Continued on page 19)

POLITICAL ACTION HERE TO STAY

CIO POLITICAL action is here to stay. That fact was made clear at the CIO convention last week, both in the text of a strong resolution pledging continued support of PAC and a speech by PAC Director Jack Kroll outlining the work ahead during the next two years.

"The people did not vote to scrap the program of Franklin D. Roosevelt," the convention resolution said in effect, but the elections recorded the people's dissatisfaction with repeated failure on the part of the government to meet the people's basic needs.

That dissatisfaction was expressed most clearly in the decision of large numbers of voters to stay away from the polls. The Nov. 5 elections thus constituted no Republican landslide, the resolution said, for "only a small shift in the vote would have completely changed the results."

Nevertheless reaction will use its recent political gains to launch new attacks on the living standards, economic security and democratic rights of the people, and labor will have to be on constant guard if it is to protect its hard-won gains.

"We must bring the issues facing the people into every shop and every home," the resolution said.

PAC's job, in every local and city CIO council, will be one of exposing reaction's progress and of mobilizing the people for defense of their rights. In doing so the local PAC's will be paving the way for more successful election campaigns in 1947 and 1948.

The resolution recommended continuation of the Political Action Committee in its present form; called upon all international unions to give special attention to PAC work with their organizations; and called upon unions to mobilize all progressive forces in their communities to strengthen the democratic fight against reaction.

"Reaction has won a skirmish in the continuing battle for social progress," the resolution declared.

"But the forces of the people remain strong and the final decision will be written by them. Organized and united, nothing can stop them in their forward march toward a secure and plentiful America."

IN HIS address to the convention, Kroll conceded that we "were defeated." But, he added quickly, "we were not licked."

Analyzing the Republican campaign, the PAC director charged that political reactionaries, afraid to go before the people on real issues, rested their strategy on "three C's."

"Behind the iron curtain of their unbridled demagogy, poured into the minds of voters day and night through their press, the reactionaries concealed their objectives as they concealed their records."

But such a policy of artificial confusion could not have won alone, Kroll charged.

"There was another and more important factor in their favor. There is no denying the fact that our people were disturbed by the rising cost of living, by the shortages of meat and homes, by the rumors of war, and the persistent whisperings about the coming depression. . . . The net effect was precisely what the reactionaries prayed for, a small vote: disgruntled voters by the millions stayed away from the polls."

This victory through default of many voters, Kroll said, is a challenge to PAC in the next two years.

Reaction, he charged, sidestepped issues and hid its real objectives during the past campaign.

"It is our task to drive them into the open on issues and then meet and defeat them on those issues," he told the delegates.

Political action to aid all the people is CIO's program. Director Jack Kroll of CIO-PAC (center) talks matters over with (l.) Thomas Richardson, vice-president of the CIO Public Workers, and John Thornton, chairman of the CIO Cost of Living Committee.

MEMORIAL FOR HILLMAN

A million dollar "Sidney Hillman Memorial Foundation" established by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in honor of the union's late president was announced at the CIO convention.

The fund will be used for awards, grants, prizes and other payments to aid and improve labor-management relations as "a living memorial to a great labor leader," said ACW Pres. Jacob Potofsky.

Bulk of the funds will be raised by subscription both from workers and employers in the clothing and allied industries, and from any others interested. A board of trustees will be created made up of representatives of the union, clothing industry, and the field of education, arts, sciences and professions.

ASK PROBE OF BILBO

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, avowed member of the Ku Klux Klan and vicious enemy of labor, was given a severe verbal lashing in a resolution passed unanimously by the loud and indignant shouts of delegates to the CIO convention.

The convention urged the Senate Committee investigation campaign expenditures to "carry out an efficient, vigorous and honest investigation of the Bilbo campaign, make public its charges and recommend to the Senate that Bilbo not be seated."

Charges against Bilbo include the accusation that he accepted bribes from war contractors estimated at $100,000.

Pointing out that his re-election by a narrow margin at the primary election was achieved by inciting white citizens in Mississippi to the use of force and violence against qualified Negro voters, the CIO declared that his election was illegal.

COPS CLUB PICKETS; LABOR HOLIDAY CALLED

A general labor holiday for "an indefinite period" has been declared by the South Jersey IUC as the result of continued police interference with peaceful picket lines before the plant of the Camden Courier and Post where the CIO Newspaper Guild has been on strike three weeks.

The Guild is also striking the Philadelphia Record, which with the two Camden papers is owned by "liberals" publisher J. David Stern.

Even before the mass arrests by Camden police precipitated the labor holiday, the CIO convention in a resolution called on Stern to practice what he preaches to other employers, and placed the three papers on the unfair list.

Since the strike began the Camden police have been massing police at the Courier-Post plant. The Shipbuilding Workers this week began to assist in the picketing of the plant, where the papers have been published by executives and non-Guild members.

Swinging nightsticks, the police swooped down on the peaceful picket lines and arrested 34 pickets, as many as they could crowd into the patrol wagon.

The next day, Nov. 20, 1,500 shipbuilding workers appeared on the picketline, locked arms and marched around the building. The police did nothing but watch the demonstration. The 34 who had been arrested received suspended sentences.

This weekend the police again charged the picket lines, swollen not only by the Shipbuilding Workers, but also by members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Food & Tobacco Workers. This time they arrested 32 pickets, injured several others, and exhausted the patience of the South Jersey IUC.

The Guild struck only after it had made 41 concessions and after Stern refused to budge from his offer of tn inadequate 12% wage increase.

STRIKING PRINTERS WIN SUPPORT

Striking printers on the Trenton, N. J., Times got a double boost when the AFL and CIO central bodies in Mercer county both placed the struck newspaper on their official unfair lists.

Action came from the Central Labor Union and the Industrial Union Council labelling the scab-operated Republican paper an enemy to all organized labor in the Trenton area.

The 42 printers, members of Local 71, International Typographical Union (AFL), will round out a full year of strike next January. They started something novel in strike methods last summer when they began publishing their own daily paper, the Trentonian, after all efforts to negotiate with the Kerney clan, Times owners, had failed.

Honor FDR

Tribute was paid to a "truly great world citizen," Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a resolution passed by a unanimous rising vote at the CIO convention to honor late President. Delegates rose and stood silently for a minute following the reading of the resolution which stated in part:

"He stirred the hearts and minds and imagination of the American people as few before in our history and as none in our generation. He led the American people to new heights in social, economic and political progress and understanding. . . .

"As a world citizen and world leader his contributions and achievements became the contributions of our country to the welfare of mankind throughout the world."

MRS. BESSIE HILLMAN

CIO In Tribute To Hillman

Tribute to the memory of Sidney Hillman, longtime head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a leader in CIO and governmental affairs, and a founder of the World Federation of Trade Unions, was paid by the CIO convention in an impressive hour's ceremony.

With the delegates sitting in absolute silence, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey read a resolution of mourning which had been passed by the CIO Executive Board last summer. The resolution was adopted by the convention, after which a handsome scroll of its text was presented to Mrs. Bessie Hillman, his widow.

Mrs. Hillman, long active in the Clothing Workers and now a vice-president of that union, spoke with obvious emotion after she had been presented with the scroll.

"To Mr. Murray I want to say that he could not pay greater tribute to my husband than to remain the leader, the president, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations," she said.

"To you men, you could not pay greater tribute to my husband than to stay on your jobs and continue where my husband left off. The work that he has done has been well known to you. For this he lived, and for this he died."

Both Murray and Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the ACWA spoke briefly during the proceedings.

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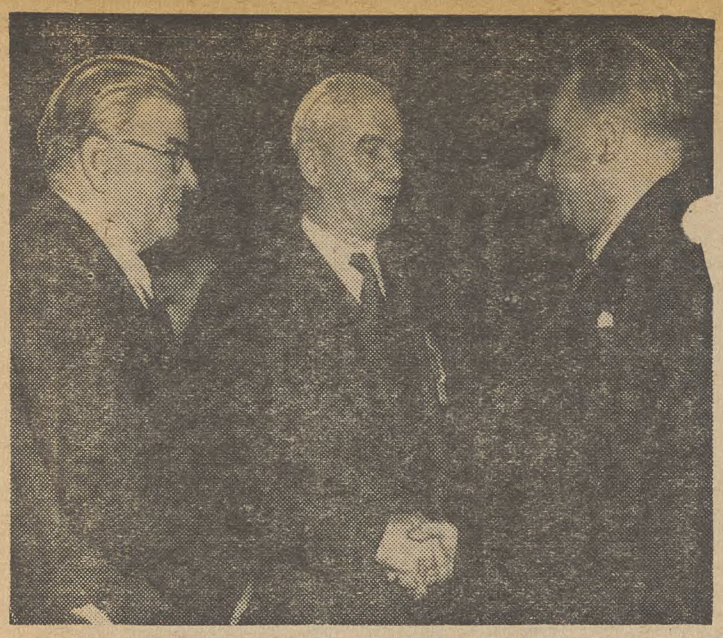

Greetings from British Labor were brought to the CIO convention by two union officials. Both spoke briefly to the 600 delegates. Here they are with Pres. Murray: (left), Herbert Tracey, British Trades Union Congress writer and an official of the Natl. Union of Journalists; (right) Will Lawther, head of the British Federation of Miners. Both hailed growing international labor cooperation.

FRIENDSHIP and unity among the countries of the world—through Big Three cooperation and the development of the United Nations—rather than through atomic diplomacy, is the one hope for continued world peace, the CIO convention declared last week.

"If we fail to achieve unity, then the world faces war which means destruction of humanity itself," a convention resolution warned the American people.

Atomic energy—a development "to the credit of many for peace, progress and the benefit of mankind, the CIO statement warned. "If we are to have peace, the stockpiling of atomic bombs must cease."

At the same time the CIO commended the government for its stated conviction that "international control of atomic energy, with full power of inspection, and the outlawing of atomic weapons, is imperative and feasible."

The convention's foreign policy stand was based on three separate resolutions: one dealing with the whole scope of international relations; a second pledging full support to the World Federation of Trade Unions; and a third decrying the government's failure to give CIO equal representation with the AFL in the bodies of the Intl. Labor Organization.

CIO will accept no ILO appointment whatsoever until it receives such equality, the convention decided.

THE foreign affairs resolution reviewed many aspects of the present world situation.

It expressed belief in the universal demand of the people of the world for peace, and urged instituted backing of the UN.

Enduring peace, the resolution said, requires assurance that militarism or Nazism will not resume its development in Japan or Germany. CIO called for "complete demilitarization" of those two countries, the "utter destruction of all vestiges of fascism in Germany and Japan"; and the wiping out of the big economic cartels which fed the war machines of Hitler and Hirohito.

Warning that fascism is a disease which knows no national borders and which threatens all democratic nations, it called for severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Franco's Spain and Peron's Argentina, both of them "breeding places of world fascism."

An enduring peace, the resolution pointed out, demands a "free, united and independent China." After praising Pres. Truman's policy directive issued on Dec. 15, 1945, the resolution called upon "all foreign governments, as well as our own, to cease intervention in Chinese affairs."

From Leon Jouhaux, a WFTU vice-president and secretary of the French labor federation, the convention heard greetings from world labor.

Jouhaux lashed out at Dictator Franco of Spain. "Franco, of course, is a fascist," he said. He added sarcastically, "according to certain governments he is fascist of a particular kind, who does not constitute a threat to world peace.

"Franco, we say, is a danger to the peace of the world. Franco must be eliminated because the Spanish people have won the right, by their long fight, to regain their freedom and liberty."

HOLDERMAN OPENS CONVENTION

The CIO convention was opened by Pres. Carl Holderman of the N. J. CIO Council.

Holderman declared that reactionary forces, by their cries of Communism and socialism, "frightened the American people into returning our government to the control of big business."

He paid tribute to the memories of Franklin Roosevelt and Sidney Hillman, "whose genius for political organization made the CIO an influential force in every political campaign."

Referring to the part the CIO has played in war and in peace, Holderman said, the CIO has brought new hope for a fuller life to millions of workers."

CIO URGES BETTER DEAL FOR VETS

A 10-POINT program for veterans including a demand for lifting the $200 a month ceiling for the on-the-job training program was set up by the CIO convention.

The program also calls for increased allotments for veterans education and subsistence during schooling, higher benefits for disabled ex-servicemen and their dependents, and the raising of Federal unemployment insurance for vets to a minimum a $25 a week for two years from the present $20 a week for a year.

More liberal provisions for loans to veterans to purchase homes, businesses and farms is demanded as well as real priority and small lot sales to veterans of surplus war property.

Other planks of the wide veterans' program are full protection of their job rights, protection of the on-the-job program from subsidization of business and of the ex-servicemen taking the training from frauds; democratization of our armed forces, union management cooperation in matching disabled veterans to jobs, and mustering-out pay for those discharged from the armed forces to resume essential civilian occupations.

The CIO Veteran's Committee met following the passage of the resolution to implement the program. Chairman Clinton S. Golden and Meyer Bernstein, his assistant, reported on the committee's work.

OPPOSITION to peacetime military conscription was voiced by the delegates. This resolution said the drive for continuation of compulsory military training "carries serious dangers for our own democracy at home and the maintenance of world peace," and "in an era of atomic energy affords no assurance of actual protection against attack."

The convention recognized the obligation to assure sufficient occupational forces to carry out the nation's duties, but declared that enough troops could be obtained through voluntary enlistment coupled with democratization and improvement of the armed forces.

Pointing out there are 1,000 conscientious objectors still in prison and 5,000 others punished by the loss of civilian rights, the convention in another resolution asked the President to proclaim amnesty for these groups.

HAIL WAR RELIEF

Appreciation for the "humanitarian achievements" of the Natl. CIO War Relief Committee (now called the Community Services Committee) during the war years was expressed in a resolution passed at the CIO convention.

Another resolution on the American Red Cross urged the ARC to cooperate with organized labor in all its activities and to provide adequate labor representation on both the national and local bodies.

ASK ANTI-BIAS LAWS

IN TWO resolutions urging the U. S. Government to take the lead in uprooting racial bigotry and alleviating the plight of oppressed peoples, the CIO called for rigorous legislation which would make discrimination, segregation and anti-semitic activity a federal crime.

The CIO called on the U. S. to open its doors to the thousands of homeless Jews in Europe and to bring pressure upon Great Britain for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, followed by free and unlimited immigration and land purchase in the Holy Land.

In accordance with promises made to the Jewish people in the Balfour declaration, the resolution sought action to bring about the establishment of a permanent homeland for the Jewish people as an independent commonwealth.

The resolution denouncing ill-treatment of Negroes urged effective enactment of permanent federal, state and municipal FEPC legislation, a federal anti-lynching bill, outlawing of discrimination and segregation in the nation's capital, invalidation of existing Jim Crow regulations, safeguards against discriminatory use by the states of federal funds, federal protection of civil rights and the right of suffrage, and removal of the ban against Negro newspapermen from the Senate and House press galleries in Washington.

Denouncing police officials as having been responsible for the devastation of an entire Negro community in Columbia, Tenn., and for the death of a Negro soldier in Freeport, Long Island, the convention pointed out that police brutality was finding expression as well in strike-breaking attempts

"This is an era which requires special vigilance to protect and expand the doctrines of democracy upon which our nation is founded," the resolution stated. "It is an era which calls for vigorous action to combat racial and religious discrimination wherever it rears its head . . . and to protect in every detail the rights and privileges of minority groups."

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EISENHOWER DEPLORES TALK OF INEVITABLE WAR

HAILED by CIO Pres. Murray as the "Kansas boy who whipped Hitler," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, this week received a rousing ovation when he addressed the CIO Convention after being escorted to the speakers' platform by a committee of ex-GI delegates.

Applause greeted both his statement that "we must maintain a protective shield adequate to our needs" until nations abandon the use of force, and also his assertion he deplored "talk about the inevitability of war."

Gen. Eisenhower called for "unstinted support" for UNO and declared:

Selfish interests—as well as altruistic impulse — dictate unswerving devotion to the cause of permanent peace, and its promise of universal disarmament. If our American democracy is proved workable despite our differences of race, religion, origin and group objectives, surely it can be made to work among nations of differing governmental systems, provided there is mutual respect and understanding."

His declaration that until force is abandoned by the nations the U. S. would have to maintain an adequate military force was followed by the expression of fear that further reduction of the army would invite unrest in the nations where America has been designated by the United Nations to maintain order.

He said that the present short Army term causes a rapid turnover of military manpower resulting in inefficiency, that the Army's aim was three-year voluntary enlistments and that he appreciated "your help in this continuing effort toward efficiency and economy."

Gen. Eisenhower, who spoke while plans were being made to send troops into the coal fields where miners are striking, acknowledged that some persons "have expressed a reluctance that soldiers might be used as agents of some aspiring dictator in oppressing the rights of the people—American soldiers have died in many lands to defend the freedoms we prize—we the living, strive to serve the real commander of the American Army, the people themselves."

Friendly welcome was accorded Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, by Pres. Murray and all the other delegates. The "Kansas boy who whipped Hitler" was a hit.

TRAINMEN TO INTENSIFY POLITICAL ACTION

THE hand of cooperation extended in the past was pledged for the future to CIO by A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, speaking at the CIO convention.

The BRT, he said, will intensify its political activity.

Warning that "labor's hard-won rights are under ever-increasing attack," Whitney praised CIO and Pres. Murray for cooperating with other labor organizations in the fight for the workers' common welfare.

He said that the CIO Political Action Committee has done a good job, and that BRT will continue to work with it.

"The BRT," he said, "was active throughout the country in the recent election and we expect to become more active in 1948. Our convention which closed only 12 days ago approved a greatly expanded information service whereby we expect to help our members discharge adequately the duties of intelligent citizenship in this increasingly difficult age."

"We recognize," Whitney said, "that the Truman Administration has gone Republican."

WHITNEY warned the delegates that there are three main dangers to unions:

1. Sapping of union militancy.
2. The propaganda of reactionary force in the employer press, which seeks to turn union members against their leaders.
3. The danger of issues tossed into the rank of labor in an effort to divide them, weaken their strength and hamper their program.

"Many urgently needed economic reforms," Whitney said, "are labeled communistic in an effort to defeat them.

"Do not let this issue divide you," he urged. "If you do, labor will be set back many years in its struggle to achieve dignity and security and freedom for the average man and woman."

A. F. WHITNEY

Fraternal Greetings from the Railroad Trainmen

SCHWELLENBACH HAILS CIO RECORD

"LABOR'S AIMS are the common heritage of a freedom-loving nation," Sec. of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach told a cheering CIO convention last week at Atlantic City, N. J.

It was the Labor Secretary's first appearance before a big CIO gathering since his appointment to the President's Cabinet last year.

"The CIO has helped to make collective bargaining an integral part of our industrial structure," he told the delegates.

Your officers and members have helped to establish this democratic procedure in many of our great industries, industries that hold the key to your welfare and to the welfare of the nation."

In the course of his speech, Schwellenbach appealed to labor to consider the needs of all groups within the community and he hailed the broad approach of CIO to all national problems.

"Today as never before," he said, "organized labor has a real voice in fixing the terms of this social contract—for it is a social contract which industry and labor are in the process of writing.

"That is why I have repeatedly urged organized labor to look beyond the immediate interests of its own members and identify itself still more closely with the interests and problems of other groups. And unless I am mistaken, unless I misjudge the caliber and purpose of this convention, you will do just that."

Schwellenbach, recalling the courage and faith of the late Pres. Roosevelt in the American people, added:

"There is no force in the world strong enough or sufficiently sinister to destroy the American concept of democracy. Given that faith and that courage, we can and will carry on with a vision that is clear, with hearts that are undaunted.

"There need not be and there must not be any by-pass towards the goal of American political and economic democracy."

HOW ANTI-SEMITISM HELPED CRUSH UNIONS

IT WAS under the guise of anti-semitism that Hitler struck down the trade unions and all other democratic groups in Germany, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise said this week in a moving speech at the CIO convention.

You could have heard a pin drop as the CIO delegates crowded together at tables on the floor and visitors hanging over the rails in the gallery listened intently to the deep, melodious voice of Rabbi Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, warn of the evils that lurk under cover of prejudice.

"Anti-semitism stems from the madness of racism," he said. "This is its origin but not its end. First implicitly and later explicitly, as in the rise of anti-Semitism, racism utterly denies the fundamental premises of democracy."

Let us never forget, he said, that for the ten long impenitent years from 1923 to 1933, 'anti-Semitism was nothing more than a winning election slogan, the election slogan of Naziism," but as soon as Naziism won in January, 1933, "it first of all struck down labor unions, the very powerful democratic labor unions of Germany, robbed them of their large funds, imprisoned or slew their leaders, and this process was renewed wherever, moving under the banners of anti-Semitism, the Nazis overwhelmed other lands.

"Everywhere Hitler crushed the power of labor unions as did Mussolini before him, because the labor movement is the basis of democracy."

The real and ultimate objective of anti-Semitism, the rabbi declared, "is the destruction of all that political and economic democracy means." When you resist anti-Semitism, he told the CIO delegates, "you are strengthening the forces that battle to preserve democracy."

FOR BETTER DEAL FOR FARMERS

FULL support to agricultural workers who are now treated "as second class citizens and denied the basic rights guaranteed by law to other workers" was pledged by the CIO convention.

Pointing out that these workers are forced to live at substandard levels which are a threat to the living standards of industrial workers, the convention called upon Congress and other Government agencies to extend coverage of the Natl. Labor Relations Act, Fair Labor Standards Act and the Social Security Act to agricultural labor.

In another resolution on Relations with Farmers, the CIO convention called attention to the attempts of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and other reactionary groups to promote an "intensive hate-labor campaign beamed especially on the rural sections of the country," and proposed a plan of action to combat this.

Action recommended included formation of joint farm-labor committees and conferences, interchange of farmer and labor speakers, and distribution of information pointing out the common problems and interests of the two groups.

AID PANAMA DRIVE

The Panama Canal Zone authorities were called on in a CIO convention resolution to end discriminatory practices against employes in the zone where the Public Workers have organized 17,000 workers whose average wage is $13 a week.

The CIO pledged support for "legislation to establish a decent minimum wage with actuarily just and sound pensions for the workers of the Canal Zone."

Side-talk on the platform while the Convention was in session. L. to r.: CIO Pres. Philip Murray; Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile Workers; and Van A. Bittner, vice-president of the Steelworkers and director of CIO's Southern Organizing Drive.

LABOR IN FIGHT

(Continued from page 2)

He said their goal is to say: "Let the struggle be between the courts, by way of injunctions, and the labor unions. Let the struggle be, through criminal prosecutions, against the labor unions and their leaders, and the unions themselves.

"And management sits back and says, 'We are neutral in this fight.' They don't have to use the weapons of old. They have a new approach today — it costs more money, but it seems to me more deadly to the labor unions."

IN ITS resolution on anti-labor legislation, the CIO charged that the federal government has "unfortunately yielded" to pressure from reactionary quarters.

"With the election of the 80th Congress," the CIO statement continued, "the anti-labor conspiracy of American employers, which has never given up its open-shop dreams, has gained a new impetus.

"The basic rights of labor guaranteed in the Wagner Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act are in danger as never before.

"The right to organize, to bargain collectively, to picket, to strike—rights which have won recognition only after decades of struggle — may well be swept away unless labor, acting together with other democratic groups in the community, is vigilant."

CIO members were also reminded that there is danger in neglecting the fight in defense of labor rights in each state.

The resolution pointed to increasing numbers of laws among the states directed at helping bring about the return of the open shop, the yellow-dog contract, and industrial espionage.

Members of all unions were called upon to join with other labor and progressive groups to seek the repeal of such legislation. CIO urged all state organizations to seek the enactment of a "constructive, forward-looking" program aimed at improving the living standards of the people.

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TRUMAN SENDS GREETINGS

PRESIDENT TRUMAN sent his greetings to the CIO Convention declaring that he regretted "very much" his inability to attend it. Complete text follows:

"I very much regret that I cannot join you in the Eighth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Officially you are a young organization. But the CIO had its real beginnings in the long-held hopes and aspirations of many millions who sought a better life for themselves and their families.

"Fundamentally the goals of this great organization concerned human dignity, human welfare and basic human welfare and basic human rights. That is the true meaning of a labor movement. It has to do with food and shelter and the kind of chance that children will have in this world.

"Some years ago this Nation began to shake off the economic sleeping-sickness which had paralyzed its industries and its people. We did so with a firm determination to give human rights first place in all of our undertakings. The great majority of us know that this demanded higher labor standards, increased security and wider opportunities for employment, just as it demanded increased devotion to the democratic principles of freedom and fair play by which men live and nations endure. You may be proud that you have played an important and vital part in the progress that has been made toward that goal.

"THIS progress is also a measure of your responsibility. For during these epoch-making years organized labor has won for itself an honored place in the councils of American democracy. Union leaders and union members have established collective bargaining as an integral part of our industrial structure. That is as it should be, for free collective bargaining constitutes the most democratic and flexible way of drawing the social contract between labor and management. These agreements between labor and management touch not only the lives of wage earners and the profits of employers—together they affect the stability and balance of our whole economy.

"Too often in the past the terms of this contract were fixed by raw economic power which took no account of human values or human needs. Inevitably this lack of moral law had its economic counterpart—depression. Today we are seeking an economic balance, a social contract, which will insure full production and fair distribution within the framework of a free society. That is a task which demands the hearty cooperation of industry, labor and a Government dedicated to the common good.

"THESE are exciting and dangerous times. For if the months ahead usher in a period of inaction or reaction, if we again put profits above people, we will jeopardize the very structure of our free society. If we write a social contract which violates the moral code or endangers the economic balance, we shall invite disaster. So in offering my greetings to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, I urge all of its members to prove, as they did during the war, that their aims and purposes are the common property of all who labor.

"You have a place at the council table of democracy—proclaim again your resolve to safeguard and enhance the precious freedoms which you have helped America win."

Lee Pressman, secretary of the Resolutions Committee, which was headed by Van A. Bittner, reads a proposal to the Convention as Pres. Murray stands by.

OUST-BILBO GROUP

A Nat. Committee to Oust Bilbo, created to rally national support for Senate action on unseating Bilbo, was announced today by Quentin Reynolds and Vincent Sheean, co-chairmen of the committee.

Organized to make effective the present widespread sentiment for **barring Senator Bilbo from the** new Senate, the Committee is spearheading a popular petition campaign urging the Senate to act on charges that he won re-election through fraud and intimidation.

"The charges of violence and intimidation now before a senate committee were signed by a group of courageous Mississippi voters, largely through the assistance of the Civil Rights Congress," Reynolds explained.

"Ousting Bilbo would not only remove an avowed member of the Ku Klux Klan from the Senate," he declared, "but would represent a setback for the system of terror, disfranchisement and race supremacy which Bilbo typifies.

ROB STRIKERS OF RIGHTS

Five hundred laundry workers in Winston-Salem, N. C., on strike against $12 and $13 weekly paychecks, are being deprived of their constitutional liberties by persecutions, arrests, excessive bail and outrageous prison sentences, the CIO Fur and Leather Workers Union charged this week.

Assigned by the CIO to this jurisdiction, IFLWU Local 420 organized the laundry workers, the overwhelming majority of whom are Negroes. The strike against five laundries was called Oct. 16 after the employers fired union leaders and locked out other groups of workers.

Of 11 strikers arrested on the picketline in one week, six were given sentences by Judge Leroy Sams ranging from three to 18 months on charges of alleged assault. Bail for the defendants was originally set by the same judge at $17,000.

When the union's attorney charged that the sentences and bail were excessive, Sams replied: "I meant it to be." Later, however, he reduced the bail to $13,900. The union is appealing the convictions.

The strike, which has crippled laundry service, is winning widespread support from other unions, the Natl. Negro Congress, the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People as well as churches and civic bodies. Aside from wage increases, the strikers are demanding sanitary working conditions and union recognition.

FISH SUIT RAPPED

Action by the U. S. Department of Justice against a small group of fishermen, Local 36 of the CIO Fishermen's Union, under the guise of "anti-trust" activity, was soundly denounced by the CIO convention.

Pointing to the Department's failure to prosecute "those powerful combines and gigantic trusts which constitute the true violators of the anti-trust laws of this country, the resolution called for an end to this attempt to deprive the fishermen of their right to organize in self-protection against the powerful interests which control their livelihood.

The fishermen, charged with "restraint of trade," earned an average yearly livelihood of $3,000.

HIT PROHIBITION

CIO is opposed to prohibition and will aid the CIO Brewery Workers in campaigning against its return, a Convention resolution declared.

The resolution said that prohibition had proved a practical failure, and that it had "created the gangster and the racketeer; increased the alcoholism and drunkeness rate in the U. S.; led to the corruption of our youth; and made lawbreakers and hypocrites of our citizens."

THOUGHT OF THE FUTURE...

Thought of the future and its uncertainties, and what might happen to unprotected mothers and children have prompted millions of family providers to acquire *ENOUGH* life insurance.

There is a Prudential plan to meet every family requirement and this Company's representatives are constantly available to help you with your program.

The Future Belongs To Those Who Prepare For It.

The PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

TEXT OF PRESIDENT MUR

The following is the text of a speech by President Murray at the opening session of CIO Convention.

CHAIRMAN Holderman, Father Zeger, distinguished guests, fellow delegate and friends: I can't but give expression of heartfelt appreciation to the delegates attending this convention for the warmth of your greeting here this morning.

This, to my mind, will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most important conventions ever held in the history of this great movement and it will prove to be a unified convention of representatives of all organizations affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organization.

I regard a convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as the greatest parliamentary body of workers anywhere in the entire universe.

The record of our organization, together with its constructive considerations to the many questions which have presented themselves to it in the course of its career, demonstrates the fitness of our organization to arise to the needs of any occasion.

And of course this Eighth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, like preceding conventions, will necessarily concentrate its considerations upon matters of outstanding importance.

In that regard it may not be amiss for me at this juncture to state to the convention that without doubt the most important consideration to be presented will be the economic or wage aspects of collective bargaining deliberations that are bound to ensue in conferences of many of our International Organizations following the adjournment of this convention.

I might point out, in that regard, a brief historical resume of certain things that come to my mind at the moment. In so doing I must refresh the memories of those who are privileged to represent our organizations in this convention about the history of the CIO wage struggle in the latter part of 1945 and the early part of 1946.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Delegates

Following the ending of Japanese hostilities in August of 1945, industry in the United States, for the most at least, was required to meet its peacetime reconversion needs—to lay off multitudes of men and women who had, during the course of the war, been gainfully employed in mines, mills, factories, shops, offices and in the fields.

During the early period of reconversion, industry assumed direct responsibility for all of the programs incident to the expeditious reconversion of our manufacturing enterprises from wartime to peacetime needs.

The American workweek was shortened from something approximating 54 to 60 hours to something less than 40 hours. The shortening of the workweek eliminated overtime payments and cast a rather heavy economic shadow over the homes of millions of workers throughout the United States, because the shortening of the workweek and the discontinuance of overtime payments resulted in substantial losses in the weekly earnings of American wage earners.

Hence, to meet the economic needs of the people, this mighty organization undertook the direct responsibility of formulating the wage programs designed to furnish enough money to the wage earners in this nation of ours, first, to provide them with the essentials of life, and, secondly, to provide the necessary purchasing power essential to the acceleration of speedy reconversion and full employment.

IN the course of our wage consideration during the latter part of 1945 and the early part of 1946, this organization contended that the profit-making aspects of the industrial picture were such that American industry could absorb the payment of a substantial wage increase without necessarily increasing prices. When argument was adduced by representatives of CIO organizations to that effect, the employers of labor in making answer observed that they would have to secure price increases.

For a period of approximately four to five months, beginning with the latter part of 1945 and continuing through to the early spring of 1946, this wage struggle continued—the wage earners contending that they needed the money, they needed the bread, they needed the butter, they needed the shelter, they needed the clothing, they needed the medicine.

However, the Office of Price Administration, which was in existence during those days, saw fit to break down completely the barriers of price control. In extraordinary if not altogether humiliating fashion, the OPA acceded to the demands of the employers in elevating the prices of particular commodities until these prices reached almost unbelievable inflationary trends.

Well, it is not for me to recall the history of the strikes that took place in the early part of 1946. That is history. But it might be advisable, under the circumstances, again to refresh the minds of the delegates as to the attitude assumed by this organization in the course of those wage deliberations before strikes even took place. And I do so to again pointedly bring to the attention of the American people through the medium of this convention one extremely important and incontrovertible fact.

That is this:

No organization affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the early part of 1946, whilst the nation was undergoing the rigors of its wage struggles, precipitated a strike. Not a single solitary organization affiliated with this CIO movement in the early part of 1946, of its own volition, precipitated a strike. I have but to point to the record. The record speaks for itself.

The mighty steel industry, which, by the way, is regarded as a barometer for matters affecting trade, wages, and so forth, shall be used at this juncture as an example, because it was out of that industry's period of collective bargaining, if one should call it such, that the original 18½ cent per hour pattern was evolved and applied to most of major basic industry in the United States of America. A record, therefore, of some of the things that transpired in the course of those collective bargaining deliberations might be of some interest, even at this moment.

The United Steelworkers of America endeavored earnestly and with all of the sincerity at its command to effectuate a peaceable collective bargaining agreement with the major companies in the steel industry. Our collective bargaining efforts broke down.

We failed in that effort. When failure in that stage of the proceedings became known, the President of the United States of America asked for a conference with Mr. Fairless and me at the White House.

In the course of that conference, the President of the United States asked me, as the agent of the United Steelworkers of America if I would delay the calling of a strike in the steel industry for one week. This was to provide him with the opportunity to look into the matter to see what it was that he could do, as the representative of the American people, to bring about agreement between the conflicting parties.

We responded to the President's appeal. We called our strike off and the President assumed the role of mediator, conciliator and arbitrator. He heard all of the pertinent testimony from both the representatives of the steel industry and of the United Steelworkers of America.

In the course of that week he rendered a decision—he, the President of the United States, rendered a decision. Speaking for the people, representing all of the people, he rendered a decision. The Union accepted the decision of the President of the United States and the steel industry politely told the Government, through the President, that they were not going to accept his recommendation.

A strike took place—a strike that lasted for a period of approximately three weeks. Who—was to blame for that strike? I ask those in this hall and the multitude of people, members and non-members of labor organizations, outside this hall, who, under those conditions should be held responsible for the steel strike? The steel industry had definitely and very arrogantly said to the President of the United States "We will not accept your decision."

It was the heart and the core of Big Business striking against its government, striking against a decision made by the President of the United States of America. The steel industry continued its strike against this government of ours for a period of three weeks, until it defeated the will of the people and it defeated the government of the United States.

Wage increases amounted to a figure approximating $165,000,000 for all of the employees in the basic manufacturing steel industry. But the steel industry eventually perfected an agreement with the United Steel Workers of America only after the Office of Price Administration and the Director of Economic Stabilization had acceded to their demands and accorded them price increases approximating $300,000,000 for a $165,000,000 wage increase.

I take you now to the automobile industry, where experiences were undergone due to strikes. In that situation the Government of the United States appointed a fact-finding board—a board to ascertain all of the pertinent facts involved in the issue which presented itself at that time to both the union and the industry. In the automobile situation the fact-finding board found for a wage increase approximating 18½c. The union accepted. The industry refused.

Brewery Workers Delegates

URRAY'S KEYNOTE SPEECH

A protracted strike ensued. And who was responsible for the continuation of that strike? Again a CIO Union had accepted a Government verdict. The industry had refused to accept it, hence the public had to be discommoded and the people had to suffer, strikers had to go without bread and butter and the other necessaries of life because the automobile industry, in its arrogance had said No, No to another government agency.

ANOTHER all-important fact that might be pertinent to this particular wage issue and which also will refresh your memories, was the experience which another CIO organization had to undergo. I speak now with particular reference to an investigating committee of impartial conciliators, mediators, fact finders or arbitrators.

This committee, composed of Arthur Meyer and William H. Davis, was named to look into the situation affecting the strike of the United Electrical Workers at the properties of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company. And what happened there?

After some extended hearings before this investigating board, the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company walked out of the meetings. It refused to accept governmental mediation. It struck against the union, it struck against its employees. It defied the Government of the United States, that had selected a fact-finding board to make certain recommendations affecting that situation.

Why was the oil strike a protracted strike? It is true the oil strike was called before any fact finding board was appointed. It is, nevertheless a fact that the Government of the United States did appoint a fact-finding board that found and made recommendations, and the oil industry, for all practical purposes, refused to accept the findings of that board, necessitating an extended strike.

What happened with reference to the packinghouse dispute? There again, another fact-finding board was appointed. And there again was evidenced unwillingness on the part of the major packers of this country to accept a decision from a governmental agency.

I could continue enumerating other specific situations where strikes occurred in the early part of 1946. But I do believe that from these examples it should become evident to any fair-minded man or woman that the CIO in the early part of 1946 and the latter part of 1945, displayed the keenest interest in the protection of not only the interest of its own members, but the interests of our country and also the acceleration of the very necessary reconversion needs of the people of the United States.

I point these facts up for the purpose of making one assertion that the public press, which in too many instances has resorted to the use of diabolical slander and misrepresentation, should now take occasion to tell the truth and nothing but the pure unadulterated truth.

SINCE our experiences of last spring and last winter other things also have transpired. When our original 18½ cents was accorded us in the early part of the present year, American labor had a Presidential understanding. Everybody was aware of it.

That Presidential understanding emanated from our government's economists who prepared an exhaustive study for the consideration of the President of the United States as early as a year ago last August.

In that study prepared by White House economists, there was submitted to the President of the United States, through the Director of Economic Stabilization and by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, a factual report, which suggested as early as September, 1945, that American business, by and large, could afford to make possible the payment of 24 per cent in wage increases without necessarily disturbing or agitating any inflationary spirals in this country.

That was not a CIO report. It was not a biased report emanating from research organizations attached to CIO. That was a government report submitted to the President of the United States by his own employes, employes of the Government of the United States. This is a matter of record.

All right. Out of that record came the conviction on the part of the President of the United States of America that these substantial wage increases which later were to be accorded to American labor could be conceded by American industry without necessarily either agitating or disturbing the inflationary spiral. The President of the United States so stated.

BUT what has happened since that time? What has happened to this economy? It might be interesting to reveal some of the almost startling revelations that have occurred in the course of the past five or six months.

Certainly, the 18½ cent wage increase has been completely wiped out. Certainly, it is true that a Steelworker's wage, which amounted to $56.32 in March of 1946, is now $43.28, based on the value of his earning power. So as a potential consumer, as a worker, a man obligated to raise and protect a family under our American system, his earning status in life, now is $13.04 less today than it was in March of last year.

Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Delegates

Rather startling—rather startling, but nevertheless true. That happens to be the status of the American wage earner today.

What has happened to the employer in the meantime? What has happened to the employer interests in the United States in this period to which I make reference is very interesting.

In the year 1939, the year prior to the war—and that was accepted as sort of a year that should be used for the purpose of balancing things during the war. In the year 1939 corporate profits after taxes were five billions of dollars here in the United States.

Shall we follow through from 1944 until now? What is it now? What sort of a financial status do they occupy now compared to the peak period during the war? Is it less than it was in the peace period of 1939? Is it less than it was during the peak period of 1944?

No; no. To the contrary, evidence adduced, facts reported, emanating from governmental sources, indicate that profits for the last quarter of 1946 can reap for American corporate interests a fifteen billion dollar profit predicated upon that rate for the last quarter of 1946.

This is an unprecedented profit, a higher profit than ever experienced at any time in the history of American business.

WILL you take time to contrast that profit picture of American corporate business, as against that of the American wage earner today? The American wage earner, whose living status is now $13.04 per week less than it was in February and March of 1946.

I say that a fifteen billion dollar profit for American industry constitutes a threat to our national economy, and a graver threat to the maintenance of our system of free enterprise in the United States of America.

IT IS asserted that certain interests here in the United States threaten our institutions and threaten our form of government—and I speak now with particular reference to allegations made concerning the Communist Party.

But what could constitute a graver threat to the perpetuity of our free existence in the United States of America, our democratic way of life in America, than this fiscal picture that I have taken the privilege of presenting to you here in this forenoon session of this convention? It is a far greater threat than anything which ever presented itself to the people of the United States.

THERE are other aspects of this situation to which I must necessarily direct your attention before the convention is called to order. Some people here in our country have the peculiar notion that as a result of the Republican landslide in the elections of November 5th, the Republican Party has been given a mandate to do certain things to American labor.

Is there anyone in this convention hall, or any sincere thinking individual anywhere in the United States of America, who could believe in the innermost recesses of his heart, his conscience, his mind, that the voters of the United States of America gave to the Republican Party a mandate to put a cross on the back of labor, march it to Capitol Hill, and there in public gaze witness the actual crucifixion of American labor?

Can anybody believe that? Does the Republican Party believe that? Do the leaders of that party believe that? If they do, they are making a grave mistake. No, they can't do that to the American people.

I witness sometimes with awe the reaction of certain elements of our society to things that are transpiring in our midst. I often wonder why it is that people in many other lands, following the recent election, view with a degree of suspicion the motives of certain people here in the United States of America—why is there belief in many quarters that our money is being utilized for the purpose of changing the thinking of people in many countries, in the distribution of relief, in the lending of money and in other ways.

It would indeed be regrettable and most unfortunate if the lending, gift-giving propensities of the American Government should be utilized for the purpose of forcing our way of thinking down the throats of many people, all over the world.

I make this assertion because that kind of thinking is going on in many places throughout the world. It is the business—it is the duty of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to direct the attention of the American people to such foolhardy policies.

Oil Workers Delegates

COUNCIL RULES AMENDED

See Full Text—Page 16

MACHINERY for increasing the uniformity of CIO Councils and for assuring their compliance with national CIO policies is provided by amended council rules adopted last week by the CIO Executive Board at Atlantic City.

An amendment to Rule 8 governing council powers provides that "union councils shall confine their activities to issues of local or state concern and to matters of general policy that have been passed on by the National CIO."

Councils are now barred from sending delegates or making contributions to national organizations not recognized by the national CIO. Under the amended rule, councils are told to seek the advice of the national CIO when in doubt as to CIO policies, but are free to make recommendations on any subject to the National CIO.

Before, amended Rule 8 simply said that councils should assist in organizing workers and should refer applications for membership to the proper CIO national and international unions. Applications falling outside of such bodies were to be referred to the national CIO office for local industrial union certificates of affiliation.

Rule 23 governing compliance of councils with the CIO constitution and rules also was amended. Responsibility for complying with constitution and the rules is now placed on council officers as well as the council itself.

The CIO President is given authority under the amendment to take over the funds and property of any disobedient council after a hearing before a member or members of the CIO Executive Board.

Rule 7 which deals with expulsion or suspension of delegates from councils was amended to provide that a delegate must be a member of an affiliated local union or an accredited representative of its parent organization.

CIO representatives under the amended rule, shall be entitled to the privileges of delegates but shall not be permitted to vote unless they have been selected as delegates by a council affiliate.

Rule 4 which requires that councils shall produce books and records for a duly authorized CIO representative was amended to give the CIO president, his representative or the CIO Executive Board power to make a full audit "of the books, funds, properties and accounts of any council."

Rule 6 dealing with representation and voting of council affiliates was considerably enlarged. A paragraph concerning dues payments was added to Rule 5.

CONSTITUTION CHANGE

A new preamble to the constitution setting forth the ideals of CIO for American workers was adopted by the Atlantic City convention.

The preamble now written into the constitution stresses CIO's belief in the democratic process as against those who would seek to undermine Americans' love for "human dignity" and voices opposition to all those who would exploit the people "in the interest of alien loyalties."

Text of the new preamble follows:

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations grew out of the needs of the unorganized workers of America which could be met most of organization. Since its formation in 1935, the CIO has grown strong because the service it has given to American workers has made ours a better America.

"We of the CIO are the sons and daughters of ancestors who came to America to escape absolutism in government, bigotry in religion, and economic exploitation. We of the CIO are proud of ths American quest for liberty and the struggle for equality. We seek, today, to implement this great heritage. We are dedicated to the responsibility of furthering economic opportunity, religious freedom, and political participation.

"Democracy stems entirely from free choice. Diligently practiced, it is the only logical human formula for the attainment of economic and political independence; for the realization of a just and equitable return on one's labor; for guarantees of full and fair employment, of social security, and of the protection of the family as an institution.

"In the achievement of this task we turn to the people because we have faith in them; and we oppose all those who would violate this American emphasis of respect for human dignity, all those who would use power to exploit the people in the interest of alien loyalties.

"The struggle for human freedom is a continuous one. The task of those who would bring security and greater understanding to mankind throughout the world is endless. It is in this all-consuming struggle, however, that men and organizations make their contributions to a better life. Therefore, we in the CIO glory in our heritage and in the hope of our future.

"Racial persecution, intolerance, selfishness, and greed have no place in the human family. We will not be satisfied until ours is a world of free men and women and of happy children.

"it is to these ends that this Constitution of the CIO is dedicated. It is the charter of our lives; through it we seek to maintain and extend liberty and opportunity here and throughout the world."

RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions on this and the following pages were adopted by the CIO Convention, meeting at Atlantic City, Nov. 18-25. The Council rule change was a Board action.

WAGES AND U. S. WELFARE

THE termination of the war and the needs of reconversion created an immediate wage crisis for the American wage earner and a grave threat to the American economy.

The elimination of overtime, down-grading, the transfer of workers from war industries to civilian industries, from high-paid jobs to low-paid jobs, the re-timing of incentive systems and other factors drastically reduced weekly earnings of the vast majority of American wage earners.

The CIO recognized the imperative necessity of substantial wage increases both to preserve the living standards of American workers and to protect the national welfare by maintaining the necessary volume of purchasing power to keep the wheels of industry working.

Although the Administration itself recognized that wage increases were necessary to cushion the shock to American workers and to sustain adequate purchasing power, its wage-price policy sharply discriminated against wage increases and favored price increases.

In the collective bargaining agreements concluded by labor organizations during the early months of this year, labor accepted amounts which fell short of the drastic cuts in earnings which American workers had suffered since the end of the war. In the interest of a stabilized economy labor acceded to official pleas for extended contract terms upon a commitment and assurance by the Administration that the price line would be held.

Immediately after the establishment of the Administration's wage-price policy in February of this year, powerful American employers entered into a conspiracy which sought, through unwarranted price increases, to destroy the living standards of the workers.

This was done by seeking and obtaining from OPA fabulous price increases wholly out of proportion to the wage increases which had been granted. In industry after industry, automobile, grain, electrical, textile and others, huge increases were authorized. In addition, decontrols were obtained from OPA on a wholesale basis. The result of this greedy foray against wage and living standards became apparent long beore the complete destruction of price control.

AS part of this campaign to depress real wage levels, industry then proceeded to launch a ferocious attack against the retention of any form of price control. Still dissatisfied with the fabulous profits made possible by lax enforcement of the OPA pricing standards, American industrial monopoly sought an entirely free hand in its movement against wage and living standards. The attack was based upon the argument and the threat that only high prices would remedy existing shortages of goods and materials.

Profit-hungry lobbies sought to blackmail the housewife hunting desperately for meat, the veteran in search of a home, the starving peoples of the world looking to America for food upon the argument that only with rising prices can full production be obtained.

During the early part of 1946 these same powerful employers persisted in their campaign against American wage standards by denying pleas for wage adjustments to restore cuts in take-home pay and resorted to the iniquitous carry-back provisions of the tax law which subsidized their conspiracy against the public welfare and which permitted them to blackmail labor and the public without financial loss.

AS part of the conspiracy to depress wages, to break the strength of labor, and to gut OPA, industry engaged in a program of deliberately creating scarcities and speculatively hoarding goods. This conspiracy has now borne its bitter fruit. The American people are now faced with the spectre of unlimited price increases and shrinking earnings.

In the midst of this conflict, the role played by so-called leaders of labor outside CIO has been pitiful and in its historic context, tragic. When the successful outcome of the vigorous CIO struggle brought in its wake increases for workers throughout the nation, these leaders of the rocking chair brigade, who had watched the fight from their front porches, leaving their rank and file to fight alone, sought to recover some stature in the eyes of American workers by claiming credit for achieving without strikes those wage increases which came to their membership as a result of the determination and sacrifices of the militant fight of the CIO workers in steel, auto, electrical manufacturing, and other industries.

When big business redoubled the fury of its attack and sought by the final destruction of price control to beat down the gains which American workers had succeeded in achieving, these same so-called leaders of labor not only turned tail to run from the battlefront on which labor sought to protect its living standards, but actually joined the ranks of labor's enemies by mouthing the fraudulent slogans of big business.

As the result of the Administration's policy of a wage freeze and its program of discouraging wage increases, the increases which the workers actually received were totally inadequate to make up for their decline in earnings. By September, 1946, despite the wage increases, weekly earnings in manufacturing industries were far less than in April, 1945.

Moreover, the skyrocketing of prices and the spiraling increases in the cost of living has reduced the worker's earning power by almost one-fourth. With tax deductions—the real purchasing power of workers' income is even further reduced.

But there is no immediate prospect that runaway prices will be checked. By the end of this year further rises in the cost of living are inevitable. With the complete abolition of OPA, industry is running amuck with ever advancing prices; rent increases are imminent. Unless the worker receives substantial wage increases he and his family face dire want.

DESPITE the false propaganda to the contrary by American industry, industrial profits have soared steadily. During the peace-time years of 1936-39, American corporations earned an average of annual net profits, after taxes, of approximately $4 billion During the war years the annual average of net profits, after taxes, increased to approximately $9 billion. It is anticipated that the annual net profits, after taxes, for 1946 will be $11,300,000,000.

It is also anticipated that with continued sustained high production the last quarter of 1946 will show a profit return, after taxes, at an annual rate of approximately $14 billion.

While profits soar the workers' share of the national income steadily declines. Millions of American workers today find themselves totally unable to meet a budget providing for the minimum necessities of living. This situation can only result in an early and inevitable economic depression as in 1929 with the accompanying human misery and chaos.

Under present conditions it is therefore imperative that American industry in collective bargaining give substantial wage increases. Our people must have sustained purchasing power and a decent living wage to avert the swift economic tragedy which now confronts us.

This is the important task for CIO unions in their approaching collective bargaining conferences.

ORGANIZING UNORGANIZED

THIS is a critical hour in the history of American labor. The well-laid plans of organized American employers to destroy the labor movement are now apparent to everyone. The organizational gains of labor of the past ten years are threatened as never before by open-shop employers.

The powerful employer groups in this country are determined that the unorganized masses of workers shall remain unorganized. At this time it is imperative to continue the fundamental task of organizing the unorganized into strong and powerful unions.

The expanded strength and the increased membership of CIO unions is our best defense against the anti-labor plotters of this country. We cannot and will not permit the job of organizing the unorganized to remain half finished.

During the brief history of the CIO Organizing Committee, thousands upon thousands of southern workers have been brought the benefits of collective bargaining. Organization of the southern workers has grown despite an employer-sponsored campaign of terror and repression unmatched in our history.

(Continued on page 15)

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from Page 14)

RESOLVED, (1) That the CIO shall continue its fundamental task of organizing the unorganized into strong and powerful industrial unions. We commend the highly constructive policies and activities of the CIO Organizing Committee in the South and pledge full financial support and the complete cooperation of the CIO and its affiliated unions to the successful completion of its historic task.

(2) We must intensify our campaign to organize in areas where employers have sought to erect barriers of anti-union violence, intimidation, and collusion with public authorities against the right of self-organization.

POLITICAL ACTION

THE results of the November elections have re-emphasized the necessity for the fullest participation by the CIO, its affiliated international unions and its entire membership in the fields of political education and political action. They confront the CIO Political Action Committee with urgent tasks and added responsibilities.

The forces of reaction would like to interpret the gains which they made on November 5 as a repudiation of the enlightened program for a secure and prosperous America in a world at peace which we chartered under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt. But the people did not vote to scrap that program. They still look forward to the attainment of the Bill of Economic Rights through the establishment of an enduring peace, the planning of a domestic economy which will yield full production, full employment and real security and the strengthening of our democracy to assure political equality and equal economic and cultural opportunities for all men and women of every race, creed and color.

The elections recorded the dissatisfaction of the people with the failure to make progress in the attainment of these goals and in the satisfaction of their basic needs. Millions of potential voters expressed their dissatisfaction by staying away from the polls while others were misled by the demagogy of the Republican high command into voting indiscriminately against the candidates of the party in power. Yet, the election was in no sense a landslide, for an analysis of the returns shows that only a small shift in the vote would have completely changed the results.

THE CIO Political Action Committee came to this election with better organization, more seasoned political experience, and greater activity than in 1944. The international unions and industrial union councils gave full, loyal and energetic support to its work and thousands upon thousands of CIO members lent their tireless and devoted support to the day-to-day tasks of canvassing, doorbell-ringing and organizing to get out the vote.

The effectiveness of our organization was demonstrated in the primary campaigns where CIO-PAC was instrumental in the defeat of many candidates of reaction. It was demonstrated again in the election itself in the many contests where effective organization in support of fighting progressive candidates resulted either in their election or in substantially narrowing the margin of defeat.

The experience gained in this election and the lessons to be drawn both from our successes and our failures must be used, better to equip our organizations to meet the severe tests that lie ahead.

Reaction will utilize its political gains to intensify the attack against the living standards, economic security, and democratic rights and liberties of the people. Recognizing that organized labor is the staunchest defender of the workers and all the common people of America and the greatest force for progress in our nation, reaction will concentrate its attack against us.

The next Congress will undoubtedly witness a new and intensified effort to weaken or destroy the protection given to labor under the Wagner Act and to enact some form of the long series of anti-labor laws with which Big Business has long sought to shackle the labor movement.

We must also be on guard against less direct but no less dangerous assaults upon labor and social legislation by amendments offered under the guise of "perfecting" or "improving" it but actually designed to destroy it.

THE retention of the gains that labor and the common people have won in the past fourteen years and the possibility for further advances will largely depend on the outcome of the struggles which will be fought out in the next Congress.

The first task of the CIO Political Action Committee will therefore be to organize for the fullest participation in these struggles. We must bring the issues facing the people into every shop and every home.

Through the political action committees of the industrial union councils and local union, we must expose reaction's program for America and mobilize the membership of CIO and the progressive forces of every community to resist and defeat that program, and organize full support for those fighting people's representatives who have been returned to the Congress. In carrying forward the fight against the offensive of reaction, we will at the same time be preparing the groundwork for full and effective participation in the local elections of 1947 and the crucial national elections of 1948 and do the basic work necessary to assure the nomination of progressive candidates for these elections.

Reaction has won a skirmish in the continuing battle for social progress. But the forces of the people remain strong and the final decision will be written by them. Organized and united, nothing can stop them in their forward march toward a secure and plentiful America.

RESOLVED, (1) That the CIO Political Action Committee be continued in its present form and as now constituted and that the Committee continue to direct the work of political education and political action of CIO and service, advise and coordinate the work of the political action committees of State and City bodies which are the instrumentalities of the political activity of CIO in the field;

(2) That this Convention urges that each international union give special attention to the work of political action within its organization and take steps to assure the formation of an active, functioning political action committee in every local union.

(3) That this convention pledges the full and wholehearted support of the organizations of CIO to the CIO Political Action Committee and their complete cooperation in the urgent political tasks which it is now called upon to undertake and which require the strengthening and intensification of its work.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

THE Congress of Industrial Organizations is an American institution dedicated to the attainment of its well defined social and economic objectives within the framework of American political democracy.

The basic reason for the organization of the CIO was and continues to be the organization of the American workers into trade unions for the protection and enhancement of their legitimate aspirations in regard to wages, hours and conditions of employment.

The CIO in pursuit of these aims and to protect the security of its members has encouraged its membership to exercise its rights and obligations as citizens of the community by supporting progressive legislation affecting their economic and social well being.

The CIO records with pride its achievements in protecting and enhancing the interests of its members and in providing leadership for the labor movement and the common people in the struggle for a better America. The record of the CIO in raising the living standards of its members, in promoting the well being of all the people, in support of the war effort, in the projection of national plans for the orderly reconversion to peacetime production, in its program of an economy of full employment at decent wages and and full production is unequalled by any other organization in America.

IN our effort to win economic security and social justice and to unite our movement against the forces of reaction and the enemies of democracy, we reaffirm our faith that these goals can be achieved for the American people through the democratic process and without sacrificing any of our basic human freedoms.

(Continued on Page 16)

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Studebaker's far advanced new 1947 Commander

FOR the second time in a few months, Studebaker amazes and thrills the nation with something absolutely revolutionary in a postwar automobile.

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Here's a low, long, amazingly roomy new kind of car—superbly finished—richly appointed—a breath-taking revelation of postwar motoring luxury!

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At your dealer's now!

Your dealer's welcome sign is out. Go at once and see this latest Studebaker achievement in really luxurious postwar motoring—watch how fast you decide that this distinctive 1947 Studebaker Commander is America's standout quality car!

See it...at all Studebaker dealers' showrooms

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from page 15)

The CIO as an American organization has no interest apart from the interest of our people and our country. We stand opposed to all forms of oppression and in favor of the Four Freedoms—freedom of religion; freedom from fear; freedom from want; and freedom of speech for everyone—everywhere.

We stand unswerving in our loyalty to these principles which America symbolizes and will resist with all our might every attempt by elements from within our country or from without to undermine or destroy our free institutions.

In the words of our great President Philip Murray: "We must devote our lives as trade unionists towards the upbuilding of a better life for Americans, and we must pledge only one national allegiance, and that allegiance is to our own country, the United States of America. There can be no difference in point of view regarding those phases of the situation. There should not be. There must not be."

In pursuit of the principles set forth herein and adopted by the CIO Executive Board we, the delegates to the Eighth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations resent and reject efforts of the Communist Party or other political parties and their adherents to interfere in the affairs of the CIO. This convention serves notice that we will not tolerate such interference.

FOREIGN POLICY

THROUGH bitter sacrifices we have learned that we cannot live independent and aloof from the rest of the world. We know that only on the basis of our good neighborliness with other nations can there be built an enduring peace. The foreign policy of our country must be in the interest of all our people, and not merely for the benefit of a few. Insofar as it assures peace—it protects all nations.

The people demand peace. That is why the United Nations was created. Our nation and its people must give their unstinted support to the United Nations.

Today we find ourselves in world affairs torn with dissension and conflict. Instead of the world preparing for military disarmament there is a race for ever mounting armaments by the separate nations. We know that an enduring peace requires first and above all assurance that there will not be a resurgence of militarism or Nazism within Germany or Japan. For that reason there must be a fulfillment of the agreement between the big powers of the complete demilitarization, utter destruction of all vestiges of Fascism in Germany and Japan, and the complete elimination of the cartels which furnished the economic base for Hitler's and Hirohito's military aggressions.

FASCISM is a disease that spreads to threaten peace and the welfare of all free people. Fascism exists in Franco Spain and in Argentina. That is a threat to all the democratic nations.

We therefore call upon the government of the United States immediately to sever all diplomatic and economic relations with these breeding places of world Fascism and to use its influence with the United Nations to assist the people of Spain and Argentina to rid themselves of this dread disease.

WE know that an enduring peace requires an early agreement among the powers for world disarmament. Grandiose demonstrations of military power through large standing armies, naval power, establishment of worldwide military bases, by any nation, do not lend themselves to establishing mutual trust. As a result, our nation now has an annual military budget of billions of dollars.

We, therefore, urge that the United Nations take early measures for progressive universal disarmament that they may fulfill the declaration in the Atlantic Charter which reads: "All the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force."

We know that an enduring peace demands that the people everywhere, in the economic backward or colonial countries be protected in their rights of self-determination and self-government —free from interference or coercion from any source—benevolent or despotic.

We know that an enduring peace demands that there be a free, united and independent China. President Truman's directive of December 15 is an admirable statement of this position.

We call upon all foreign governments as well as our own to cease intervention in Chinese affairs and to end military aid to any faction.

The present Nationalist government must build a democratic coalition of all elements in Chinese political life. On this basis we shall be able to demonstrate our deep friendship for the Chinese people by extending full and generous economic aid.

We know that for the good and welfare of the people of the Western Hemisphere, it is imperative that the Good Neighbor policy initiated by President Roosevelt be continued in full force and effect.

THE people of the war-devastated countries look to us for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. We dare not fail them. We urge the continuation of UNRRA or the establishment, with our full financial support, of a similar agency controlled by the United Nations dedicated to keep the hungry people of the world from starving.

We urge prompt loans to our needy allies to enable them to buy the raw materials and the tools to rehabilitate their countries. Such loans, at low interest rates, will be good for our allies, for us, for peace.

We also urge that under no circumstances should food or any other aid given by any country be used as a means of coercing or influencing free but needy people in the exercise of their rights of self-government.

THE discovery of atomic energy is to the credit of many nations. We commend our government for its stated conviction that international control of atomic energy, with full power of inspection, and the outlawing of atomic weapons is imperative and feasible.

However, if we are to have peace, the stockpiling of atomic bombs must cease. By this immediate and initial action our nations will strikingly demonstrate that when we say peace, we mean peace.

Our energies and ingenuities should be devoted—not to war and destruction—but to the planned application of the fruits of atomic energy to human good, new benefits to mankind, and to peace and progress.

ABOVE all, the common people of this country demand that there be a fulfillment of the basic policy of our late President Roosevelt for friendship and unity among the three great wartime allies—the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Failure to accomplish this necessarily means dissention and strife in the world and ultimate war. Our great war President recognized that friendship and unity could flow only from understanding, negotiation and agreement and not from maneuver and pressure and denunciation on the part of any of the Big Three who share the major responsibility to the peoples of the whole world for permanent peace.

We reject all proposals for American participation in any bloc or alliance which would destroy the unity of the Big Three. If we fail to achieve unity, then the world faces a war which means destruction of humanity itself. Peace is not merely possible. In an atomic age it is indispensable to the continued existence of the human race.

The people of this and every other nation on earth can accept —can envisage—no alternative.

Official CIO Convention Photographer

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COUNCIL RULE CHANGES

THE following amendments to the CIO Rules for Industrial Union Councils were unanimously adopted by the CIO Executive Board.

Amendment To Rule No. 4

"The President or his duly authorized representative, or the Executive Board of the CIO may at any time cause a full audit to be made of the books, records, funds, properties, and accounts of any council."

Amendment To Rule No. 5

"Local unions of national, international unions, and organizing committees shall pay per capita tax to the councils to which they affiliate and receive exoneration for the same number of members that they pay per capita tax to or receive exoneration from their respective national, international unions and organizing committees, or in the case of a local industrial union, for the same number of members that they pay per capita tax or receive exoneration from the national CIO."

Amendment To Rule No. 6

"Questions coming before any meeting or convention of a council may be decided by a division or show of hands. In the case of a state industrial union council, a roll call vote may be demanded by the delegates representing 20% or more of the total number of votes at the meeting or convention. In the case of any local industrial union council, a roll call vote may be demanded. by 20% of the delegates present.

"In the case of local and state vote, the delegates of each affiliated local union shall be entitled to cast as many votes as there are members of such affiliate. The votes of any affiliated local union shall be divided equally among its delegates present.

"In the case of local and state industrial union councils, the membership of each affiliated local union shall be based upon its average per capita tax payments to the council and exonerations, for 3 months prior to the month in which the roll call vote it taken; provided that where a national, international union or organizing committee has affiliated with the CIO during such 3 months, its local unions when affiliating with the Councils shall have its per capita tax payments and exonerations computed for the months that such local unions have been affiliated.

"At each convention of a state industrial union council, the officers shall submit to the convention a written list indicating the number of votes and delegates to which each affiliate shall be entitled.

"The national office of the CIO may approve exceptions to this Rule as is may deem desirable in the light of special local conditions."

Amendment To Rule No. 7

"A delegate to a council must be a member of an affiliated local union or an accredited representative of its parent organization. Duly authorized representatives of the CIO shall be entitled to the privileges of a regular delegate except that they shall not be permitted to vote unless they are also duly selected delegates of an affiliate of the council."

Amendment To Rule No. 8

"Local and state industrial union councils shall confine their activities and statements to issues of local or state concern and to matters of general policy that have been passed upon by the national CIO. Council shall take no action or issue statements in conflict with CIO policy. They shall send no delegates or make any contribution to national organizations not recognized by the CIO.

"In case of doubt as to CIO policy or recognition, and on problems of procedure and structure, councils shall consult with and be guided by the advice of the national office of the CIO.

"Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent any council from making recommendations on any subject at any time to the national CIO through CIO channels.

"The national office of the CIO shall have the power to assign duly accredited CIO Representatives to work closely with local and state industrial union councils for the purpose of having such councils comport themslves to the requirements of the policies herein provided."

Rule No. 23 As Amended

"Each Council shall comply with the Constitution of the CIO and Rules governing industrial union councils duly promulgated by the Executive Board. In the event the President of the CIO shall have reason to believe that any Council or officer is failing to comply with any provision of the Constitution or of the Rules, he may institute proceedings upon the alleged violations, upon due notice and hearing before any duly designated member or members of the Executive Board.

"In such case the President of the CIO shall have the authority to notify the council that he has taken custody of all property and funds of the council and may thereupon take such custody of such funds and property, and upon such notification all such funds and property shall revert to the CIO in trust for the council pending the outcome of such proceedings.

"Upon the basis of the hearing, the Executive Board is authorized to render a decision, dismissing the charges of alleged violations, **suspending the officer,** or suspending or expelling such Council, or directing such other action as may be necessary to secure compliance with the Constitution and Rules, and in the event custody has been taken of the funds and property of the council, the Executive Board may provide for the application and use of such funds and property in a manner consistent with the constitution of the CIO and the rules and with the objects and purpose of the council and its affiliated organizations.

"The decision of the Executive Board may be appealed to the next convention, provided, however that pending the appeal, the decision of the Executive Board shall remain in full force and effect."

THE ANNUAL WAGE

EVERY year thousands and thousands of American workers with long years of seniority are displaced by American industry as no longer fit for service. Since the termination of the war thousands and thousands of older workers at an ever-increasing rate are being forced on the

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CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

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street to face hardship and want without adequate security.

An increasing body of American workers are being pauperized by the ruthless displacement policies of large-scale American industry. They are being discharged and forced to accept totally inadequate government pensions to support them for the remainder of their lives.

In sharp contrast to the general provision made for the old age of corporate officers and executives, modern American corporate employers have tragically slighted the desperate need of the aged worker for security and for an adequate industrial pension.

As a result of health hazards encountered on the job, thousands of American workers are now faced with draining illness and crippling disability. The lack of adequate provision for medical care, for health and hospitalization insurance has needlessly resulted in the destruction of our human resources. Not only the insecurity of old age and the insecurity of ill health, but the insecurity of interrupted and and partial employment plagues the workers of this country.

THE struggle for a guaranteed minimum annual wage at a level sufficient to insure an adequate income is part of the struggle for the preservation of our human resources. But it is more than that. It is a struggle to bring to our economy a stability which will assure a sound economy.

A guaranteed minimum annual wage is a just and sound means of bringing security to workers in industry and at the same time establishing an expanded purchasing power as a foundation for a stable economy.

Security of the worker in his old age, the guaranteed minimum annual wage, adequate sick benefit plans, hospitalization programs and pension plans are all within the scope of collective bargaining. The CIO recognizes that if it is to truly serve its members it must conduct a vigorous collective bargaining program to bring to its members a coordinated program of security benefits.

The collective bargaining relationship must become a means of assuring security to the worker against the hazards created by his employment. Very marked progress in this direction has been made by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Textile Workers Union, and other CIO unions.

The CIO intends immediately to develop a broad program so that workers may be given a rounded protection in their living standards through collective bargaining contracts providing for adequate pension plans, health insurance plans, group hospitalization programs, and the guaranteed minimum annual wage.

NATL. LABOR RELATIONS

THE National Labor Relations Act was passed to assure to American workers the protection of their fundamental rights to self-organization and to engage in concerted activity and to establish the policy of the United States to encourage collective bargaining.

With the termination of the war, the Act has acquired a new importance. During the immediate post-war period, there has been an alarming resumption by certain groups of American employers of attacks upon labor organizations and upon the right of employes to engage in concerted activity.

Reconversion has also given rise to many vital problems in connection with matters of representation. During this period more than ever the enlightened and effective administration of the Act is indispensable to the protection of the fundamental rights of workers. During this period, however, there have developed tendencies within the National Labor Relations Board to weaken the Act.

There are certain indications that the National Labor Relations Board is in retreat from that vigorous enforcement of the Act which the times require. In many cases the Board has shown itself to be unjustifiably employer-minded; in other cases the Board has processed cases with such destructive delay that the final results, even where they were favorable, failed to accomplish their purpose.

In handling issues involving conflicts between CIO unions and other unions the National Labor Relations Board has increasingly manifested partisanship and a lack of objectivity. In case after case the Board has demonstrated a bias against CIO unions.

We condemn the unwarranted setting aside by the Board of the election in the West Coast canneries in which the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers prevailed. This partisan action resulted in the creation of grave jurisdictional strife and in the fostering of the view among the CIO members on the West Coast that the National Labor Relations Board is not an impartial instrument for the elimination of industrial strife.

We denounce the growing tendency of the Board to permit craft groups to be severed from industrial units in disregard of a successful bargaining history on an industrial basis.

The National Labor Relations Board has increasingly lent itself to a sinister campaign to promote industrial strife through raiding by rival labor organizations. In so doing it has flagrantly disregarded its own doctrine that it will not entertain election petitions by craft organizations where there has been a successful bargaining history on an industrial basis. In its zeal to lend itself to the raiding tactics of the AFL, it has even disregarded its own prior decisions refusing to entertain craft petitions.

The National Labor Relations Board was established as an instrument to serve all the workers of this country. It should not be used for the purpose of favoring one labor organization over another.

We demand that the National Labor Relations Board reassert a vigorous, effective and fair administration of the National Labor Relations Act consistent with the basic principles and policies of the Magna Charta of labor.

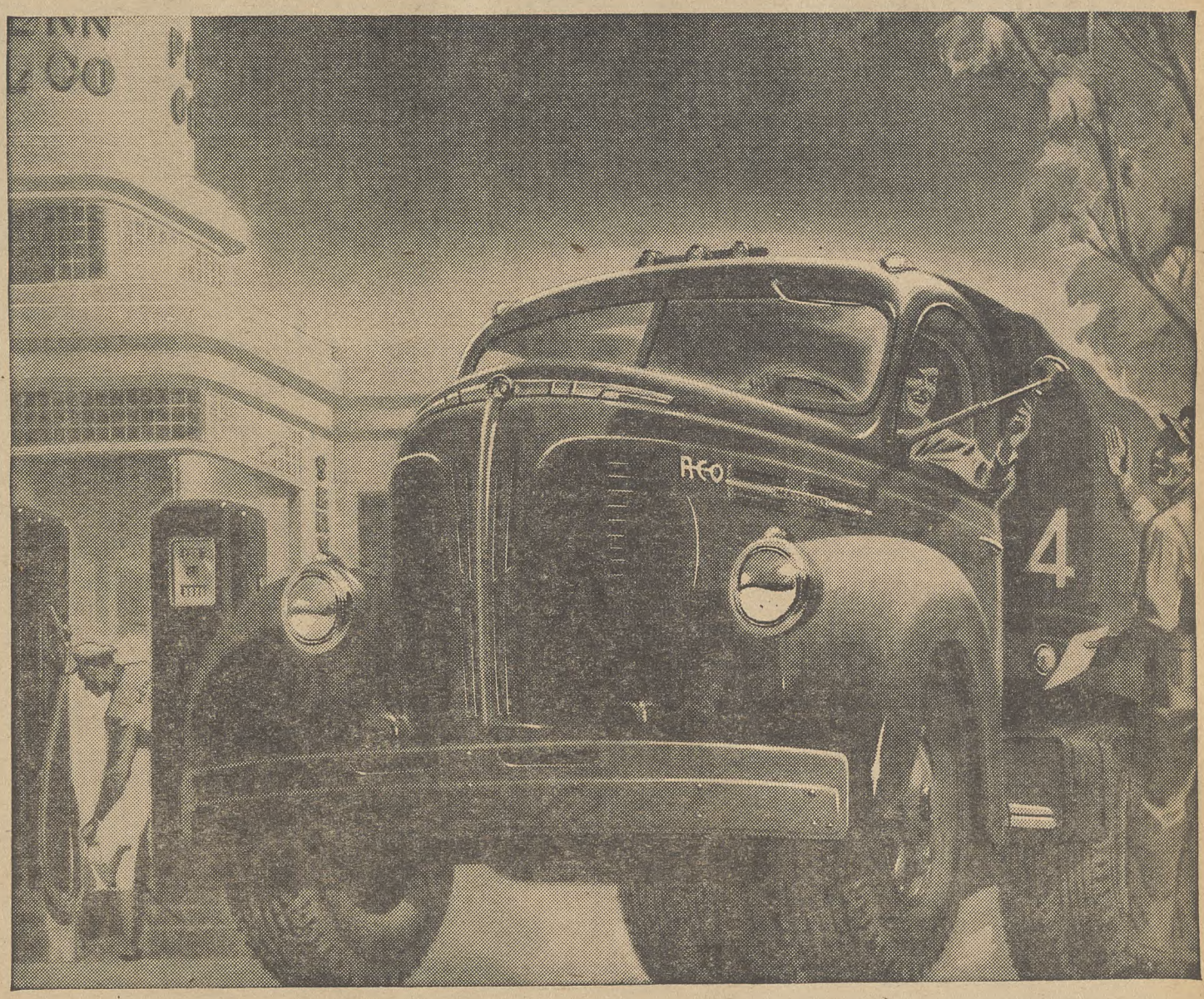
APPEAL CHAIN GANG SENTENCES

The CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Warkers Union is appealing to the North Carolina supreme court conviction of three strikers who were given heavy chain gang sentences.

Those convicted were FTA Intl. Rep. Phil Koritz, sentenced for one year, and FTA members Cal Robertson Jones and Margaret Degraffenried, sent up for 10 and eight months respectively.

The arrests arose out of a police attack on a picketline during the recent Piedmont Leaf Tobacco Co. strike. The union charged that this was a planned attack, pointing to the arrival on the scene of a news photographer, reporters and carloads of extra police before the incident occured.

Basis for the appeal is the union's charge that the entire jury system of North Carolina is not only discriminatory against Negroes but also against white people. The state requires persons to be owners of real estate in order to qualify as talesmen or special jurymen.



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That's all there is to it. Just those good U. S. Savings Bonds bought regularly—and earning interest as sure as school keeps. And because there's a nice cash reserve for emergencies, if you should need a lump of money, you can get it in minutes.

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NO INTERFERENCE

(Continued on page 4)

the Communist Party, remember, but other political parties. And I should like to emphasize that point, and there should be no misunderstanding about that, because if you are going to be trade unionists in our concept as we have been, then we must recognize that also to be an outstanding fact.

Continued from page 4)

THE perpetuity of this institution ness to comport ourselves to fundamental trade union concepts of true American trade unionists.

The statement is not susceptible to any misunderstanding or any misinterpretation. It does not convey the impression to a single solitary member of this Union that this organization is going to engage itself in diabolical pursuits. That must not be resorted to.

But as I have already stated, it definitely charts a course, it outlines methods of producers that of themselves will be sufficient to guide the affiliates of this movement in the days to come, with regard to this particular phase of CIO's activities.

I present to you now these points of view which I believe and I hope reflect the attitude of every member of our Executive Board.

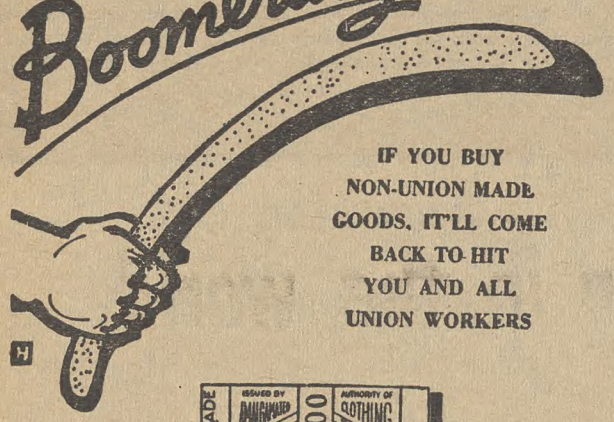
In so doing I believe it should be understood that inasmuch as 40 or 41 International Unions, through their international Presidents and the Vice-Presidents of the organization have unanimously ratified a document, when I complete the reading of the paper to the convention I hope the delegates participating in these proceedings will respond with an immediate unanimous rising vote of thanks,—to not me, no, but to the members of your Executive Board for recommending in this form this statement to you.

That type of a policy will obviate the necessity of needless debate upon this subject, because that has already been taken care of in the course of three days' discussion whilst this committee and the members of the Executive Board were giving consideration to it.

So I shall proceed now with the reading of the paper and shall ask you to vote immediately upon it.

On CIO's America United program, broadcasting from the convention were (l. to r.): Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers; Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization; Moderator Kennedy Ludlam; CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

Boomerang



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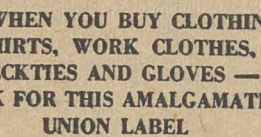

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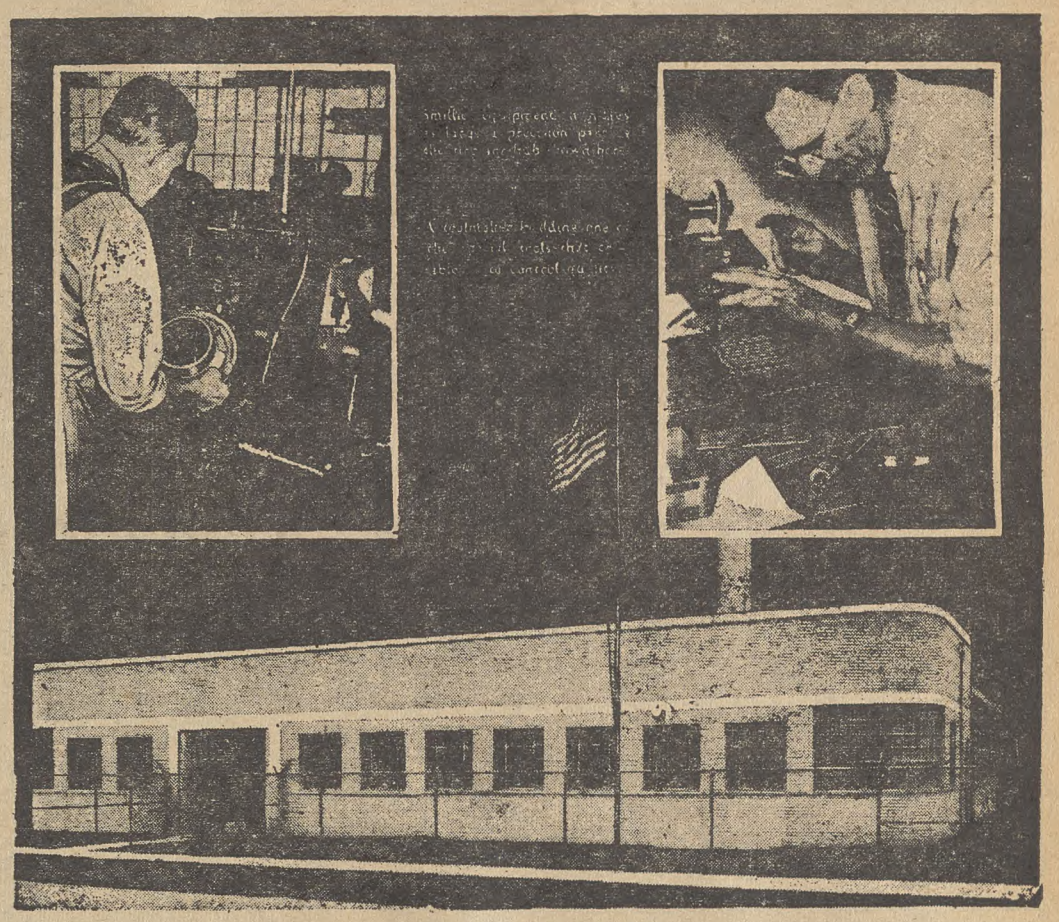

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PRECISION - Yesterday - TODAY - TOMORROW

UAW URGES BAN ON BIAS IN STATE HIRING OFFICES

THE CIO Auto Workers urged Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach to set up a set of standards for U. S. Employment Service offices that would prevent discriminatory practices in the referral of minortiy group workers.

The UAW-CIO proposal, contained in a letter from Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO president and director of the union's Fair Practices Dept. and William H. Oliver, co-director of the Fair Practices Department, was occasioned by the return of the USES offices to state administration as of November 15.

Reuther and Oliver urged Schwellenbach to adopt the set of standards recommended by the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, which are as follows:

"1. No USES office shall accept discriminatory orders for workers from employers.

"2. No USES office shall make referrals of workers on the basis of such discriminatory orders.

"3. No employer shall be permitted to use USES facilities to recruit workers unless he hires on a non-discriminatory basis.

"4. Segregated offices shall be abolished in those areas in which they now exist, and all persons shall have equal opportunity for employment on the staff of USES without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

"5. The USES program shall contain provisions for the promised full utilization of minority groups in local employment and training programs serviced by the Agency.

"6. State USES programs shall include training and reporting provisions which will insurance the elimination of discrimination . . ."

The letter urged also that the Federal government refuse to grant funds for the operation of USES offices in states where such standards were not met.

British Report Opposes Equal Pay For Women

By Allied Labor News

BRITISH labor's drive to the core of industry's cheap labor supply received a severe setback Nov. 10 when a government-appointed royal commission ended a months-long study with a report opposing equal pay for women workers. In many British industries, women get as little as 50% of the pay given men on the same jobs.

Basis for the commission's recommendation is that women are less efficient and less reliable than men who spend their whole lives at a single trade. The commission also placed considerable weight on the employers' argument that any increase in women's wages would have to be absorbed by price rises.

British unions presented evidence to the commission showing that the acute manpower shortage in many industries has been caused by the withdrawal of women. They pointed out that if the government fails to take a positive stand this movement will be accelerated. It will accentuate the manpower shortage at a time when the government is proposing to drain the labor supply further by a compulsory draft.

Government figures support the union presentation. They show that the number of women in industry, which hit a wartime peak of 3,300,000, has already dropped to the prewar level of 2,250,000. They also show that women have moved out of the low-paid industries in which they predominated before the war.

For example, only 200,000 women were in the chemical, engineering and construction industries in 1939. Today they number 540,000. On the other hand, the number of women in textiles and hosiery has shrunk from 340,000 to 280,000. In the latter industries, important to British export trade, wages and conditions are notoriously poor and there is now a desperate labor shortage.

The numerous unions in which men's scales are directly affected by the employment of women at lower rates are certain to meet the royal commission recommendation with spirited protest.

The London Trades Council, representing 600,000 workers, has already announced its support of a conference on the question on Dec. 7, Intl. Women's Day. Labor delegations are also being organized to visit members of Parliament on the issue.

Gives Facts On Household Work

A timely pamphlet containing current information on Household Employment has just been issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. Copies may be obtained free by writing to the Bureau.

The pamphlet includes a summary of legislation affecting domestic workers as of Sept. 15, 1946; information on wages, standards and training; and a sampling of wages offered domestic help in newspaper classified ads in March 1945, March 1946 and September 1946.

The section on training contains a list of courses offered in public schools under auspices of the U. S. Office of Education. Recent developments in the field of household employment are cov-

Tomorrow's Citizens ● By Rose H. Alschuler

WORLD IN THE MAKING

Watch children build with their sturdy blocks. Compare the imagination, purpose and honesty with which they make their play-worlds to our haphazard way of building and rebuilding their real world. Contrast their determination with our defeatism—our ready acceptance of half truths, our compromise with half way measures. Defeatism is dangerously epidemic today. It offers an easy way out. We must not tolerate it for it imperils the peace and threatens the citizens of tomorrow. (Library of Congress Photo.)

Sprucing Up

READERS WRITE US—

YOU'LL be interested in the answers to two of the letters I have received from readers of this column. These questions are often asked in my student classes. Every few weeks, we'll devote a column to answering your inquiries. Please feel free to write me about your individual problems.

Today's first letter comes from a girl with a figure problem. She writes: "I am 5' 2" tall and weigh 125 lbs. I have read somewhere that I should stick to dark colors if I want to look thinner. Is this so?—D. J."

I'm afraid that's all too true. Bright colors do attract light and tend to make you look larger. But this doesn't mean that you have to dress in drab and unappealing clothes in order to look slimmer.

Some of the other dark colors have more vibrancy than black and still produce the illusion of slenderness. These are navy blue (a color to wear in winter as well as spring,) dark green, brown and deep rich burgundy. These colors are, in fact, much more flattering than black. That's because they don't outline the figure as sharply as black does.

CONTRASTING or light color near the face will flatter you as much as a costume in color and still camouflage figure size. You need not be afraid of colored jewelry, collars and lapels in color, bright weskits and dickies.

Here's another way to add zip to your costume! Buy or make a dress that has a band of color running from neckline to hemline. This should be off center to get the most from it as a slenderizer.

Hats, in a color to match the costume are tallmaking. Remember, the taller you look, the slimmer you appear. Trim your hat in the same contrasting color you used to spice your dress, suit or coat.

ANOTHER reader with a totally different problem, but a familiar one, asks: "What can I do about my hair? For the last several months it has grown rather thin and I have also lost a lot of weight. I have been very worried about this because it has become practically impossible to wear my hair in a becoming style. Have you any suggestions that could be of help to me?—G J. S."

I would advise a check-up by your physician. He can determine whether your metabolism is up to par, whether you need a change in diet, more rest, vitamin pills or exercise. Do this right away since thining hair seldom accompanies radiant health. Your loss in weight seems to indicate this.

Along with this visit to your doctor, try a course of special treatments for your hair. These should include regular massage, with or without a good oil or tonic. Once a day stir up the circulation by massaging your scalp with your finger tips using a circular motion. Then brush your hair. You can improve the appearance of your hair while you are getting at the root of the trouble by cutting off those short straggly ends. I would not advise getting a permanent until your hair and general health show definite signs of improvement.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries heard Father George Higgins speak at the CIO Convention. L. to r.: Mrs. Marie McCann, president, Auxiliary No. 1, Camden, N. J.; Mrs. Faye Stephenson, national president, CWA; and Mrs. Julia Cronin, president, Iowa-Nebraska Auxiliaries Council.

MURRAY HAILS WORK OF CIO WOMEN

THE WOMENFOLK of the CIO family can do much to help their union husbands, sons and brothers solve pressing economic and social problems, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in a message to fifth annual conference of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries which met concurrently with the CIO convention.

Several hundred delegates from all over the country attended this first postwar conference of the CIO Auxiliaries. Pres. Faye Stephenson and Natl. Director of Organization Helen Blanchard presided.

One of the highlights of the CWA conference was a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Bessie Hillman, widow of Sidney Hillman, late president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Pres. Murray in a brief talk praised the auxiliaries for their past achievements and urged them to expand their activities.

A tragic reminder of the suffering, despair and sorrow inflicted upon families in war-torn Europe was brought to the delegates by Dr. Vlasta di Lotti, a woman physician and surgeon from Czechoslovakia.

Dr. di Lotti's entire family was wiped out by German storm troopers on V-E day just before the American troops arrived to liberate the town. Her husband and teen-aged son and daughter were murdered in their home and Dr. di Lotti herself was wounded and left for dead.

In her speech Dr. di Lotti stressed the responsibility women have in preserving world peace and in eradicating prejudices which divide people and breed international antagonisms.

The contribution that women of workers' families can make to the legislative and political activities of the CIO was a main topic of discussion at the regular sessions.

A political program adopted by the conference stressed the great need of giving more women the opportunity to get experience for effective political work and called upon CIO-PAC leaders to adopt a policy of including women representatives on all local, state and national committees doing political and legislative work.

A consumer action program approved by the conference urged Auxiliaries to cooperate with all other consumer groups in a drive to mobilize American housewives against inflationary prices and to acquaint them with the justice of the CIO's wage policies.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER FRIEND OF LABOR

There's a lesson for labor in the award of half the Nobel peace prize for 1946 to Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley, 79, honorary president of the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom.

She took part in the early battles of labor and was one of the founders of the Women's Trade Union League. The late Jane Addams of Chicago was her close friend in settlement house work. Long a friend to political refugees, she is a pacifist who early in the 30's perceived that fascism was "an evil force abroad that had to be met by force."

FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

The struggle to achieve equal rights for women on and off the job through collective bargaining, and legislative and community activities was given strong support in a resolution passed by the CIO convention.

CIO unions were urged to try through collective bargaining to obtain equal pay for women, equal opportunities for promotion and advancement, adequate maternity leave and protection against discriminatory hiring and firing.

The resolution on women also champions all legislation designed to raise minimum wages, shorten hours and improve working conditions for women and urges support for a genuine equal rights bill assuring women full citizenship rights, in place of the fake Equal Rights Amendment touted by leisure-class women and employer interests which would deprive women of present protective legislation.

CIO WOMEN HONOR MURRAY

The CIO Women's Auxiliaries presented CIO Pres. Philip Murray with a basket of flowers tied with a ribbon hand-made by the wife of a steelworker, at a ceremony on the opening day of the CIO convention.

In making the presentation, Auxiliary Chairman Faye Stephenson outlined briefly the work in which the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries was engaged, particularly the campaign in the consumer field against the rising cost of living.

Pres. Murray in reply pledged his continued support and encouragement to the further growth and development of the Auxiliaries and praised the women for the many contributions they had made toward the well-being of the CIO.

CRISIS IN SCHOOLS

AMERICA today is faced with an unprecedented crisis in the public schools which is threatening the very basis of our entire educational system.

As a result of the low pay given teachers and the general underfinancing of the school system, there is a serious shortage of teachers and thousands of classrooms have been closed down.

Facts and figures indicating the seriousness of the situation were laid before the delegates to the CIO convention in a resolution unanimously adopted urging active support of the teacher organizing program conducted by the United Public Workers. The resolution pointed out that:

- More than 350,000 teachers have left their profession since 1939.
- Hundreds of thousands of veterans are unable to take advantage of government educational support because of the lack of sufficient schools, teachers and classrooms.
- In 1940, some two million children from six to 16 were not in any kind of school.
- In thousands of communities Negro teachers and women teachers are receiving unfair and unequal salaries because of race and sex discrimination.

Teachers were urged to unite with other school, City, State and Federal employes by joining the CIO Public Workers and supporting the union's campaign to win higher salaries and other demands.

Delegate Rose Russell, legislative representative, N. Y. Teachers Union, urged all CIO groups to join with teachers in their fight to obtain higher pay. Unions would benefit, she told the CIO convention, by supporting the teachers' struggle to organize and win just demands, for CIO teachers would then be able to present the truth about the aims and aspirations of labor.

AUXILIARIES' WORK PRAISED

The outstanding work done by the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries during the past two years in mobilizing women behind the struggle for CIO policies was warmly praised by the CIO convention.

The women were commended especially for their activities in the struggle for lower living costs and in support of CIO wage campaigns. They have also demonstrated the value of enlisting the women of CIO, through their work on legislation and public relations and through building community support for the CIO stated a resolution passed unanimously.

The CIO delegates went on record in favor of giving the CWA all assistance and urged CIO affiliates "to encourage and expand programs aimed at involving women in CIO families in carrying out the CIO program in every community."

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AID TO CHILDREN PUSHED BY CIO

THE CIO's concern for the welfare of the nation's children was expressed in several resolutions setting forth CIO policy on child labor, maternal and child health, and education problems.

The convention urged that minimum educational standards be established by the Federal government based on the principle "that every boy and girl is entitled to free education through high school with advanced study for those of demonstrated ability."

The resolution also called for an adequate nursery school program for children of working mothers, financed by Federal and State funds.

Reaffirming its position that all mothers and children have a right to medical services needed for good health and pointing out that it is the responsibility of government to provide these, the resolution on maternal and child health said the CIO would continue to press for a national health program for all the people.

The resolution supported legislation to help communities provide day care for workers' children; good home care for dependent and neglected children; wholesome recreation and other child welfare services.

In a resolution on child labor, the CIO decided that "a nation as rich as ours in manpower, technical skills, and natural resources has no need to depend on the labor of its children to produce the good living that our economy is capable of providing."

The CIO program calls for legislation to broaden the child-labor provisions and coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act; improve state child-labor laws; and secure adequate appropriations for enforcement, and expansion of public employment services to provide job counseling for young people.

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act, passed by Congress and making available $75,000,000 a year for five years beginning in 1947, was also endorsed by the CIO.

All CIO groups and members were urged to support the "wholesome and democratic administration" of the act which will be administered by the U. S. Surgeon General with the aid of a Federal Hospital Council.

MRS. CLARA TRIMBLE
"No cold water in the summer, no sick days off."

We'll Strike Until We Win

MRS. Clara Trimble, a 26-year-old widow from Atlanta, Ga., is a symbol of the kind of spirit that is going to make the CIO southern organizing campaign as much a success as the mighty victories in the early days of the auto drive.

In an earnest, pleading voice she told the CIO Convention how 500 Negro women fellow workers have been on strike at the Scripto Pencil Mfg., Co., at Atlanta, and "might be out six weeks more."

Mrs. Trimble, who is president of her local of the CIO Steelworkers, told how CIO and "no union" votes tied in an original election, and how CIO won a second ballot by 19 votes.

"We'd been getting 55c an hour," she said. "No vacations. In the hot weather we didn't even get cold drinking water. There was sick leave.

"Some days we worked 10 hours. The next day the boss would let us work only six hours to avoid paying overtime.

"We started to negotiate last April for a 10c an hour raise and better working conditions and vacations. On Oct. 7 we went on strike.

"The company hired a lot of scabs. The boss tried to buy off individual workers for 5c an hour more. Only 10 went back.

"The city cops are protecting the scabs. The cops let the scabs carry knives and guns and ice picks. They don't keep them in their pockets—they carry them open right in their hands."

Mrs. Trimble said the workers will strike until they win.

"We'll fight. We have the backing of all the Negro people in the South."

EDUCATIONAL BILL BACKED

Continued support for the Labor Extension Service program in the Dept. of Labor was voted unanimously by the CIO convention.

A bill to establish this service introduced in the 79th Congress calls for an appropriation of $15,000,000 for a labor extension service to make educational facilities to American labor.

CIO Educational & Research Director Kermit Eby explained briefly the purpose of the bill, pointing out that while $44,000,000 a year has been set aside by Congress for education purposes, only $37,000 is available for labor education, and this through a private program functioning in the Dept. of Labor.

He urged all CIO members and unions to aid in the campaign to obtain passage of legislation needed to set up the service.

JIMMY HIGGINS
By
JEAN THALINGER
AT THE
New Age Gallery, Inc. *
138 W. 15 11-5 Daily
Iron Finish: $18.50
* The Gallery owned by its artists and their public.

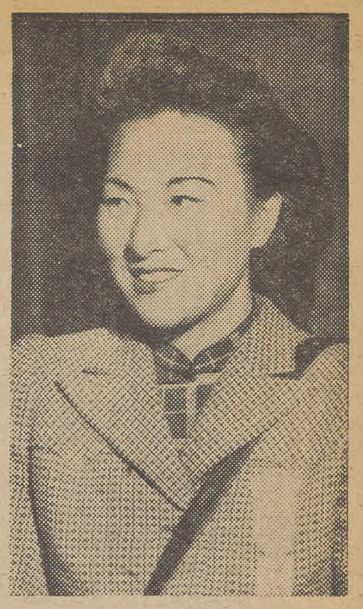
Chinese Girl At CIO Parley

Miss Pei Lee, secretary to Hsueh-fan Chu, leading official of the Chinese Assn. of Labor, is one of the foreign guests who attended the CIO convention.

Sent to America by the CAL, she arrived in this country from Shanghai last month to study American labor.

She plans to attend the School of Industrial Relations at Cornell University for a year beginning with the spring term in February and then to study the trade union movement at first hand during the remainder of her two-year visit. She is particularly interested in education and welfare work.

Miss Lee attended the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Paris with the CAL delegation and met members of the CIO delegation at that time.



MISS PEI LEE
From China to CIO

N. Y. UNIONS BACK ANTI-CANCER DRIVE

A leaflet on cancer is included in each of 200,000 bundles of laundry being delivered by union drivers in N. Y. City. That's just one of the ways organized labor is taking part in a mass cancer education drive where each year 14,000 persons die of the disease.

Indorsed by the N. Y. CIO and AFL central bodies and the Women's Trade Union League, the campaign has 10 union joint boards and 21 AFL and CIO locals actively involved.

Nearly all these unions have distributed cancer literature to their members. Many supplemented this with the use of posters, exhibits, films or lecture programs and informative articles on cancer in their publications.

Primary aim of the campaign is to get more people to act promptly and wisely, according to Exec. Dir. Savel Zimand of the N. Y. City Cancer Committee.

Here's one time it doesn't pay to be foxy!

REMEMBER the old fable of the fox who wanted some grapes that were high on a vine?

After vainly jumping for them a few times, he quit and said, "Oh well, those grapes are sour. I don't really want them anyway."

Sound familiar?

Aren't *you* sometimes like that fox when it comes to putting away money for the things you want?

You save for a while, then when things become difficult, you quit. You say to yourself, "Oh well, my savings would never amount to much anyway."

You're wrong there! Under the Payroll Savings Plan, your savings *really* accumulate. As little as $3.75 put into U. S. Bonds through Payroll Savings every week will grow into $1004.20 in five years —$2163.75 in ten years! Higher weekly savings pile up even more.

And think of what those dollars will buy—a new car, many new home appliances, a good education for your children. They can even be a substantial down payment on a fine home, too.

Keep saving!

So . . . don't be a "fox" about your "grapes." Save for the things you want in the future, through regular Payroll Savings!

SAVE THE EASY WAY... BUY YOUR BONDS THROUGH PAYROLL SAVINGS

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and Advertising Council

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

AS JIM IS ABOUT TO SPEND HIS FIRST LUNCH HOUR AT THE WARRENTOWN MILLS WITH KIT — RUBY CARRUTHERS, DAUGHTER OF THE OWNER, STOPS HIM AND...

YOU MUSTN'T WASTE YOUR LUNCH HOUR ON FACTORY GIRLS, JIM. COME ALONG...

BUT... BUT MISS CARRUTHERS, I — — —

I WANT TO KNOW YOU BETTER, JIM BARRY... THERE'S ALWAYS SOMETHING MYSTERIOUS ABOUT A STRANGER IN TOWN:

THERE'S NOTHING SPECIAL ABOUT ME, MISS CARRUTHERS.

THE MEN I KNOW ARE SO BORING! ALL THEY THINK OF IS DRINKING AND GAMBLING AND HAVING A GOOD TIME. THEY'RE NEVER SERIOUS!..

WELL, YOU MAY HAVE A GRIPE THERE, MISS..

BUT I HAVE ONLY AN HOUR TO EAT MY LUNCH AND GET BACK TO WORK, MISS.

I KNOW! BUT YOU DON'T HAVE TO EAT YOUR LUNCH IN THAT DUSTY OLD MILL! COME WITH ME...

I KNOW JUST THE SPOT WHERE YOU CAN EAT YOUR LUNCH — AND I'LL HAVE YOU BACK IN TIME TO GO TO WORK...

I DON'T GET THIS... THE BOSS' DAUGHTER GETTING INTERESTED IN AN ORDINARY MILL HAND... SOMETHING'S FISHY...

A FEW MINUTES LATER...

THERE! ISN'T THAT A LOVELY SPOT...

HMMM...

THE PLOT THICKENS... IT SURE LOOKS LIKE AN IDEAL PLACE FOR A PICNIC.

I'LL BET YOU'RE WONDERING WHY I DRAGGED YOU OUT HERE, JIM. YOU MUST THINK I'M A BRAZEN HUSSY.

I AM PUZZLED, MISS CARRUTHERS.

MY DAD IS A VERY SHREWD JUDGE OF PEOPLE... AND HE LIKED YOU, JIM... AND I WONDERED WHAT IT WAS THAT MADE HIM LIKE YOU. THAT'S WHY I DRAGGED YOU OUT HERE. TO FIND OUT FOR MYSELF.

WELL? DID YOU FIND OUT WHAT YOU WANTED TO KNOW?

NOT YET, JIM — BUT I WILL

RIGHT NOW!

100

United To Win

'NOTHING CAN STOP US IN SOUTH'

Resolution — Page 14

PRES. Philip Murray voiced the determination of the CIO to organize the South when he declared that "nothing under God's sun is going to stop this mighty movement" from the completion of its self-appointed task below the Mason and Dixon line.

Murray was one of a number of speakers who vigorously supported the CIO convention resolution on organizing the unorganized, which called on the CIO and its affiliated unions to give "full financial support and complete cooperation" to the "successful completion of the CIO's historic task" in the South.

Murray recalled the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization, out of which the Congress of Industrial Organizations grew. The original committee, he said, was set up "11 years ago this month" at a meeting of eight or nine men at the President Hotel in Atlantic City, after the AFL convention refused to form industrial unions to organize the unorganized. He continued:

"So we are going to organize the unorganized, and we are just about as deliberate about this organizing crusade in the South today as we were 11 years ago when we set out to organize the unorganized workers of the other parts of this country."

He praised Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO organizing committee, and his associates for the splendid job they are doing in the South and pledged that he would do everything in his power to have the affiliated unions contribute to the success of the campaign.

DIRECTOR of Organization Allan S. Haywood urged the importance of contributions from all unions for the Southern organizing drive, which "must be sustained year after year until the South is completely organized."

He called for continued organizing in the North where great gains can be made through the cordinated activity of the staffs of the various CIO organizations.

Haywood hailed the record of the CIO during the past two years in which more than 8,000 elections were won and 613,936 workers voted for the CIO.

SPEAKING on the South, Bittner declared that "we are organizing workers regardless of race, color or creed because they are God's human beings," and that any amount of red-baiting would not stop the CIO from doing this job.

Bittner said:

"In the Federal prison at Atlanta there are more former bankers and business men than former representatives of all of the labor organizations in the U. S. Yet no one who is a real American would charge, because of that fact, business and banking are made up of criminals . . .

"We cannot keep non-union employers, the AFL and others from attacking us. But, as God is our judge, we know what the CIO stands for and it does not stand for those things our enemies charge. We know what we are doing in our Southern campaign and that is to attempt to bring a real American standard of living to all of the people."

Executive Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi of the Textile Workers said that the only people "opposed to the CIO in the South are the reactionary politicians, the mill owners and all the corporate powers that exist in the East and have controlled the lives and destinies of people in the South."

Director of Organization James J. Matles of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers called for the "rekindling of the enthusiam and cooperation that existed between us in 1937 and 1939 during the greatest of the organizing efforts." He declared that the "percentage of victories in Labor Board elections will be even greater than they are today if we can show that we are united and fighting back, and that we ourselves do not indulge in saying anything that will result in the loss of one election by any CIO union."

Organizing Leaders: Van A. Bittner, (1), head of CIO's Southern Drive, discusses prospects at the CIO Convention with Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization and vice-president. Central Studios

MARITIME VICTORY

THE Longshoremen and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., both members of the CIO Committee for Maritime Unity, this week ratified agreements giving substantial wage increases and other benefits to members of the unions who had been on strike since Oct. 1.

The ILWU settlement includes a 15c an hour increase, bringing the rate up to $1.52 with overtime pay of $2.28 an hour after six hours.

A federal committee to study the waterfront safety conditions will be appointed. The ILWU repeatedly pointed out during the strike that the injury rate in the longshore industry is the highest in the U. S., according to federal figures.

Under the new agreement, the MEBA receives a 15c increase, bringing chief engineers to $625 a month, an upward adjustment for overtime and night work, and a written guarantee of union security.

Harry Bridges, ILWU president and CMU co-chairman, declared, "The MEBA and the ILWU will return to work with all the rights they had under the old agreements, plus substantial gains."

Meanwhile, the West Coast shipping tieup was prolonged by the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots, who say they are awaiting the returns of the vote on ratification of their agreement.

To Aid the Hungry: David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Steelworkers, buys a 40,000-calorie, $10 CARE food package from Miss Betty Dickson at the Convention. CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe) guarantees delivery of the food to a needy person.

18c RAISE FOR OIL

WAGE increases of 18c an hour, won without a strike by the CIO Oil Workers Union with the Sinclair Refining Co., pave the way for across-the-board pay gains throughout the entire industry, OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight predicted last week.

The contract, signed in New York just prior to the opening of the CIO parley in Atlantic City, was hailed by Knight as a major gain for the union. The pact covers 9,000 workers in Sinclair refineries, pipe lines and other establishments in several states.

A unique escalator clause provides the workers with automatic cost-of-living increases each three months if the Bureau of Labor Statistics index rises more than 3 points during the quarter year.

Downward adjustments may be made on the same basis, under the terms of the agreement, but in no case can they go below the wage in effect when the contract was signed.

At a press conference in Atlantic City, Knight predicted that similar wage gains would be made with other major corporations in the industry.

He hailed the wisdom of Harry Sinclair, company head, in reaching an amicable agreement with the union.

Similar industrial statesmanship from other employers will avert completely any possibility of strikes of major consequence in the industry, Knight added, and pave the way for full production throughout the coming 12 months.

HAIL PRES. MURRAY AS GREAT LEADER

"PRES. Philip Murray has demonstrated during the course of his leadership of the CIO a stature and an ability which have made him a great leader of American workers and a great public figure," the CIO Convention said in a special resolution.

Noting CIO's achievements under Murray's unifying leadership, the resolution said:

"Through his untiring efforts our organization has achieved its united strength. Through his understanding and skill a small organization has been brought to the point where it now represents the voice and strength of progressive American trade unionism.

"Our organization has become a vital part of American life and is an unshakeable part of its future.

"The contributions of our organization, its advances and its victories have been made under a leadership characterized by determination, initiative, courage, integrity and sound moral character.

"We pledge our continued cooperation to Pres. Murray and our fullest cooperation in the great work of building and strengthening a unified CIO under his inspiring leadership."

THE CIO NEWS

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82 December 2, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

U. S. DEBUNKS FABLE OF PRICE-WAGE TIES

See Page 3

Riding a horse borrowed from a traveling rodeo, this Camden, N. J. policeman swings frantically at pickets in front of the plant of the Courier and Post newspapers in a futile effort to clear a path for Courier delivery trucks. Reason for the borrowed horse is that Camden police have none of their own. After repeated police brutality against CIO Newspaper Guild picket lines, the South Jersey CIO Council staged a mass demonstration that brought out 25,000 union members and halted distribution of the paper. (See story on page 8.)

NAZI GANG GETS FREE HAND IN U. S.

AMERICAN fascism is going to go unpunished. That became apparent last week as Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws of U. S. District Court in Washington, D. C., dismissed indictments against 26 of this country's top flight exponents of race hatred and fascism on grounds that they could not get a fair and speedy trial.

Although Laws left a loophole through which the government could appeal dismissal of the mass sedition cases, it was not expected that Atty. Gen. Tom Clark would press the issue before a Dec. 2 deadline.

Freed by the jurist's ruling were Elizabeth Dilling, author of "The Red Network"; Nazi Agent George Sylvester Viereck, Lawrence Dennis, foremost U. S. intellectual fascist; pug-ugly Joe McWilliams, Edward J. Smythe, George E. Deatherage, Charles B. Hudson, Eugene N. Sanctuary, Gerald B. Winrod, Lois de Lafayette Washburn and 17 others.

All had been indicted early in 1944 after two other sets of indictments had been returned against most of them in 1942 and 1943. In an eight-month trial that saw 18,000 pages of testimony offered, they won a mistrial on the death of the presiding judge Nov. 20, 1944.

Justice Laws, in his decision wiping out charges, observed that "as in all long cases, the witnesses are now scattered; some are not accessible, particularly the defendants who are without funds; the memories of witnesses as to events occurring many years ago are not clear."

The court pointed to the statements by O. John Rogge, recently fired special assistant to Atty. Gen. Clark, that the government's case could not stand up in the Supreme Court, and was told also that the Justice Dept. still wanted to keep secret the voluminous report submitted to Clark by Rogge covering his findings in Germany linking some of the defendants directly to the Nazi apparatus.

THE 26 American fascists were an indispensable part of the Nazi network which aimed at conquering the U. S. for Hitler's world empire.

The Nazi connections of the indicted seditionists were laid bare in the suppressed 400-page Rogge report. The trial of their activities led Rogge directly to the core of the Nazi web in the Berlin foreign office and propaganda ministry.

Fanatical in their admiration for Nazism, these hate masters are now free, after two years of wasted court and other legal action, to carry on Hitler's work unmolested.

FROM Rogge's gallery of these fascists can be gleaned evidence of their war activities for which they will now go unpunished. A partial roll call follows:

Viereck was a paid German agent in World War I. He continued his propaganda activities between the wars and from September 1939 until the late summer of 1941 received from the Nazis more than $200,000. The files of the German foreign office describe him as their "confidential liaison agent" in the U. S.

Besides making regular reports to the Nazis, Viereck successfully manipulated members of Congress, steered Nazi propaganda into the Congressional Record, sent out reprints of this material by the hundreds of thousands of copies at the expense of the U. S. taxpayers under congressional franks, set up the Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee, and acquired and operated a publishing house, Flanders Hall.

"Aside from Viereck," Rogge reports, "the defendant in the sedition case who had the most connections with the Nazis was Lawrence Dennis." An avowed Hitler admirer as early as 1933, Dennis visited Germany in 1936 where he conferred with top Nazi leaders.

Back in the U. S., Dennis contacted Nazi agents here and became the foremost intellectual exponent of fascism in this country, writing magazine articles, publishing a newsletter and serving as an editor of the American Mercury.

Indict Editor For Perjury

George M. Stewart of Chicago, one of the wartime editors of Scribner's Commentator, was indicted for criminal perjury on four counts by a federal grand jury in Washington, D. C., last week.

A conviction on a perjury count could result in up to five years imprisonment, a fine of up to $5,000 or both.

Darling of the Nazi Embassy in Washington, Scribner's Commentator presented the German side during the prewar years and obtained its mailing list from Charles A. Lindbergh, Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.), ex-Rep. Hamilton Fish (R. N. Y.), and ex-Sen. Rush D. Holt (D. W. Va.).

HITLER'S LITTLE HELPER

By Federated Press

ONE of the biggest hoaxes ever planted on the U. S. kept press was planned in Adolph Hitler's headquarters and freely handed out to the world by the Hearst press.

Story of how a Hearst correspondent, whose dispatches still reach millions of readers, made himself a tool for Nazi propaganda lies is told by former Asst. Atty. Gen. O. John Rogge in his suppressed 400-page report to the Justice Dept.

The fake came at a time when Hitler's troops were marching on Paris in 1940. To neutralize American opinion the Nazis decided that a phoney interview with Hitler, stating that Paris would not be occupied, that Britain would not be attacked and that Germany had no designs on U. S. territory, should be planted abroad.

Chosen for this task was Karl von Wiegand, who was chief foreign correspondent of the Hearst newspapers and Intl. News Service. Their choice was a natural. Hearst papers had been carrying signed stories by Hitler, Ribbentrop, Goebbels and other Nazis for years. Von Weigand had visited several times with Ribbentrop.

Background of the purported interview with Hitler, dated June 14, 1940, was described to Rogge by Paul K. Schmidt. "The subject for the interview between von Wiegand and Hitler originated with DNB (German news agency) which sent on the questions von Wiegand was to ask," he said. "The questions came to Hitler by way of Otto Dietrich of the Propaganda Ministry.

"Ribbentrop's liaison man, Hewell, heard of the project and sent the questions from Hitler's headquarters to Ribbentrop. As I recall, there were 20 questions. The interview was then processed in the American Committee of the Foreign Office which set up the answers to the questtions.

"Hitler changed the draft of the Foreign Office. He struck out some questions and changed others and the final result was an interview with eight questions and eight answers. Hitler then gave the interview to Dietrich for publication and he also gave it to the Foreign Office for transmittal to Washington."

Von Wiegand took this fake document, dated it "With the German Armies nearing Paris," and throughout the story stated that he was actually interviewing Hitler and dressed it up to appear like a real news item.

The result, Rogge said, was one of the most successful pieces of Nazi propaganda ever directed at this country. The Hearst papers and the Washington Times-Herald, Chicago Tribune and N. Y. Daily News, all part of the McCormick-Patterson press, prominently carried von Wiegand's story.

George Sylvester Viereck, No. 1 Nazi propagandist in the U. S., succeeded in getting Ex-Rep. Jacob Thorkelson to insert the interview in the Congressional Record and had 5,000 copies mailed out under his frank.

Although the von Wiegand episode is the most startling example of how the Germans used the American press, actually the lies and distortions ground out by the Nazi machine turned up in papers here almost every day, thanks to its effective shortwave radio broadcasts and propaganda corps of agents, Congressmen and paid writers.

CIO Demands

CONTINUED STUDY OF ANNUAL WAGE

THE abandonment by the federal government of its study concerning the practicability of guaranteed annual wages would be a grave injustice to America's millions of workers, the CIO Executive Board declared last week at a meeting following the CIO Convention.

Noting a voluminous interim report on guaranteed annual wages prepared by Murray W. Latimer and submitted to the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the CIO stated:

"We strongly oppose the action of the Advisory Board to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion directing Mr. Latimer to terminate his study by December 31 without adequate time or staff to complete certain vital aspects thereof.

"Although his general conclusions should be released as rapidly as possible, it would be a grave injustice to our members and a frustration of the original goals of the study to prevent continued investigation of specific company and industry experience relating to stabilization possibilities and the cost and value of guaranteed wage plans.

"Our organizations have spent many months promoting this issue and seeking constructive government action thereon. Mr. Latimer's interim report makes a valuable contribution in presenting information and analyzing alternatives. While we may not agree with all his conclusions, his pioneer efforts should be carried forward without hinderance.

"We urge the Advisory Board to reverse its decision of November 12 and permit Mr. Latimer's study to continue as previously planned."

THE Latimer study, not yet officially released, listed 196 known annual wage plans operating in 1946 out of a total of 258 that had been originated, covering 70,000 workers.

Of the 62 discontinued plans, 40% were withdrawn after 1941 and about an equal number were abandoned when unemployment insurance benefits started.

Noting that the plans seemed to have weathered depressions very well, the report pointed out that employers can deduct large sums from their tax bills to aid in guaranteeing yearly wages.

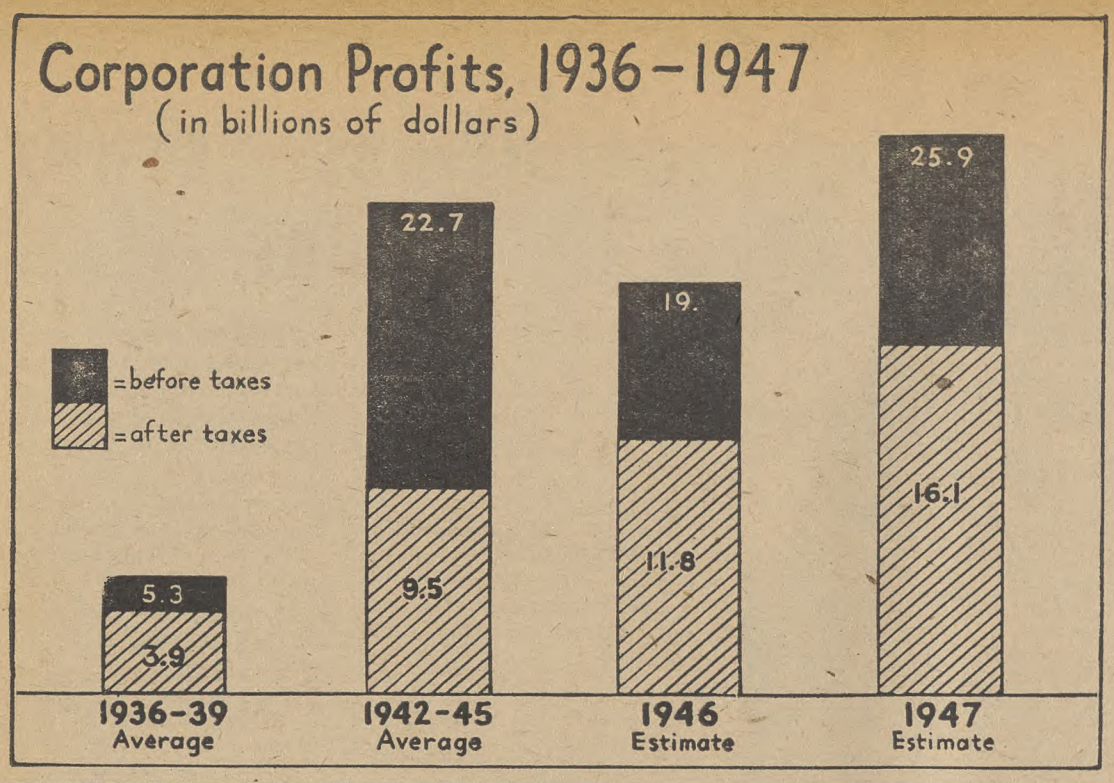
For every dollar paid out currently in guaranteed wages, a company with taxable income of $50,000 or over can have its tax cut by 38c, and under the carry-back, carry-forward provisions of the tax law at present, the government will bear a part of the guarantee cost through tax reduction even if there were no taxable profits in the year in which guaranteed wage payments were made.

THE CIO Convention declared that "the struggle for a guaranteed minimum annual wage at a level sufficient to insure an adequate income is part of the struggle for the preservation of our human resources."

"But," said the Convention, "it is more than that. It is a struggle to bring to our economy a stability which will assure a sound economy. A guaranteed minimum annual wage is a just and sound means of bringing security to workers in industry and at the same time establishing an expanded purchasing power as a foundation for a stable economy."

Speaking on the resolution, David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Steelworkers, said the union will launch a campaign for social security through collective bargaining in its contract negotiations which will start shortly.

"The United Steelworkers will present an overall idea which will comprehend a life insurance plan for the members of our organization, a retirement plan, and also a hospitalization, sickness, dismemberment and disability plan," McDonald said.



DEBUNKING A FABLE

Prices up 50%—See Story, Columns 1 & 2

AN official government report this week exploded the myth that wage increases have "forced" price rises. Reviewing the history of wage-price relations since last winter's drive to maintain take-home pay, the 18th quarterly report of the Office of Price Administration said:

"It appears that in industry after industry the rise of prices—resulting from all causes—by June 1946 exceeded, in some cases very substantially, the increases necessary to offset the wage increases occurring during the same period.

"In only four of the 15 industries for which comparison could be made were price increases less than fully offsetting."

The OPA comparison of increases in average hourly earnings and wholesale prices found 11 of the industries had made "more-than-offsetting price increases." The 11, with pertinent figures, are listed below. The fact that wages are only a small part of the cost of manufacturing resulted in relatively small price increases more than compensating for the rise in workers' income.

FROM MONTH OF WARTIME EARNINGS PEAK TO JUNE 1946

Industry	Ratio of labor cost to value of product (percent)	Percentage increase to June 1946: Average hourly earnings	Offsetting price increase	Actual price increase
Agricultural implements	21.0	5.1	1.1	9.7
Iron and steel	19.9	7.8	1.6	11:1
Food	8.6	10.2	.9	6.1
Lumber	27.7	10.0	2.8	13.6
Textiles	21.5	12.8	2.8	9.6
Paper and pulp	15.1	13.7	2.1	6.1
Cement	16.4	8.1	1.3	3.2
Furniture	24.9	8.0	2.0	4.5
Brick and tile	33.1	18.7	6.2	9.6
Hides and leather	21.2	10.7	2.3	3.8
Chemicals	9.4	8.8	.8	1.2

Noting record-breaking production and profit records while wages were declining, the OPA report stated flatly:

"The American people wondered if history was about to repeat itself and this war, too, was to be followed by 'boom and bust.'

"The facts on the critically important relationship of wages and prices make it clear that there was good ground for this concern. With many prices already outstripping the rise of wages, further price increases would have to be limited both in degree and in scope if serious trouble was to be avoided and markets were to be assured for the output of the economy under operation at full employment."

You Read Your Paper and Take Your Choice

Another note of the theme song of big business was sounded this week by the news letter of the Natl. City Bank of N.Y. The house organ of this vast enterprise called for more production.

"This," said the h.o., "requires two things—(1) a careful examination by the government of remaining price controls (what controls?—Ed.) with a view to modifying or removing any that are acting as a brake upon output; and (2) avoidance of repetition of the disastrous industrial disputes which have held back production and accentuated scarcities in so many lines over the past year."

BUT, this week, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board reported that inventories are piling up higher and higher as the result of steadily rising production. Output increased 2% in October, bringing it to a point 82% higher than the average for the 1935-39 period!

1.7% Rise in Month

PRICES UP 50% OVER 1939!

YOUR 1939 dollar is worth just 67c today. And its value is rapidly dropping.

The latest report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that retail prices of living essentials used by moderate-income city families advanced 1.7% between mid-September and mid-October, to help skyrocket prices 50% higher than they were on August 15, 1939.

"The family food bill had risen 92.5%, clothing and housefurnishings costs each advanced more than 66% during the same period. Residential rents, however, had increased only 4.3%," the BLS reported.

"Retail food prices in large cities advanced 3.4% between mid-September and mid-October as prices of eggs, dairy products, and sugar and sweets increased sharply.

"Butter prices rose almost 13c per pound during the month; in mid-October **butter was 96c per pound as compared with 35c in October 1939** and 61c in June 1946. Poultry and egg prices—each in demand as meat substitutes in September and early October—increased 17 and 11% respectively. The cost of sugar to consumers jumped 20% as retailers were allowed to raise their prices to cover increases in prices given to sugar producers.

"Food prices in mid-October were 29.2% higher than a year ago, and 23.6% above mid-June. They were obtained in the period October 14-17; meat price controls were removed effective October 15.

"Average costs of clothing again advanced and were 0.7% higher in mid-October than in mid-September. The sharp increases in the prices of raw cotton during the summer were reflected in October in higher prices for many essential cotton garments including underwear, shirts, socks, and denim work clothing.

Indexes, 1935-39=100.0

Percent Rise	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1946	Oct. 1945	Aug. 1945	Jan. 1941	Aug. 1939
ALL ITEMS	50.5%	148.4	145.9	128.9	129.3	100.8	98.6
Food	92.5%	180.0	174.1	139.3	140.9	97.6	93.5
Clothing	66.5%	167.0	165.9	148.5	146.4	101.2	100.3
Rent	4.3%	.....	108.8	.....	.....	105.0	104.3
Fuel, electricity & ice	17.3%	114.4	114.4	110.5	111.4	100.8	97.5
Gas & Electricity	-7.5%	91.6	91.7	94.8	95.2	97.5	99.0
Other fuels & ice	41.7%	136.5	136.5	125.7	127.2	104.0	96.3
House furnishings	66.6%	167.6	165.6	146.9	146.0	100.2	100.6
Miscellaneous	30.3%	130.8	129.9	124.7	124.5	101.8	100.4

'The Landlords Aren't Fooling'

At least 3,000 housing units in Dallas, Tex., are being withheld from renters by landlords seeking to force the termination of federal rent controls, the Associated Press reported this week.

Mrs. Frank Morris, 55-year-old Dallas clubwoman and president of the state-wide Landlords Inc., was quoted as saying:

"This is a quiet strike. Mostly, there have been 'no' evictions. When tenants move out, doors are locked and stay that way. At least 3,000 Dallas housing units now are being withheld. The landlords aren't fooling."

FOR RENT CONTROL

Congressmen from N. Y. City were urged today by the CIO Office & Professional Workers to take "leadership in the fight to keep Rent Controls intact, to prevent any increase in present rentals, and to keep ceilings on any new housing available."

Pointing out that the 15% rental increase requested by landlords would cost the union's 20,000 white-collar workers in N. Y. City approximately $1,800,000 next year, the letter stated that "they and thousands of unorganized white-collar workers are unable to meet increased living costs at their present salaries."

Rent rises would force them to decrease their already reduced standard of living, the union declared.

CONDEMN MINE INJUNCTION

Issuance of an injunction against the United Mine Workers was unanimously condemned this week by District Council 6 of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Speaking for 60,000 members in the Pittsburgh area, the Council said:

"Issuance of an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America is a direct violation of the Federal Norris-LaGuardia Act which outlaws injunctions in labor disputes."

YOUR PAYCHECK AND THE CIO

YOUR paycheck and what it will buy was the most important issue before the CIO Convention. Nearly all the other big issues dealt with relate to it.

The fact is that wages have been sharply cut since the end of the war—despite wage increases.

The weekly take-home pay of the average worker is much lower, though his hourly rates may be higher, because of less overtime, shorter hours, etc.

What this take-home pay will buy has been even more deeply cut by terrific increases in living costs.

So the CIO convention had to decide what to do about a general lowering of American labor's living standards.

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PRESIDENT MURRAY illustrates labor's plight by citing the wages of the steelworkers.

In April 1945, the average weekly earnings of steelworkers were $56.32. By August 1946, they had been reduced to $49.73, despite the 18½c increase in hourly rates.

But when present weekly earnings are considered in terms of what they will actually buy at present higher prices, even the most conservative government figures show they are worth only $43.28.

In other words, the average steelworker has had his real wages cut by $13.04 a week since the end of the war. And other industrial workers have suffered similarly.

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THIS lowering of the workers' living standards does not coincide with a general lowering of national income.

What has been taken from the workers has been added to the income of corporations in enormously increased profits.

Corporate profits, after taxes, totaled about $5 billion in 1939. In 1943, the peak year of war profits, they rose to $10 billion. And estimates for the last quarter of 1946 show that corporate profits, after taxes, are now rolling in at the annual rate of $15 billion.

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THE MAIN job confronting the CIO, therefore, is to restore the workers' wages and to give them a fairer share of the enormous rewards of industry.

This need have no inflationary effects, since higher wages can easily be paid out of swollen profits, without increasing prices.

Furthermore, increased wages are needed to assure the mass purchasing power necessary to ward off depression.

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IN PROMOTING the big wage movements planned by its convention, the CIO has also to prepare for the resistance which may be expected from the profiteers.

As CIO Counsel Pressman pointed out, the corporations are today relying not so much on the thug and the strikebreaker as on getting anti-union laws from state and federal legislatures.

Then, when a struggle develops between union and employer, he said, "Management can sit back and say, 'Let the struggle be between government and the labor unions: Let the struggle be between the courts, by way of injunctions, and the labor unions.' "

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THUS, the matter of your paycheck brings the CIO directly into legislative and political action, to cope with anti-labor bills in Congress and state legislatures.

The most important business before the CIO convention, therefore, stemming from the wage movement, was so to strengthen the unions and activize them in all necessary fields as to make this movement successful.

For this purpose, the convention maintained the CIO's unity in face of factional differences. It resolved to intensify its organizing work, in the South and elsewhere. It planned a concerted move to raise wages, and it placed the greatest stress on increased legislative and political activity.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

ONE OF the least reported incidents of the CIO convention was the trouncing given by President Murray to the big newspaper publishers.

This is due not so much to any reluctance on the part of the reporters as to the disinclination of most publishers to print exposures of their own bias.

Murray's dander was raised by editorial attacks on CIO's wage demands. He cited many examples of press hostility to labor and favoritism to profiteers and monopolists.

Most of the country's news organs, he said, "like to criticize the CIO; they enjoy it. Perhaps there is not much that we can do about it.

"It is extremely difficult for a labor organization to change the point of view of a newspaper chain that is owned by a great monopoly.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that they do not reflect public opinion.

"They merely reflect the opinion of people that own considerable property and have a great deal of wealth, that may be living in the lap of luxury, and that may not have too much interest in either the well-being of the individual or the well-being of the country."

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IN THE light of the above, it is not surprising that so many big dailies expressed editorial disappointment with the CIO convention.

They had been hoping the CIO would be terrified into impotence by the threat of Republican anti-labor legislation; that it would do little about restoring deeply-cut real wages; that it would ditch the PAC; and that it would split asunder over factional and ideological differences.

Not that the publishers expressed their hopes for the weakening and destruction of the CIO in those terms. They claimed to be offering good advice on how the CIO might "rehabilitate itself in public esteem".

Like Mr. Dooley's open-shoppers, they said they were "for unions iv properly conducted".

Mr. Dooley's comment is still worth quoting. "Sure", he said, "iv properly conducted. An' there we are: An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages, an' dam few mimbers."

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THE CIO, it must be admitted, has never really tried to satisfy its enemies, whether they be anti-union industrialists or anti-union publishers.

It knows that nothing would completely satisfy them short of the CIO digging its own grave, lying down in it and scraping the earth on top of itself.

So CIO members are accustomed to the expressions of pained surprise and condemnation in the big-business press, each time they fail to follow the advice it so freely proffers.

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IN CASE any publishers or their readers are really puzzled at CIO's insistence on going its own way, a word of explanation is in order.

The CIO happens to be made up of millions of American working people who get much less than their fair share of good food, decent clothing and housing, and opportunity in life for themselves and their children—and still less of the extra comforts and luxuries which our rich country could make available to all.

These millions expect their representatives to fight constantly and unitedly for the betterment of their conditions, and not to fall for the trickery and divisive propaganda of profiteers and exploiters.

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BECAUSE CIO delegates are close to their rank-and-file, they usually manage to present a surprisingly united front on behalf of the workers' basic interests, no matter how they may squabble among themselves over more extraneous matters.

Meeting on the eve of big wage movements and confronting the threat of a new and more hostile Congress, the CIO Convention did not yield to the defeatism and division advocated by the millionaire publishers.

On the contrary, under Murray's seasoned leadership, the delegates preserved and strengthened the unity of the CIO, planned bigger and better organizing and political campaigns, and refused to be diverted from the main business of defending labor's rights and advancing its wages, living standards and liberties.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, John Green, Walter P. Reuther, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux, Editor and Publicity Director

Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director; Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor; Hollace Ransdell, Asst. Editor; Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

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"The goal of anti-Semitism is the destruction of democracy, and when you resist anti-Semitism you are strengthening the forces that battle of preserve democracy," Ribbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, told the CIO Convention. Here Pres. Murray is pinning a Convention badge on Rabbi Wise.

For Aid to Jews

MAKE ANTI-RACISM A CRIME, CIO URGES

A DEMAND that Congress legislate to make anti-Semitism and anti-racial acts and incitements a crime was voiced by a resolution unanimously adopted by the CIO Convention.

The resolution also:

● Asked the U. S. "to open its doors to the thousands of homeless and desperate Jews in Europe," thus furnishing "to the entire world an inspiring example of a concrete program for the relief of a Jewish people."

● Urged the government to bring pressure on Great Britain to secure immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine and to provide for free and unlimited immigration to, and land purchase in, Palestine.

● Recommended that the government "take every possible step to bring about the establishment in Palestine of an independent commonwealth as a Jewish National Home with Full guarantees of the legitimate interests of other national groups and equality of rights and opportunities to all its inhabitants."

The resolution noted that "during the war years more than six million unarmed and defenseless Jews, more than a third of world Jewry, were slaughtered by mass murder devices which have been the subject of horrible revelation in trial after trial since the end of the war."

"More than a year after the end of the war in Europe the surviving Jews in Europe are still held in heartrending bondage, living the life of an uprooted people, without home, without means, and almost without hope," the resolution continued. "They yearn to return to a life of human dignity and self-respect."

SPEAKING on the resolution, Vice-Pres. Van A. Bittner of the CIO Steelworkers said:

"Just imagine if you can, six million—not six million Jews so much—six million of God's human beings crucified as these men, women and children were crucified" under Hitler's purge.

Pointing to the material aid that our nation can offer the survivors irrespective of what Great Britain does, Bittner declared:

"I say again the government of the U. S. should recognize its responsibilities here at home and not quibble any longer on giving these depressed people a haven of refuge here in this, the greatest country of the world."

Delegates Abraham Miller of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Irving Abramson of the Retail & Wholesale Workers also supported the resolution.

Miller said that the million and a half homeless Jews in Europe do not want to go back where they came from "because they will only find the cemeteries where their loved ones are buried, victims of Fascism and Naziism."

Abramson urged the Convention to implement the resolution strongly be urging the British government to give to 100,000 displaced people the opportunity to go to Palestine immediately where they might have a chance to enjoy a homeland and the dignity and influence they have a right to look for as human beings.

Labor Education Guide

A Labor Education Guide listing current material for workers education activities is issued periodically by the American Labor Education Service, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. Annual subscription is 50c.

Books, pamphlets, magazine articles, films and film-strips grouped under general subject headings, are described briefly.

WFTU WINS BROADER UNITED NATIONS ROLE

EFFORTS of the World Federation of Trade Unions to win full status in the United Nations Economic & Social Council met last week with partial success.

The WFTU jumped a preliminary hurdle when the Economic & Humanitarian Committee of the UN General Assembly voted 22-15 to give the world labor organization the right to submit questions for the Council agenda. The General Assembly itself must finally give approval to the proposal before the measure is written into the UN books.

A second, more sweeping proposal, which would have given the World Federation the same rights to make oral or written statements to the Economic & Social Council, was defeated, however, by a 24-14 vote. The vote found Great Britain and the U. S. in disapproval, with France and the Soviet Union urging its acceptance. Among the delegations which voted with France and the Soviet Union were Yugoslavia, Poland, Norway and Chile.

Opposition to the proposal was based on a charge of "special privilege" which would be accorded to the labor unions of the world if they obtained an effective voice in the Council. Leaders of the CIO and of the British Trades Union Congress had expressed hearty support of the WFTU proposal and had been endeavoring to change the attitude of their government delegations.

The WFTU argument took the form that, as the representative of some 70,000,000 union workers in about 60 countries, the labor organization had gained a special status in world affairs and as a force for international peace which justified its effective participation in UN work.

The Council earlier had rejected the WFTU proposal, but it was once again brought to the floor by a motion of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov.

CIO's backing of the WFTU move was contained in a resolution passed at the Atlantic City convention, in which the delegates pledged their "complete support" to the fight for adequate representation in UN activities.

"During the period of the functioning of the World Federation of Trade Unions it has made clear to the whole world that the workers of the world, the common people of the world, want peace and security," the resolution said.

"It has demonstrated that it is possible for the representatives of the labor movements of the countries of the world to work together harmoniously and to reach effective solutions of the problems which vex the world."

WORLD LABOR

THE CIO will be officially represented at the inauguration of Miguel Aleman as President of Mexico on Dec. 1.

Upon invitation of the Mexican Federation of Labor (CTM) a three-man delegation headed last week for the Mexican capital. Representing CIO are Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Workers president and head of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, and Sec.-Treas. David McDonald of the United Steelworkers.

Following the inauguration, Knight will proceed to San Jose, Costa Rica, to attend as a fraternal delegate the executive committee meeting of the Latin-American Federation of Labor (CTAL).

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF the granting of two British medals to two CIO officials in appreciation of American labor's contribution to the Allied cause during the war, was made at a CIO Executive Board meeting following last week's convention.

Pres. Philip Murray was given the Commander of the British Empire Medal, while Chairman Irving Abramson of the Community Services Committee received the King's Medal.

In speaking to the executive board, Murray emphasized that he received the medal as a token of esteem for the work of all American labor organizations in assisting Great Britain during the desperate days of the war.

Abramson revealed that $1,315,321 of the funds collected by the War Relief Committee had been spent for special labor projects in the British Isles, while $332,500 had been spent in Palestine and $364,500 in India on similar projects.

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"HEARTIEST gratitude" for CIO relief contributions to hard-pressed Austrian workers was expressed in a recent letter from Chancellor Leopold Figl of Austria to Anthony Luchek, European representative of the CIO Community Services Committee.

"I fully agree with your plan to have the food distributed by the Austrian Trade Union Federation and am convinced that the federation will be objective in the selection of the recipients and will carry out the distribution according to the standard of need," Figl wrote.

"May I ask you to accept my heartiest gratitude and convey this feeling to all your associates and particularly the CIO," Figl concluded.

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A UNION advisory committee on international affairs has been named by the Dept. of Labor to serve as advisors to Sec. Lewis Schwellenbach and Asst. Sec. David A. Morse, the Department's new executive in charge of foreign problems.

Representing CIO on the committee are Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Vice-Pres. Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the clothing workers; Clinton Golden of the Steelworkers, and Michael Ross of the Intl. Affairs Dept.

Also on the committee are four spokesmen from the AFL, one representing the Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen and Locomotive Engineers and one from the Railway Labor Executive Assn.

"This committee will be very valuable to the Dept. of Labor in the performance of its important and complex responsibilities," Schwellenbach declared. "The cooperation of the major labor organizations through this committee will increase greatly the effectiveness of the Department in its international work."

First meeting of the new group is scheduled for Dec. 12.

A FREE ECONOMY?

GROWTH of trade-restricting arrangements, or cartels, among large firms operating in international commerce reached a point just before the war where in the U. S. approximately 87% of the mineral products including oil, 60% of the agricultural products, and 42% of the manufactured products came under some measure of cartel control.

These tentative estimates are included in a new research survey, "Cartels in Action," being issued this week by the Twentieth Century Fund.

The survey gives a detailed examination of cartel operations in eight major fields: sugar, rubber, nitrogen, steel, aluminum, magnesium, electric lamps and chemicals, including dyestuffs and explosives.

The survey defines a "cartel" in international trade as "an arrangement among, or on behalf of, producers engaged in the same line of business designed to limit or eliminate competition among them. . . . They range from loosely defined gentlemen's agreements or informal understandings among business rivals, to formal compacts providing administrative machinery for regulating output, sharing markets, and fixing prices."

"However much cartels may differ in their structure or legal status," says the report, "they have one element in common. They seek to free producers from the influence of market forces and to subject the market to deliberate, concerted control, by and for producers. They represent a type of economic planning—planning primarily for the protection and promotion of producer interests."

Rapt young visitor at the home of Lionel trains watches a testing operation by worker Nick diGesu, secretary-treasurer of PJNW Local 304. Nick has a record of 16 years in the plant, recalls without longing the pre-union days, when average hourly rate was 27 cents. Average now is 95 cents per hour.

Marian Hammond shows trick dog to youngster checking up on Santa. Workers in this shop, newly organized into PJNW Local 223, won a 15-cent increase plus many other benefits.

SANTA'S WORKSHOPS ARE CIO

By ALICE SKODZUS

WITH Christmas approaching, millions of small fry and their fathers—are eagerly eyeing the store displays of toys and games, produced this year in record quantity. For Santa's workshops throughout the United States have mushroomed into a big industry, with estimated total sales for 1946 set at $250,000,000.

Contrary to fable, this vast output is not produced by gnomes in a North Pole workshop, creating toys for Santa's good little girls and boys. In hundreds of factories, thousand of men and women of all ages earn their daily bread in the production of playthings.

Until a decade ago, the lives of toy workers stood in sharp contrast to the gay and ingenious decorations which they supplied to grace Christmas trees in homes more fortunate than their own. In 1933 the NRA set a precedent-making minimum wage of $12 a week for the doll workers in New York City.

In an industry which has always been seasonal, such wages could not maintain a minimum standard of decency for workers and their families. Christmas for a toy worker emphasized the bitterness of his lot by the absence of his products from his own home.

Sporadic attempts at unionzation of the toy industry had been made in New York City since as early as 1910. Immigrant workers, putting in 14 hours a day in firetrap factories and getting $5 a week and tuberculosis for their efforts, were anxious to unite to better their lot.

But strikes found no encouragement in the practices of the police. Pickets were invariably arrested, while hired thugs were just as invariably winked at by the authorities. Black-listing of leaders, divide-and-rule tactics, and the financial ability of the employers to hold out longer than their employes combined to dissolve the little union every time it sprang up.

THERE was little change in conditions for the next 20 years, except that the industry grew impressively and displaced imports of toys from Europe. Wages, however, remained at a very low level.

The early 'thirties saw the reawakening of militancy on the part of the workers. The depression emphasized the common need for an organization which would provide some kind of security. The answer was, of course, a union.

Once more the nucleus was built, and an intensive organization plan mapped and followed. In August, 1933, a strike began, with both sides prepared to fight to the finish. This time, the union refused to give in, despite violence and coercion of every form. They had staked their futures on this chance. After six weeks of bitter struggle, the Doll and Toy Workers Local was recognized.

One of the gains negotiated at this time was the 36-hour week. When it was put into effiect, however, the employers found that with their increased labor costs they could not meet the competition of unorganized manufacturers. The union faced a choice of a 36-hour week, but no work, or the dropping of the clause from the contract.

Naturally, they chose the latter, but with the resolution to organize the rest of the industry as soon as possible, to eliminate substandard competition. This was the impetus for the organizational drive which came later and grew into the present-day CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers Intl. Union. Anthony Esposito, long active in the union, became its first president and has served it without interruption ever since.

IN 1937, when the CIO was formed, the doll and toy workers, realizing that the greatest gains were to be won when all industrial workers organized together, left the AFL to join the CIO. An organizing committee was sponsored and an organization drive of broad scope was begun.

Convening in New York in 1938, the committee counted close to 5,000 members. Today 50,000 members are represented in collective bargaining by PJNW-CIO. Some open shops remain to be won, but their number dwindles steadily as the organizing branch of the union continues to pile up victories.

PJNW contracts now can be found from upper New England down to West Virginia and west to Chicago. A drive on the west coast is now being planned. The largest doll plant in the world, the Ideal Toy and Novelty Company of Long Island, has a contract with the union. Lionel Corp., famous maker of toy trains, also bargains with PJNW.

That is the story of how Santa Claus came to bargain with a CIO union. It has made a democratic fellow of him, for on his yearly rounds he no longer by-passes the chimneys of his own workers. And they, protected by the union which they've built, can really put hearts into the greeting, "Merry Christmas! Fraternally yours, Joe Worker."

Destined to gladden many young hearts on Christmas morning, these dolls are being dressed by French war-bride Andree Barresi at the Ideal doll plant. Andree and her ex-GI husband are both PJNW-CIO members. In the U. S. only seven months, Andree is thrilled by America, amazed at union's achievements.

CIO PUBLICITY WORK HAILED

"EXTREME hostility and prejudice against the CIO" has been the attitude of a large section of the daily press of the nation throughout the past year—both during the wage fights of last winter and the recently concluded political campaign—the CIO Convention at Atlantic City heard from its Press & Publicity Committee.

Sound public relations by CIO unions have helped overcome this barrage from hostile publishers, the committee said—in great measure due to the "good judgment of Pres. Murray" who has constantly recognized the need for a "sound and consistent public relations policy."

The committee was headed by Len De Caux, CIO Publicity Director, and consisted of 27 other publicity and public relations directors of affiliated unions.

Radio channels, on the other hand, have been kept open to labor unions despite occasional setbacks at various times during the year.

On the favorable side of the radio ledger, the committee noted that CIO broadcasts on CBS, ABC and NBC "have brought labor's message directly into the homes of America and their excellent ratings by authoritative radio surveys prove their effectiveness."

BUT the picture of labor and radio was by no means one of consistent brightness.

"In recent months a trend back to some of radio's more pronounced anti-labor activities has been apparent," the committee warned.

"Some of the progressive commentators have been dropped. Both Upton Close and Henry J. Taylor are once again broadcasting to the American people, the former under the sponsorship of many of America's leading anti-labor and anti-democratic elements.

"These commentators, together with Fulton Lewis, Jr., form the spearhead of the phalanx of anti-labor commentators which must be fought by American workers."

Black marks on radio's public service record, as noted by the committee, included the refusal of WMT in Iowa to broadcast a series of political announcements by CIO unions; the invocation of a ruling by the Brush-Moore chain in Ohio that it would handle no PAC announcements on the basis that it is not a political party; and the refusal of the Don Lee chain in California to sell time to CIO-PAC for a political speech by Pres. Murray, as well as the refusal of KGO, San Francisco, to broadcast speeches by the CIO head and by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey on a series of cannery workers' elections in that state.

IT recommended that CIO affiliates intensify their efforts to keep the unions' membership aware of the issues, and to mobilize protests against discrimination against labor's use of the air towards both local and national radio stations and chains. The NAM, it was pointed out, boasts that it receives a million dollars' worth of free time each year from local stations.

The report hailed the activities of the Federal Communications Commission in fighting over-commercialization of radio programs, and warned of reactionary effort to limit the FCC's functions.

One section of the report was devoted to FM (frequency modulation) radio developments, which certain big interests are seeking to sabotage. The committee criticized the allotment of large numbers of FM broadcasting licenses to newspaper owners, on the basis that this action has spurred the growth of monopoly control of public opinion channels. Labor was urged to start FM stations.

THE effective manner in which CIO and its affiliated organizations combatted the hostile press of the country was the subject of praise from the committee.

The CIO press, it said, "has done a thorough and competent job of reaching the members of our unions. General publicity work, through radio, news releases, leaflets and contacts with civic organizations, has also been at a high level, notably during the strikes early this year."

The committee lauded the "excellent job" done by PAC in making material available to unions and the general public, and commended the public information job now being done in connection with the southern organizing drive. The committee expressed praise for "Director Bittner's judgment in realizing the importance that public relations were bound to play in the drive."

Curtailment of trade union papers, as well as of fraternal, religious, civic and small weekly community publications is a definite possibility, the committee warned, as the result of government lifting of price and inventory controls of newsprint.

Noting that an estimated 3,000 newspapers have been forced to shut down in recent years, the committee warned that action must be taken promptly to prevent the big metropolitan papers gobbling up a lion's share of the present newsprint supply. These big publications, the reports said, have been increasing the size of their editions ever since war's end.

It called upon the CIO publicity and legal departments to meet with government officials, urged an investigation of possible cooperative purchasing of newsprint, and urged editors of labor papers to work closely with their opposite numbers on fraternal, language, religious and neighborhood papers to "remove what is virtually a threat to freedom of the press" in the form of reduced newsprint supplies.

AMVETS FAVOR CURBS IN HOME PRICES, RENTS

THE AMVETS at their second annual convention at St. Louis last weekend took some forward steps without placing themselves in the vanguard in the fight for social progress.

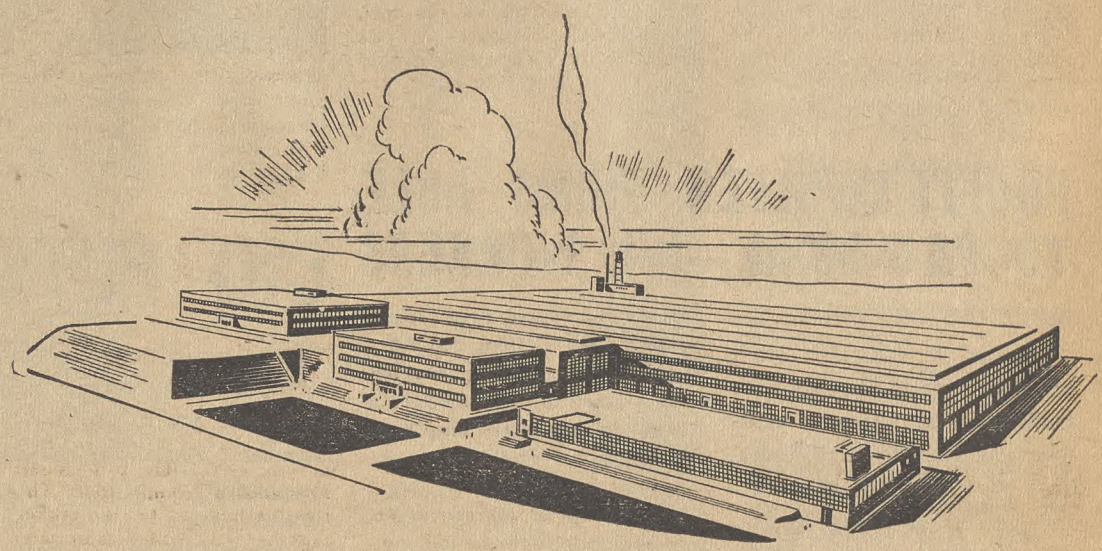
The convention elected as commander, Ray Sawyer, attorney for the Federal Communications Commission, generally regarded as taking a middle of the road position, to succeed anti-labor Jack Hardy.

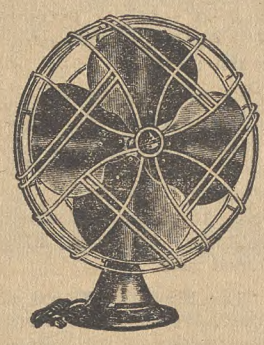
Sawyer was elected after the convention knew and approved his views on housing. He was chairman of a committee which called for continuance of rent and price ceilings.

The convention, however, failed to approve the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, but gave its support to one section of the measure designed to encourage rental housing by guaranteeing a reasonable return on the investment.

The convention went on record as opposing merger with the progressive American Veterans Committee "now and forever."

To Better Serve the Needs of a Growing America





The three M's, Men, Machinery and Materials, are the basic requirements of a manufacturing business. If they are wisely coordinated in producing needed merchandise, the business will grow and prosper.

Here, then, is an example of such an organization. Starting, in the year 1890, with a few men, in a small shop, The Emerson Electric Mfg. Co. has enjoyed an ever increasing public confidence in its products.

Since that early day, expansion has averaged better than an acre of floor space every three years. At present, this new plant occupies 775,000 square feet of floor space.

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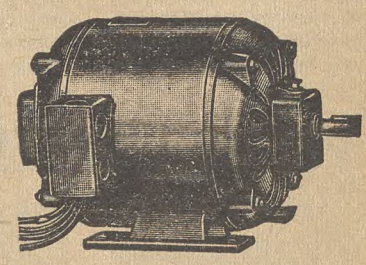
The individuals who today plan, supervise, produce, distribute and service Emerson-Electric products are holding to the same high tradition of quality and value, as their predecessors.



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'LIBERAL' PUBLISHER DEFIES GUILD, CIO

THE would-be liberal publisher, J. David Stern, this week continued his defiance of the Newspaper Guild, which has struck his Philadelphia Record and his Camden, N. J., Courier and Post, and the South Jersey IUC which last week-end staged a mass demonstration that halted the distribution of the Courier.

Shaken by the demonstration of 25,000 CIO members, Stern heeded the request of Mayor Brunner of Camden and met with the Guild negotiators in City Hall, but walked out of the meeting after Guild negotiators refused his demand that all union gains registered in the last 13 years be scrapped and bargaining begin from scratch.

The demonstration with members of the Shipbuilding Workers, the Food and Tobacco, and the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers participating won an agreement from city officials that there would be no further attempt by the police to limit the number of pickets.

The demonstration was the climax of several days of police brutality in the arrest of 40 persons, including six girl strikers, who had been handing out strike literature.

The day before the demonstration cops charged 1,500 pickets, but failed to intimidate them. When the police began to unpack machine guns in the basement of City Hall, Pres. John Fabian of the South Jersey IUC ordered a 48-hour labor holiday.

The next day, Nov. 22, thousands of pickets began a disciplined march around the plant. Mounted and foot cops repeatedly charged the picket line in a futile attempt to break holes for loaded newspaper trucks.

Thirty-two pickets were arrested and three persons were injured, requiring hospital treatment. Finally, strike breakers on the roof tried to guide the landing of a helicopter on the roof, where bundles of papers awaited, but after the plane made several attempts to land, the effort was abandoned.

Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers takes part in a demonstration at the Allis-Chalmers plant, West Allis, Wis., where Local 248 of his union has been on strike seven months. Thomas has taken personal charge of the strike. Twenty thousand members of Milwaukee CIO unions took part in the demonstration against the firm, which has defied all efforts of the U. S. government, including the President, to get it to engage in genuine collective bargaining.

PROFIT-SWOLLEN FIRMS ABLE TO PAY MORE—OIL WORKERS

THE CIO Oil Workers has opened its campaign for a 25c hourly wage increase with publication of a 16-page pamphlet entitled The Oil Workers' Case for Wage Adjustments.

Based on the theme, graphically portrayed on the blue-colored cover, that wages support the entire structure of American civilization—stores, churches, schools, libraries, hospitals and business—the pamphlet stresses the fact that prosperity is everybody's business.

The oil workers' case for higher wages is based on the fact that when a wage settlement was reached in December, 1945, which sacrificed part of take-home pay, it was understood that price control would stabilize purchasing power.

That understanding among union, employers and government has been wrecked by "a coalition of profit-hungry industrialists and a reactionary clique in Congress," the union asserts. The union's loyal support of price and wage controls is stressed.

Sabotage of OPA resulted in Texas oil workers' families cutting consumption of milk, meat, butter and eggs, according to a survey reproduced in the pamphlet. Less clothing is being bought, savings have shrunk on the average to less than $300 a family, money wages have been declining and real wages have declined by 20%. At the same time profits of oil companies, reviewed at length in the pamphlet, are shown to be an all-time peak.

The union emphasizes its support of full production and full employment at a comfort standard. Attention is drawn to the fact that labor costs in oil refining are the lowest of any major industry. According to the 1939 U. S. Census of Manufactures, labor costs in refining are 5.2% of the value of the manufactured product.

The hoary canard that wage increases must result in price increases of a similar percentage is knocked in the head. With overall labor costs in the oil industry less than 10% of all costs, a 10% wage increase would increase all costs but 1%. The union points out that sharp price increases already gained by the industry will easily absorb the cost of the 25c hourly wage increase sought.

CIO PUTS HEAT ON CHALMERS

In the largest show of strength by Milwaukee labor in recent years, 20,000 CIO members staged a half-day demonstration at the huge Allis-Chalmers plant here Nov. 25 to protest the company's refusal to arbitrate the seven-month strike.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray last weekend wired the Milwaukee CIO Council to give unified support to the strike following CIO Executive Board action. The telegram to Administrator Peter Markunas of the Milwaukee Council said:

"The Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations joins me in urging that all workers affiliated through their respective local unions with the Milwaukee Council lend sincere and unified support to the members of Local 248-UAW on strike at Allis-Chalmers, West Allis, Wis.

"Wages, hours, and working conditions of American workers must be the main consideration of our unions, and they should not be impaired by differences in political points of view.

"It is the considered judgment of the Executive Board that this employer is trying to capitalize on differences of opinion within our ranks, which are none of its concern. We urge all concerned to lay aside political differences and join together as union members in opposing the vicious tactics of the Allis-Chalmers Corp."

Fourteen pickets were arrested and three policemen injured in skirmishes as strike-breakers attempted to pass through the massed lines of the demonstration. One picket was hurt seriously when he was run down by a scab-driven car.

After the demonstration Vice Pres. R. J. Thomas of CIO Auto Workers, who arrived here the same day to take charge of the strike, said UAW locals would continue to support striking UAW Local 248 and the international would stay in the picture until a settlement is reached.

Describing Allis-Chalmers as the worst company he had ever dealt with, Thomas accused the company of collusion with law enforcement agencies. He charged that the arrests were illegal and declared pickets were brutally mauled by police and dragged into company buildings where they were arrested and photographed in the presence of company officials.

Nearly 1,000 police, deputies and private detectives were used to protect scabs as they left the plant. Several clashes resulted when detectives were discovered infiltrating picket lines.

The demonstration started with several thousand CIO workers in the morning and grew to mammoth proportions in the afternoon. One group of UAW workers from the nearby Seaman Body plant was estimated at 1,250 persons. At the UAW local's request some plants with CIO contracts shut down for the afternoon so their workers could participate.

Later in the evening two deputy sheriffs dramatically burst into a press conference Thomas was holding in his hotel room and presented him and four UAW Intl. representatives with cease and desist warrants charging violation of an anti-picketing injunction. Similar warrants were served weeks ago on 22 Local 248 officers and stewards.

The union sent a second appeal to Gov. Walter Goodland (R) Nov. 25 urging him to call upon the company to accept the union's proposal to submit disputed issues to arbitration.

THOMAS WARNS POLICE

Vice Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers said this week that pickets at Allis Chalmers plant could not be restrained much longer if police brutality and open collusion between enforcement officers and the company continues.

Thomas issued this warning after 14 pickets were arrested following a half-day demonstration No. 25 at the plant gates. He said that the UAW would "see to it that persons responsible for wanton attacks on peaceful pickets would be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law."

At a press conference with Thomas was UAW picket Olaf Pieere, 57-year-old union committee man. With 17 years' experience at the plant. Pieere was one of the 14 held on bond riot."

Pierre, who had a black eye, a deep gash on a cheek and a badly swollen jaw, was dragged through the plant gate, taken into a company building and beaten. Three other arrested pickets were mauled and beaten by police and deputies on the company premises, Thomas charged.

PUBLIC WORKERS CALL WAGE PARLEY

PRES. ABRAM FLAXER of the CIO Public Workers this week announced that the union will hold an Emergency Wage Policy meeting of Federal employes Dec. 7 in the Hotel Hamilton, Washington, D. C., to formulate proposals for wage increases and job security for Federal and Postal employes.

In his call for the conference, Flaxer pointed to the inflationary spiral which is slashing the purchasing power of the Federal workers' money. He said that U. S. workers "have been the victims of a 'too little and too late' policy ever since the war began."

"The Little Steel formula went into effect in 1942, granting 15% wage increases to other workers, but government workers received no base pay increase whatever until 1945. While other workers—industrial and white collar—were receiving time and a half pay for overtime work as a result of government policy, the government's own employes were paid only time and a twelfth for overtime work, being granted time and a half only after V-E Day, when overtime was being eliminated.

"Last winter, when the national reconversion wage pattern was established by CIO, industrial workers received wage increases of 18c per hour, Federal workers had to wait six months for any adjustment at all and then, on July 1, received wage increases averaging only 14c an hour."

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Sam Sponseller, CIO Reg. Dir., Cleveland, Ohio, reports: Production workers Ohio Public Service Co., CIO Utility Workers 108; AFL 83. Regional CIO office staff assisted in this drive. Ashtabula Water Works, Ashtabula, Ohio, CIO Public Works 13; against 5.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Baltimore, Md., reports: A. J. Gross Candle Co., Baltimore, Md., CIO 51; against 8. The campaign was conducted by Field Representative Robert J. Brylke, assisted by Arthur F. Mortell, Utility Workers Rep. and Jack Flaherty of the Baltimore IUS.

Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers International Union won an election at Reed and Barton, Taunton, Mass., CIO 290, no union 260.

Burt J. Mason, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: Chicago Macaroni Co., Chicago, Ill. (production and maintenance employees), FTA-CIO 64; against 19. Int'l Parts Corp., Chicago, Ill. (production and maintenance employes), UAW-CIO 26: against 12. American Stove Co., Harvey, Ill., United Steelworkers of America-CIO (certified for both groups below) (1) junior time-study group, USA-CIO 4; against 3; (2) office and clerical group, USA-CIO 23; against 15.

Michael Livoda, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Denver, Colo., reports: Western Wood Preserving, Inc., Fox Park, Wyoming, IWA-CIO 19; no union 4. Big Chief Bottling Works of Denver, Colorado, CIO Brewery Workers (Local 44) 9; Teamsters 0.

C. W. Fowler, Press & Publicity Dir., FTA-CIO, reports: Pritchard Rice Mill, Houston, Texas, FTA-CIO 45; no union 6. Leverton Cannery Co., Alvin, Texas, FTA 121; no union 67.

Martin Wagner, President, CIO Chemical Workers, reports: Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., CIO 1335; Independent 761. Chemical Workers Reg. Dir. Chester Walczak was in charge, assisted by Intl. Rep. Walter Smith and the CIO office staff.

Burt J. Mason, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, advises: Chicago Geor Works, Chicago, UERMWA-CIO 21, against 16; Federal Auto Products Co., Chicago, IUMMSW-CIO 19, against 13.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Douglas Co., Waco, Texas, CIO Textile Workers 182; against 9. Cummer-Graham Co., Paris, Texas, CIO Furniture Workers 125; against 73. Harben Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas, UAW-CIO 32; against 15. Chicago Corp., Bishop, Texas, OWIU-CIO 11; against 2. Stratton Pipe Line Co., Bishop, Texas, OWIU 9; against 0. Sewell Paint & Varnish Co., Dallas, Texas, URWDSEA 22; against 0.

Lang Co., New Orleans, La., Chemical Workers—CIO 63; against 16. Wellco Shoe Co., Hazelwood, N. C., CIO Shoe Workers 122; against 87. Southern Dairies Co., Greensboro, N. C., CIO 20; against 17. Denny Veneer Co., Rocky Mount, N. C., IWA-CIO 34; against 19. Wilkinson Veneer Co., New Orleans, La., IWA-CIO 35; against 5. Danita Hosiery Mfg. Co., Crossville, Tenn., CIO Hosiery Workers 43; against 11.

T. D. DuCuennois, CIO Field Rep., Norfolk, Va., reports: Guide Publishing Co., Norfolk, Va., CIO Newspaper Guild 42; Independent Employes Assn. 17. CIO Orgn. Comm. Reps. Earl Davis and Bob Consolvo with a committee from the plant conducted this campaign.

F. C. Pieper, CIO State Dir., New Orleans, La., reports: The Ponchatoula Co., Ponchatoula, La., IWA-CIO 44; against 0. American Sheet Metal Works, New Orleans, La., USA-CIO 22; against 21.

Pasco Packing Co., Dade City, Fla., FTA-CIO 1066, against 156; Union Manufacturing Co., El Paso, Texas, CIO Clothing Workers 145, AFL 5, no union 74. Richardson Company of Texas, Tyler, Texas, CIO Rubber Workers 33, against 12. El Paso Building Materials Co., El Paso, Texas, CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 25, against 5. Pritchard Rice Milling Co., Houston, Texas, FTA-CIO 45, against 6. Bush & Long Potato Chip Co., El Paso, Texas, CIO 15, against 11. Merimack Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala., UAW-CIO 26, against 9. Petrolane Gas Co., Inc., Southport, La., CIO Chemical Workers 16, against 16. This tie vote is not added in either the "won" or "lost" total. The NLRB will hold a new election to determine the winner.

CIO Field Rep. T. D. duCuennois, Richmond, Va., reports: Export Leaf Tobacco Co., So. Boston, Va., FTA-CIO 137, no union 38. FTA Rep. Madeline Ross was in charge. Virginia Gas Transmission Co., Gala, Va., CIO 13, no union 3. CIO Rep. Lloyd P. Vaughan was in charge.

Walter H. Harris, State Director, Arkansas, reports: Crossett Chemical Co., Crossett, Ark., CIO 82, AFL 1. Crossett Lumber Co., Crossett, Ark., CIO 354, AFL 54.

FURNITURE UNION WINS STRIKE

THE four-month strike against Doak Finch's Thomasville (N. C.) Chair Co., which aroused the support of the community and the entire CIO, has been won.

The settlement, hailed by union leaders as a "glorious victory," was ratified last week-end by 1,284 members of the CIO Furniture Workers who had walked out in protest against $18-a-week wages and anti-union conditions in Finch's eight plants.

Terms of the settlement include a 15% wage increase, a guaranteed 10c hourly minimum increase, one to two weeks' vacations, union recognition and the checkoff.

Back in 1932, before there was a union, the Finch workers walked out and stayed out for six weeks before their strike was broken. This time, with the solid backing of the union, widespread community support and financial support from other CIO affiliates, they won their fight.

MILLIONS OF $'S WON IN DIXIE

These attractive members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers who are on strike against the United Duroc Record Assn., Peoria, Ill., said they not only received salaries as low as $85 a month but had to submit to being kissed by directors of the firm in order to keep their job. Helen Schmidt (l.) said: "No one was missed; we all had to stand for it."

DIRECTOR Van A. Bittner of the CIO Organizing Committee this week announced that "millions of dollars in annual wage increases have been won by CIO unions in the South "since the drive began, and that ten more victories had been won during the week ending Nov. 19, including one at the largest citrus-canning plant in the world.

"A new contract negotiated with just one company by a local union added more than $2,000,000 to that community's annual payroll," Mr. Bittner said.

"The largest single hourly wage increase ever negotiated in the textile industry in Georgia was won by Textile Workers in August at the Lafayette Cotton Mills. This raise, 15½ per hour, boosted the mill payroll more than $100,000 a year and brought the minimum wage in the plant to 70c an hour.

"Coincident with the beginning of the CIO organizing drive in North Carolina, unorganized cotton mills in that state followed the lead of unionized mills and, generally, raised their minimum wage to 73c an hour.

"In Rome, Ga., pay adjustments negotiated by the TWUA with the managements of the Tubize Rayon Co. and the Anchor Duck Mills in June added more than $1,000,000 to the city's payroll."

The CIO won a lop-sided victory at Pasco Packing Co., Dade City, Fla., which the Miami Herald says is the world's largest citrus-canning plant. The vote was 1,066 for the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers and 156 against.

Bittner said that the huge margin for CIO "shows that Florida citrus employes want and need strong unions. We confidently expect the employes of other plants in the state to follow them rapidly into the CIO."

HAWAIIAN VICTORY BLOW TO FEUDALISM

PRES. HARRY BRIDGES of the CIO Longshoremen last week hailed the end of the Hawaiian sugar strike which lasted 77 days as "the beginning of the end of a feudalism."

The settlement reached in Hawaii gives 28,000 workers in the sugar industry, members of the ILWU, a minimum wage of 71c an hour as against a former wage of 42c an hour, and in some cases as low as 26c.

It also eliminates the old serf-like system of perquisites. The net hourly gain for the workers, with the increase and with the elimination of the perquisites, amounts to 20c an hour.

Under the perquisites system, everything used or needed by the worker was owned by the employer, including land, house, water system, heat and power and other services. They were forced to pay over and over for things that continued to remain the property of the employers.

Highlights of the agreement include irrevocable check-off of union dues, barring favoritism to non-union members, nine holidays a year, a plan whereby an employe can qualify for two weeks' vacation after one year's employment, a guarantee against discrimination because of race, color or creed, and sick leave ranging from six days after one year's employment to 30 days after five years.

The strike, longest and bitterest in the history of the Hawaiian Islands, became an issue in the Nov. 5 elections for Territorial officers. Charges of "Moscow domination" and criticism of strike leaders as "unscrupulous, selfish, ambitious, arrogant and irresponsible" daily filled the columns of the labor-baiting Honolulu Advertiser.

The people took sides. There were few "neutrals." Election returns indicated the sharp division between those who exist on sugar dividends and those who produce the sugar.

Though the Republican Party maintained a majority in both houses of the legislature, 31 out of 56 CIO-PAC endorsed candidates were swept into office. Among the PAC-backed candidates elected to the house of representatives were four ILWU members, three of them union officials.

SOUTH CIO's No. 1 JOB—MURRAY

Organizing the unorganized in the South is the CIO's No. 1 job, Pres. Philip Murray declared last week as he closed the eighth CIO convention at Atlantic City.

Murray said that he wished "to impress all delegates with the positive need of carrying forward our movement and organizational program all over the United States of America, this being particularly true with respect to the Southern drive.

"In the course of the coming months whilst we are engaged in these organizing activities in the South, it may be necessary for the members of your Executive Board, the Vice-Presidents and other officers of the Natl. CIO to call upon you for additional assistance.

"We need help if this work of organizing the South is to go forward. And it must go forward with the united support of every organization affiliated with the CIO."

CIO Convention Reports

ON EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

IN this period of political reaction which the nation is entering, a long-range educational program can do much to make labor's political action so effective that it will reverse the present reactionary trend, the Education Committee reported to the CIO Convention.

"An effective educational program can help us to build the kind of loyalty and understanding which will maintain union strength and spread union influence," stated the report submitted by Chairman Kermit Eby and Sec. George Guernsey.

Educational activities of the Natl. CIO, International Unions, and Councils have been developed in response to the real needs of the unions in facing every day problems of organizing, collective bargaining, and legislative and political action.

"In CIO, education has been no ornamental frill," the Committee said. "It has been an integral part of the union work."

Schools, institutes and steward training classes sponsored by CIO affiliates have trained local union leaders to handle more efficiently such problems as settling grievances, running union meetings, and organizing political action drives, while pamphlets and visual aids have carried the CIO's message to great masses of workers.

TO increase the effectiveness of education work, the Committee recommended:

1. Expansion of the work at National CIO headquarters as far as finances permit, to make all possible use of the CIO's educational resources.

2. Inclusion of more educational directors on the staffs of CIO Councils which are in a position to play a vital role in educational activities.

3. An increase in the number of regional training centers.

4. An added emphasis on the broadest type of shop steward training.

5. Continued experimentation, particularly in the use of visual aids, such as movies, slide films, posters, turnover talks and charts.

★ ★ ★

WORKING in close cooperation with the research staffs of the International unions, the CIO Research Dept. has aided unions in collective bargaining, legislative and political activities and in serious economic problems facing unions, states the Research Committee report submitted by Chairman Kermit Eby and Sec. Katherine Ellickson.

Information for wage campaigns prepared to assist CIO members in their efforts to raise their living standards included material on the 65c minimum pay bill, price control, expanded social security and full employment. An analysis of CIO financial practices and democratic procedures issued by the department received widespread favorable publicity.

Charging that a deliberate campaign of misinformation has been undertaken by monopoly interests seeking to conceal their responsibility for higher prices and depressed wages, the report stated that these interests "hypocritically blame labor for high prices and shortage of housing and other necessities. To support this hoax, they suppress the facts which would reveal the real situation."

As examples of this policy, the report cited the general refusal of industry to cooperate in the study of the guaranteed annual wage initiated by Pres. Roosevelt, and the influence exerted to prevent continuation of the Census of Manufactures which would have provided basic information vitally needed in this crucial period of economic readjustment.

TO enable the CIO to present the true facts in the face of misrepresentation and suppression of information, the Committee recommended these proposals:

1. Periodic analyses of the general economic situation to aid CIO unions in collective bargaining.

2. An expanded program on a continued and systematic basis of special studies of prices, productivity, profits, etc., such as the study made by the CIO Wage Research Committee, composed of research representatives of the Natl. CIO and six Internationals.

3. Work of the CIO research staffs should be geared to servicing labor's legislative and political program.

4. Government agencies must be urged to provide essential and accurate information on economic problems of importance to labor, and to require that corporations supply facts and figures needed to show what is happening to employment, earnings, profits, production and related subjects.

PAMPHLET TELLS UNIONS HOW TO GET PUBLIC EYE

"What people know about us is the union's business. What happens in our town is union business, too. That's why community participation and telling our town about unions should be on the union's agenda."

This is the beginning of a very useful 84-page illustrated pamphlet, "Union-Community Handbook," written by Virginia Hart and published by the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, 1214 W. Johnson St., Madison 5, Wis. Price 25c.

The handbook is full of practical suggestions on how unions can work through such community services as schools, libraries, and social agencies, and how they can develop closer cooperation with organizations representing consumers, veterans, farmers, minorities and churches.

Particularly good is the section on public relations which tells how to get the right kind of publicity in newspapers and on the radio, and how and when to use commercial ads, calendars, posters, window displays, fair booths, parades and other means of getting the public eye.

Radios For Veterans

Thirty-six soldiers and merchant seamen in veterans' hospitals in the Bronx and on Ellis Island were happy this week over the gift of individual radios, presented by the CIO Natl. Maritime Union in cooperation with the Military Order of the Purple Heart. NMU contributed $1,000 for the purchase of the radios.

CHAMPIONS DRIVE REOS

Win First Place in Both Events at National ATA Truck Roadeo

The two new world champion truck drivers—Alex Adamski, left, of the George F. Alger Company, Detroit, and Charles Zimmerman of Cushman Motor Delivery Company, Chicago—smile happily over trophies awarded them for great victories.

The winning drivers show equal pride in the sturdy, smooth-handling Reos. Adamski has driven more than 200,000 miles in Chicago's crowded streets without an accident. Zimmerman has a 13-year, accident-free record of more than 1,000,000 miles of highway travel.

ALEX ADAMSKI
1st in straight truck class

CHARLES ZIMMERMAN
1st in tractor-trailer class

IN THE toughest competition with the nation's leading trucks and best drivers, Reo won a sweeping victory. Twenty-three entries, two events—and Reo took first in both! Proof again that Reo trucks and tractors are unequaled in maneuverability and response to the wheel! Reo's exclusive More-Load design, with its shorter turning radius and greater handling ease, is the answer. Its value was demonstrated when split-second timing and swift, accurate turns on a difficult course were at a premium. These and other outstanding features—better vision, unfailing power, greater economy, balanced construction, and greater driver comfort make Reo a real "Champion" in the field of commercial transportation. Ask your Reo dealer for details.

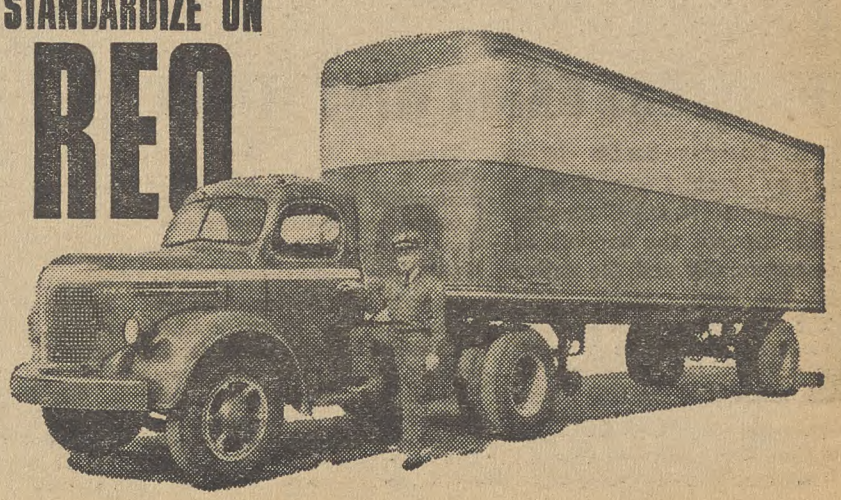
REO MOTORS, INC., Lansing 20, Michigan

Factory Branches, Distributors, Dealers in Principal Cities

Reo Trucks and Tractors Give Championship Performance Daily on the Highways of America

STANDARDIZE ON

REO



Flicker Front:

NEEDED: MORE FILMS ABOUT REAL MR. AND MRS. AMERICA

By GEORGE WEISSMAN

THE effectiveness of films as educational devices was best demonstrated during the war when millions of our soldiers learned in thirty days what formerly took a year to teach by old methods. And, through an effective film program, the armed forces were able to translate vague conceptions of democracy into concrete terms of actions for those same soldiers.

Those same techniques can and must be used today by the trade union movement and the progressive coalition to combat the NAM-GOP anti-labor drive. More pictures like the UAW's "Brotherhood of Man" and the UE's "Deadline for Action" must be made and shown to large audiences throughout the land.

Labor should make greater use of the 16 mm film, to combat outfits like the N. Y. Daily News which are nursing the American public on the pap of big business. The News recently released to educational and church groups an expensive 16 mm color production, titled "Seventeen Days," which is directed against the newspaper deliverymen's recent strike. The picture presents a sympathetic view of the employers' side of the strike and juggles facts and figures in an attempt t show loyal "public" support for the big publishers.

Other large outfits, using pix to carry public support and buying power, are Ford, Reynolds Metal, American Locomotive, Kellogg's, Pan-American Airways, Elgin Watch and the Institute of Life Insurance. That these films should be reaching into schools, churches, community organizations and the like without any antidote from labor should be of concern to all.

CERTAINLY, labor cannot look to Hollywood as the source of pictures other than of "entertainment" value. The current flood of mysteries, phony psychologic thrillers, leg shows and comedies help kill an evening, but they don't tell the story of Mr. and Mrs. America who work for a living.

More pictures like "Children on Trial" are needed to show up the seamier aspects of life in America and at the same time point a way to correction. This flicker, made by the British Home Office, is the fictionalized story of how the horrible slum conditions of Liverpool force 14-year-old Fred Watson and Shirley Reynolds, 15, into juvenile delinquency.

Terms in progressive reform schools where they are taught useful trades and are removed from the corrupting influences of crowded tenement life make useful citizens of both. The picture, which applies equally well to the slums of Chicago, Detroit, New York or Liverpool, carries the unmistakable implication that unless housing and other living standards are improved, juvenile delinquency will continue to plague our society.

IF YOU are one of those back-seat detectives who likes to whisper the solution to screen mysteries to his neighbor, see "The Dark Mirror," Olivia De Haviland's latest triumph. You will find yourself working with the cast and director in piecing together the small bits of information and clues that lead to the apprehension of the murder of a prominent physician.

Unlike most crime flickers that depend on factors unknown to the audience, this intriguing photo-crime carries the audience right along as Detective Thomas Mitchell and psychologist Lew Ayers unravel the threads. Miss De Haviland does double duty playing the role of identical twins, each of whom has a motive but no alibi for the crime.

The "Walls Came Tumbling Down" hews a little closer to the stock formula. Hollywood's idea of a newspaperman being the closest thing on earth to superman, Lee Bowman doubles in brass as a Broadway columnist and a supersleuth.

The mystery starts when Bowman finds his friend Father Walsh murdered. Without approaching a typewriter the entire length of the picture, he manages to track down two fabulous Bibles which contain the clue to the whereabouts of a famous painting. Assorted murders and violence do not deter Bowman and th lovely Marguerite Chapman from solving the crime.

"Nocturne" doesn't have the pat ending of "The Walls . . ." but it points up the moral that crime doesn't pay. That is for anyone except George Raft who has the enviable job of interviewing ten or eleven beauties in his quest for the criminal.

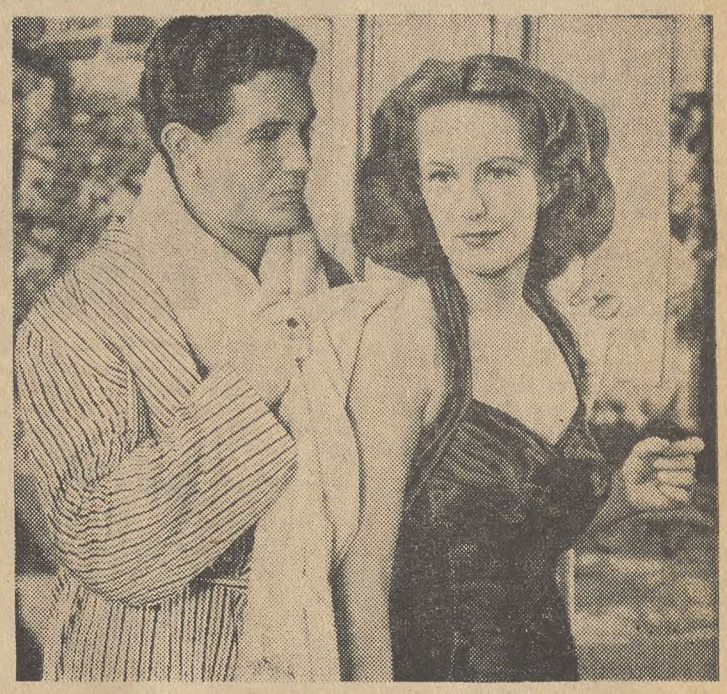
Raft plays the role of a detective who doesn't accept th official police verdict of suicide in the death of a philandering composer. He bats around from studio to dressing rooms to apartments until he hits the right trail. And, after a dozen (count 'em) leads, the script writers really had to pull a solution out of a magician's bag. The pic lacks the continuous action and zip needed to give emphasis to Raft's dead-pan stoic performance.

CLAUDE RAINS seems to be having a hey-day in Hollywood this year and the suave gentleman with the engaging smile is back playing the old devil himself in "Angel on My Shoulder."

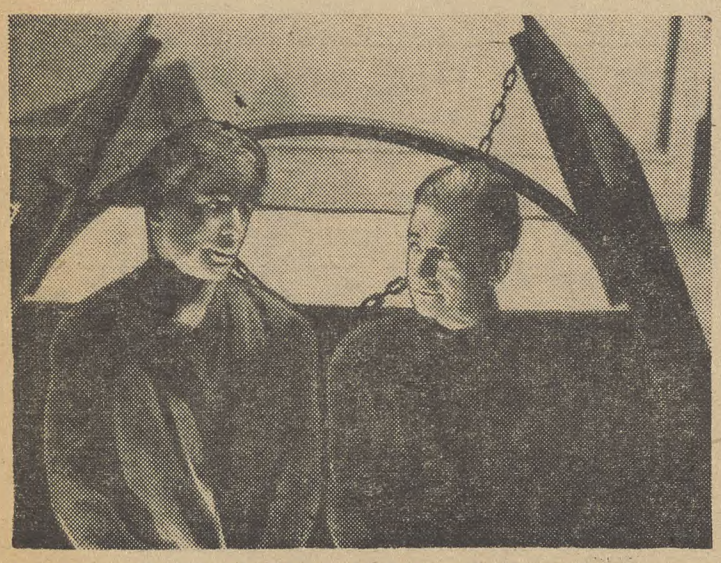
In this fantasy, the devil is worried about Judge Parker who is diverting too many souls upward. He spirits ex-gangster Paul Muni to earth to take care of the Judge. Muni who regards hell as just another prison makes the break in the hope of getting even with the doublecrossers who plugged him.

But, love and some uncomfortable sermonizing reform Muni and the devil is thwarted. Muni's portrayal of the gangster shows he hasn't lost his touch since "Scarface." He acts with an understanding that lends a fine touch of tragedy and even pathos to the characterization while Anne Baxter contributes the good influence.

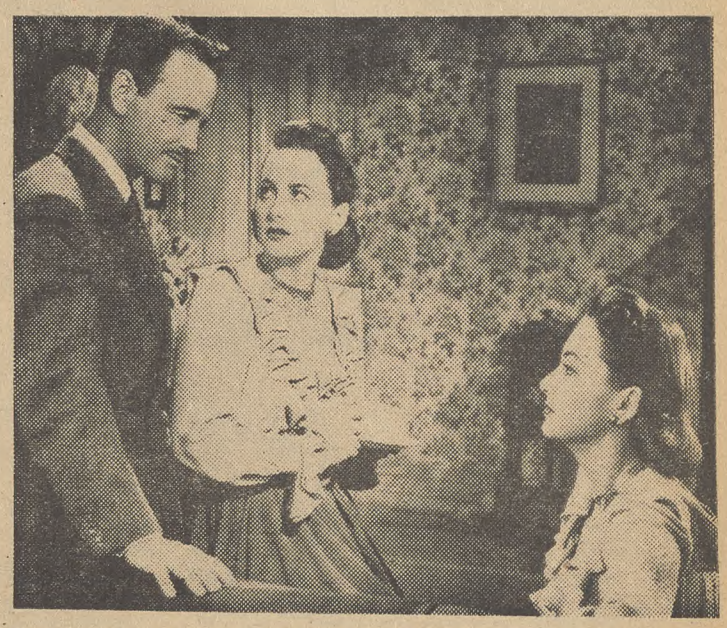
A social worker interviews the mother of Shirley Reynolds, wayward teen-ager, in a scene from British "Children on Trial." The film's message is that homes, such as one shown above, contribute heavily to juvenile delinquency.



The problem of the returning veteran isn't always as pleasant as John Garfield's task in "Nobody Lives Forever." Lovely Geraldine Fitzgerald captures the tough guy's heart and reforms the ex-gangster-GI.



Ex-gangster Paul Muni and the devil himself, Claude Rains, emerge onto New York's sidewalk after a trip from the internal regions. Scene is from Muni's latest melodrama, "Angel on My Shoulder."



Don't give up drinking. It is just Olivia De Haviland playing the dual role of twin sisters involved in the murder of a physician. Psychologist Lew Ayres helps solve the mystery in "The Dark Mirror."

BACK BREWERY UNION, MURRAY URGES

ALL CIO affiliates were strongly urged by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to give full support to the CIO Brewery Workers Union, which is resisting attempted raids by the AFL Teamsters, particularly in the western Pennsylvania area.

The Teamsters claim jurisdiction over drivers, despite the fact that the Brewery Workers union is organized on an industrial basis.

Following a brief explanation of the situation by Edward Hughlett, general recording secretary of the Brewery Workers, Murray told the CIO Convention that the Teamsters "have used every known means of coercion amongst the workers of the breweries in and around western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia to intimidate, to undermine and to create fear and in other respects to destroy that union."

Murray noted that the Brewery Workers have "one of the finest collective bargaining agreements outstanding anywhere in the U. S." with employers in the territory, and that it is not scheduled to expire until April, 1947.

DELEGATE Hughlett pointed out that the Brewery Workers Union was organized in 1886, that it was granted an industrial charter when it affiliated with the AFL in 1887, and that no union challenged its jurisdiction over all workers in breweries.

Twelve years later the Teamsters were organized and in 1900 launched their first attack on the Brewery Workers. Despite an agreement between the two unions in 1915 to grant full jurisdiction over brewery employes to the Brewery Workers, the Teamsters have continued to try to raid brewery drivers.

"The Teamsters," said Hughlett, "will hesitate to start anything on a very large scale in the future, simply because they know the CIO is ready and quick to defend us. We anticipate sporadic attacks here and there, however, and these must be met promptly and decisively."

RELIGIOUS STUDENTS ATTEND CIO MEET

Willard Uphaus, national director of the Religion & Labor Foundation, and a group of students from 17 Protestant seminaries in the East, South and Middlewest were introduced to the delegates at the CIO Convention last week by CIO Research & Education Director Kermit Eby, co-chairman of the Foundation.

The theological students were attending their own convention in Atlantic City, held concurrently with the CIO parley.

In a brief speech to the CIO delegates, Mr. Uphaus told them that a great number of young men and women in the theological field in America are anxious to understand labor's problems and "to work hand in hand" with union workers in building justice and democracy.

WIN 25% PAY HIKE FOR CBS WORKERS

A general 25% salary increase for 800 white colar workers at Columbia Broadcasting System has been won by Radio Guild, CIO Office and Professional Workers and will be included in a contract which will also provide for increased vacations, holidays with pay, and union security.

IT'S A LIE!

By MARTY SOLOW

HEY MAC! You get a raise last winter? Well—you're the guy that caused inflation. You're the guy who broke the price-line dikes. Who says so? The editorial writers, the big-shot columnists, the radio commentators and big business all have you tabbed as the boy who gummed up the works of price control.

If you've swallowed their hokum, you're a sucker and here's why: Bureau of Labor Statistics figures explode completely the notion that American workers received whopping big wage increases last winter which forced manufacturers to raise prices.

Only 25.6% of all workers in manufacturing industries received increased of 18½c or more, 13.5% were "enriched" by boosts ranging from 5c to 9c, and 21.3% received a big, fat NOTHING.

And this big lie, that wage increases forced prices up, is exposed still further by what's going on today.

When hides were decontrolled, hide prices doubled. There was no question of a wage increase for the workers. The manufacturers were just out for more dough.

When Pres. Truman lifted price controls everything began going up. The price of autos, radios, electrical appliances—name your product—all went up. They went up not because workers were receiving wage boosts but because employers were following time-honored business practices of gouging as much from the consumer as possible.

★ ★ ★

REMEMBER the squawk made by the steel companies when the steelworkers were asking for a wage increase? The steel firms forced the government to give them a $5-a-ton boost on the price of steel, when the steelworkers got their raise.

The third quarter report of U. S. Steel, recently published, shows up the phony claim for a steel price rise. For the whole year of 1945, Big Steel's cost for labor, per ton (this includes salaries, social-security tax and pensions) was $45.40. In the third quarter of 1946 the labor costs had DROPPED to $44.30 per ton.

Obviously the $5 boost was not needed to cover increased labor costs but rather to fill the already overstuffed pockets of the steel barons.

★ ★ ★

THIS FELLOW Robert R. Wason, president of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, shouldn't be allowed to run around loose the way he does. On Oct. 21 in Philadelphia he told the Associated Press: "During the past 15 years American industry has been prevented from producing goods."

Before you shed your tears for this picture of an American industrial world shackled hand and foot, take a look at the facts.

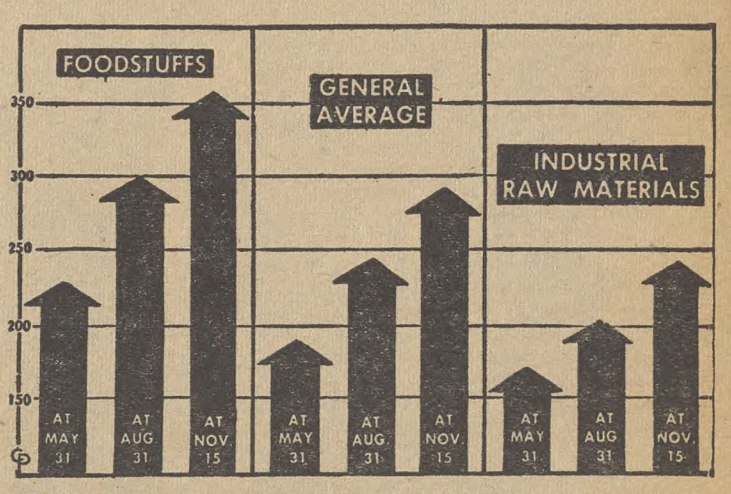
A chart in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Republican paper) published on Nov. 15 reveals that the annual production output for CIVILIAN use in 1941 was $106 billion while the production figure for 1946, based on the third quarter rate, had reached $173 billion, highest in U. S. history.

Wason is evidently never disturbed by the existence of facts. On Nov. 14 at Atlantic City he said to a meeting of the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards that the real estate business was "an industry oppressed for four years, denied the right to a living, denied relief such as has been granted to other segments of the economy."

Real estate biggies listening to Wason's speech laughed politely up their well-tailored sleeves as they applauded his remarks.

They knew that with apartments and commercial establishments 100% rented, with the costs for painting and repairs materially reduced (landlords are now permitted to paint every three or four years instead of the previous 1½ or two years), with under-the-table bonuses for renting apartments or commercial establishments, landlords were making more money than they had ever made.

And Real Estate Board profit figures bear that out—OPA figures reveal that landlords are making 24.9% more than in 1939.



This chart shows how removal of price controls slashed the buying power of the dollar. Based on an index in which Aug. 1939 prices represent 100, foodstuffs have edged over 350, with the general average and that of industrial raw materials also on a steady climb. And they're still going up. (Federated Pictures)

Just the *kiss* of the hops... *not the harsh bitterness*

Copr. 1946, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

"HE'S A LITTLE QUICKER THAN THE OTHERS."
Courtesy NMU Pilot.

STATE COUNCIL MEETING

Officials of State CIO Councils will meet in Washigton Dec. 5-7 to discuss problems due to come before state legislatures, most of which will meet this January.

From 40 to 50 presidents, secretary-treasurers and legislative representatives of Councils will meet in the Board Room at CIO Headquarters, 718 Jackson Pl. N. W. according to Director John Brophy and his assistant, Anthony Wayne Smith.

The parley will follow a conference in Washington called by the U. S. Dept. of Labor for state labor comissioners and representatives of labor organizations, meeting Dec. 2-4.

THE importance of state legislatures to the labor movement was made clear at the CIO Convention by Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel.

"There are at present laws outstanding which affect the right to picket, or rather which in effect purport to license or register unions, in the states of Alabama, Idaho, Kansas, South Dakota and Texas," Pressman said.

"There are laws requiring certain types of strike votes before you can engage in a strike, or which impose cooling off periods, now in the states of Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

"There are laws in various states which, in one way or another, limit your picketing or make boycotts illegal, or in one fashion or another weaken your organizational activtties. Those laws are in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin.

"We have laws which limit your right or eliminate your right to obtain union security in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska and Arizona."

Pressman warned that the anti-labor work of the so-called Christian Americans would be augmented strongly next year by the Committee for Constitutional Government.

A new pamphlet put out by the Committee and written by a Mr. Scoville, the research director of the Chrysler Corp., says:

"What we should do is to repeal all labor laws on wages, hours of labor, collective bargaining, minimum wages, etc., and abolish all boards, bureaus and commissions that result from these laws."

Text of CIO Resolutions

Complete texts of all resolutions passed by the CIO Convention will be off the press and ready for distribution within the next fortnight.

The pamphlet entitled "Resolutions of the Eighth CIO Convention" will sell for 10c a copy; 100 copies for $7.50. Copies may be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

HERE is the new list of officers and executive board members of the CIO, as elected at the Atlantic City, N. J., convention:

President: Philip Murray.

Secretary-Treasurer: James B. Carey.

Vice Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster (Rubber).
Joseph Curran (Maritime).
Albert Fitzgerald (Electrical).
John Green (Shipyard).
Allan Haywood (Director of Organization, CIO).
Walter Reuther (Auto).
Emil Rieve (Textile).
Frank Rosenblum (Clothing).
R. J. Thomas (Auto).

Executive Board

George F. Addes, UAW.
Ernest Hebert, Barbers & Beauty.
Karl F. Feller, Brewery.
Joseph P. Selly, ACA.
Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing.
Julius Emspak, Electrical.
J. F. Jurich, Fishermen.
Donald Henderson, Food, Tobacco.
Ben Gold, Fur & Leather.
Morris Pizer, Furniture.
Martin Wagner, Chemical.
Joseph Froesch, Glass Workers.
John M. Fox, Inland Boatmen.
William J. Riehl, Amalgamated Lithographers.
Harry Bridges, Longshoremen & Warehousemen.
Hugh Bryson, Marine Cooks.
Samuel J. Hogan, Marine Engineers.
Grant W. Oakes, Farm Equipment.
John Grogan, Shipbuilding.
Ferdinand Smith, NMU.
Reid Robinson, Mine, Mill.
Milton Murray, ANG.
O. A. Knight, Oil.
Thomas E. Andert, Optical & Instrument.
Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse.
Lewis Merrill, UOPWA.
Samuel Wolchok, Retail, Wholesale.
Harry Sayre, Paperworkers.
A. H. Esposito, Playthings, Jewelry.
Abram Flaxer, Public Workers.
A. B. Martin, Railroad.
H. R. Lloyd, Rubber.
James J. Mitchell, Shoe.
Van A. Bittner, Steelworkers.
Sam H. Scott, Stone.
George Baldanzi, Textile.
William Townsend, Transport Service.
Michael J. Quill, Transport Workers.
Joseph A. Fisher, Utility.
James Fadling, Woodworkers.

ASK JOBLESS AID FOR ALL

WORKERS on strike should have the same right to compensation as that extended to other groups of the unemployed, the CIO Convention asserted last week in calling for passage of adequate legislation in the various states.

Compensation is denied workers in 43 states, the CIO pointed out in a resolution, with benefits available only in New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Louisiana.

Basic principle of unemployment compensation is to protect working men and women from hardship when they are out of work. The policy of 43 states is in direct conflict with this idea, the resolution said.

"It places a special government penalty on strikers," the CIO Convention charged. During recent strikes, long drawn-out by the refusal of industry to bargain in good faith, "these unemployment insurance disqualifications inflicted harsh injuries upon large numbers of American working men and women," the resolution said.

FOR U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

THE U. S. Employment Service, operated by Uncle Sam but turned over to the states earlier this year, should become a permanent branch of the federal government, the CIO Convention urged last week.

Existence of a national government employment service, administered "on a basis free of politics and discrimination," is of prime importance to all workers, the resolution said.

Both these factors entered the service when it reverted to the states, CIO said, and the agency was further weakened by making no provision for keeping on the job the majority of "efficient and experienced employees" in the USES.

CIO BACKS FORESTRY PROGRAM

Sounding a call for an immediate federal program to "save our forests," the CIO Convention last week urged the next Congress to adopt legislation helping timber owners to reduce waste in providing the nation's lumber supply.

A 9-point program, originally worked out by the Woodworkers Union, won full CIO approval. It calls for government help in providing technical and economic assistance to timber producers, financial bonuses for conservation practices, the development of scientific cutting plans, and the preservation in the public domain of some of the great remaining forest areas.

The resolution praised Rep. Frank Hook (D. Mich.) for introducing the program in the last Congress and expressed hope that a similar measure will be offered Congress next year.

W. L. Douglas Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.

WASHINGTON
911 PENN. AVENUE N. W.
(Men's Shoes Exclusively)

STORES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES—GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Tomorrow's Citizens ● By Rose H. Alschuler

LITTLE MOTHERS

Baby sitting at so much an hour is working but sitting for free just because you happen to be the kid's sister is drudgery. To take care of a younger child is good for a girl—some of the time! Let's arrange to ask her help ahead of time, but not too often. Let's show her that the service is appreciated, not taken for granted.

Sprucing Up

LET'S LOOK AT YOUR WARDROBE

By HANNA SHERMAN

TAKE a look at your wardrobe and decide here and now what you will **not** buy in the near future. There is really no better plan for defeating inflation than to ask the price, say "No thank you," and proudly wear what you already own. If enough of us do this, we may find that in the Spring when a young girl's really fancy, prices will again be within reason.

Learn the art of caring for your clothes. It will add months to their wear. Here is a good trick for keeping your everyday suits and dresses fresh and new looking. When you get home, change into slacks and a shirt, a comfortable housecoat, or a dress that is designed for casual wear.

Brush your clothes when you take them off. Keeping a brush near your closet will develop this habit. Check your clothing regularly for torn hems, ripped seams and loose or lost buttons. Then hang your day's costume on a closet door overnight to insure proper airing. Take a cue from the men and keep your clothes well pressed.

Shoes have skyrocketed in price in the last couple of weeks. So take good care of the ones you have. Never let the heels of your shoes run over or allow the stitching or buckles to come loose.

Alternate the wearing of two pairs or more of shoes to help keep them in shape. When you take your shoes off, put shoetrees in them right away and, of course, polish or brush them.

WHEN your precious footwear needs cobbling, take them to the best shoemaker you can find and have the entire sole replaced. A good shoe-repair man should also reblock your shoes.

In bad weather, wear boots to keep your shoes dry. If they do get wet in spite of your best efforts, stuff them with newspaper and let them dry out naturally. Never dry wet shoes by a fire or radiator.

Many clever girls wear their colorful summer play shoes indoors. This saves some of the wear and tear on their precious date and business shoes.

Handbags, too, have felt the inflationary fever. Treat the ones you have gently. Polish leather bags with saddle soap. And keep the inside of your bag as clean and neat as you can. Your handbags will retain their shape if they are free of unnecessary extras.

Remember this, too. An efficiently arranged closet with everything in its place is not old maidish. Its downright practical. Invest in padded hangers for your dresses. Prevent snags by keeping your stockings in lined boxes. Nightly washing of girdles, hose and underwear will add to their life.

Help the fight against inflation by pampering your clothes.

WHY WOMEN WORK

MOST women who work do so because they have to support themselves and often others as well. They aren't on the job to be able to spend more on clothes or to make pin money, as some employers and others like to think.

This fact stands out clearly in a bulletin just released by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, summarizing a survey of the postwar job plans of women workers in 10 war-production centers. The report shows the effect in the postwar period of changes in employment of women wrought by the war.

Based on interviews with more than 13,000 women workers in all kinds of jobs except household employment, the sample survey was made during 1944-45 in ten metropolitan areas varying in size, location and type of war production. These were Baltimore, Buffalo, Dayton, Detroit, Kenosha, Mobile, San Francisco, Seattle, Springfield (Mass.) and Wichita.

Investigators found that of every 100 women expecting to continue work after the war, 84 said they had to support themselves and in most cases others as well. An additional 8 of every 100 gave as reasons for working —to own a home, to be free from debt, or to educate their children; and the remaining 8 worked primarily because of interest in the job.

Of the women living in a family group, more than 50 per cent gave more than half their take-home pay to the family and 15 per cent were the only wage earners contributing to the family.

The bulletin, entitled "Women Workers in Ten War Production Areas and Their Postwar Employment Plans," may be purchased for 15c from the Supt. of Documents, Gov. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

CHILD LABOR FIGURES HIGH

Although child labor has decreased somewhat since the pressure of war production has ended, it is still high. About 40 per cent of civilian young from 14 to 17 years of age were at work during the summer of 1946, according to estimates of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

In urging extension of the child-labor provision of the Federal Wage-Hour Law to types of interstate business not now covered, Beatrice McConnell, asst. director of the Division of Labor Standards in charge of the Child Labor and Youth Employment Branch, said:

"The protection of the law stood children in good stead during the war, and it is especially important now to guard against any letdown." There is still a fringe of employers, she stated, "who will take a chance on employing children illegally, just as they will on violating the wage and hour provisions of the Federal law."

Enforcement of the Wage-Hour law has provided convincing proof, Miss McConnell declared, that adult workers as well as young workers, and also employers, benefit from the elimination of oppressive child labor.

POOR KIDS GET RAW DEAL

How badly the Nation's children stand in need of the protective measures recommended in the legislative program presented last week at the CIO convention is shown in some of the appalling facts and figures reported at the Natl. Conference for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency now being held in Washington under the auspices of the Dept. of Justice.

The shameful neglect of wealthy America's children of the poor—for child delinquents come mostly from poor families—was revealed in such things as these reported by various panels of the conference:

- Many of the present training schools for juvenile delinquents are "dumping grounds" like almshouses of 100 years ago.
- No State or community has as yet developed comprehensive social services for children. Only one-sixth of the counties have child-welfare workers paid from public funds.
- An estimated 300,000 young people are placed in jails or detention homes every year. Many are thrown into jails. Some states have detained as many as 4,000 children in jails in one year.
- At least 250,000 children come to the attention of juvenile courts as delinquents each year, but no single state has a juvenile court law measuring up in every respect to the standards proposed in the model Juvenile Court Act sponsored by the U. S. Children's Bureau and the Natl. Probation Assn.

REVIEW FEATURES SOUTHERN LABOR

Labor conditions in the South are dealt with in a specialized issue of the Monthly Labor Review, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The development of the trade-union movement, the labor force, wage differentials, income, State labor legislation and consumer cooperatives are the subjects of articles devoted to that section of the country.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

PROMPTED BY HER FATHER — OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS — RUBY CARRUTHERS TAKES ADVANTAGE OF LUNCH HOUR TO DRIVE JIM TO A PICNIC SPOT... AND LOSES NO TIME IN TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT KIND OF MAN HE IS...

I WANT TO KNOW YOU BETTER, JIM... AND I'M GOING TO FIND OUT FOR MYSELF! LIKE THIS —

WHA—

WELL... YOU ARE AN INTERESTING MAN! I'M NOT DISAPPOINTED...

I'M GLAD YOU'RE NOT... BUT I AM! I THINK WE BETTER GO BACK.

YOU MAY BE THE BOSS'S DAUGHTER, MISS CARRUTHERS — BUT YOU'VE GOT THE WRONG GUY THIS TIME. I COME FROM A DIFFERENT KIND OF WORLD!

I...I DON'T UNDERSTAND, JIM.

THERE'S NOTHING MUCH TO UNDERSTAND, MISS CARRUTHERS. I'M A POOR WORKING STIFF — AND ALL I'VE GOT IN THE WORLD IS MY ABILITY TO SELL THE MUSCLES IN MY ARMS... TO MAKE THE RICH RICHER.

BUT I HAVEN'T EVEN GOT THAT —

YOU... OR RATHER YOUR FATHER HAS THE MONEY TO BUY OR SELL GUYS LIKE ME. AND YOU AND I WILL NEVER SEE THE WORLD THE SAME WAY.

JIM... YOU... YOU'RE WRONG. IT DOESN'T HAVE TO BE THAT WAY.

SURE — IT DOESN'T HAVE TO BE THAT WAY... BUT THAT'S HOW IT IS NOW. WE'VE GOT TO RECOGNISE WHAT EXISTS — NOT WHAT WE THINK SHOULD EXIST. SO YOU AND I... WELL, SO LONG, MISS CARRUTHERS.

NO, WAIT, JIM! WAIT!

HE'S A STRANGE MAN ALL RIGHT... NO WONDER DAD IS CURIOUS ABOUT HIM... AND I ACTED LIKE A DAMN FOOL... FORGETTING MYSELF... BUT HE ISN'T GOING TO WALK OUT OF MY LIFE JUST LIKE THAT... I WON'T LET HIM!

I DON'T GET IT... THE BOSS'S DAUGHTER THROWING HERSELF ON ME FIRST TIME WE MEET... I WONDER IF OLD MAN CARRUTHERS SET HER ON ME... DIRTY TRICK IF HE DID...

... BUT THEN — SHE MAY REALLY BE BORED WITH THE RICH, PLAYBOY PUNKS SHE RUNS AROUND WITH AND —

HUH?

JIM!

KIT! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE IN THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT?

I... I... I WAS WAITING FOR YOU TO COME BACK...

URGE WYATT PLAN FOR VETS' HOMES

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was asked in a telegram today by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, to meet the five-point housing program demanded by Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt.

At the same time, Thomas charged that the nation's real estate lobby, in fighting both the national housing program and continued rent control, "is offering the ex-GIs of this country only a house of cards, to be blown away with the first oratorical winds of the Eightieth Congress."

The text of the message to Pres. Truman follows:

"Wilson Wyatt has requested you:

"1. To continue controls over distribution of building materials and retention of price limits on new homes;

"2. To reaffirm his powers to allocate federal resources in support of the veterans' emergency housing program;

"3. To encourage further measures to produce rental housing;

"4. To again request immediate passage of the Wagner General Housing Bill;

"5. Above all, to request the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to make the loans to factory producers of industrialized housing, as Wyatt recommends.

"Your strong reaffirmation of the existence of a veterans' housing emergency and your determination to meet it through the above emergency measures required to assure veterans of their government's commitment to supply them with critical shelter, still holds."

THOMAS, in his statement, declared:

"Americans can take pride in the courage and skill with which a party of 12 stranded citizens were removed from a Swiss mountainside last week.

"They should be ashamed, however, of our government's failure to rescue the thousands upon thousands of veterans in this country who will sleep tonight and every night on cold park benches, in tents and makeshift huts. And millions more are domiciled in badly overcrowded quarters.

"While these veterans suffer from our housing famine, private building interests are sniping at Wilson Wyatt's government housing program at the very moment that it is starting to deliver the goods.

"It is understandable that, during the last session of Congress, the coalition of reactionary Republicans and polltax Southern Democrats fought price controls, veterans housing and the Wagner-Ellender-Taft general housing bill.

"But I cannot understand why this Administration permits a fifth-column agent of the old-fashioned housing interests to sit on the top councils of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and sabotage the granting of loans to companies ready and eager to turn out in mass quantities the factory-made homes so necessary to reducing our national shortages of living space.

"The housing lobby is offering the ex-GI's of this country a house of cards, to be blown away with the first oratorical gales of the Eightieth Congress.

"American veterans, who fought our country's battles in muddy foxholes, are well aware that the dream house of a speech on free enterprise 'profits-as-usual' cannot keep out the winter winds.

"Either we build homes for our vets through Wilson Wyatt's housing program or we should tell the veterans frankly that homes in the number that are needed are not going to be built.

"If we are going to build homes let us support the Wyatt program to the hilt—and permit no interference from reactionary Congressmen, from affluent spokesmen of the private housing lobby, or their agents in government."

BILBO ON SPOT DECEMBER 2

Is Sen. Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi, the Capitol Hill spokesman for race-baiters and foes of democracy, fit to sit in the U. S. Senate?

That question will be discussed in some detail starting Dec. 2, when the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee opens hearings on the subject at Jackson, Miss.

Complaints against Bilbo's right to serve stem from speeches made by the Senator just prior to last summer's primary elections, when he made numerous remarks interpreted as a call to violence against Negroes who might wish to exercise their right to vote in the polltax state.

The CIO Convention voted "full support" for efforts to bar Bilbo from office, on the basis that he secured his election through terror. It stated that Bilbo is an "avowed member of the Ku Klux Klan" and an enemy of labor, and has been accused of receiving war contracts bribes amounting to $100,000.

In New York, the Oust Bilbo Committee, affiliated to the Civil Rights Congress, has started circulation of popular petitions demanding his removal from the Senate.

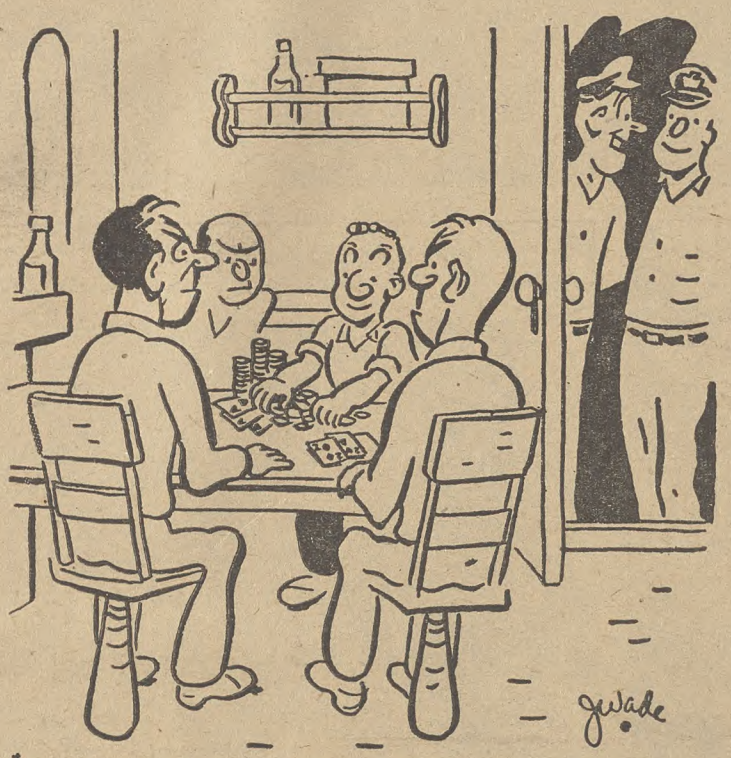
Gloria Chaplan (l.) of Asheville, N. C., and Kitty Reed of Oxford, Miss., help the 'Oust Bilbo' campaign by filling bushel baskets with oust-Bilbo buttons in N. Y. Petitions are circulating throughout the nation as efforts to unseat Sen. Theodore H. Bilbo (D., Miss.) gain in momentum. (Federated Pictures)

KEEP RENT CONTROL!

Rent control must be continued to ward off "an unbearable hardship on families already struggling to make ends meet under the pressure of rising prices," the CIO Convention declared last week.

"Removal of rent control would place American workers and their families at the mercy of real estate interests eager to take advantage of the existing housing shortage to increase their own already substantial profits," a Convention resolution stated.

The Convention urged members and unions to inform President Truman and OPA Administrator Paul Porter that they insist that controls be kept on rents and to ask that State and city officials point out the dangerous consequences of possible abandonment of the last degree of protection against the hardships of unlimited inflation.



"I THINK WE OWE A LOT TO PISCO FOR GETTING THE CREW TO MAKE ANOTHER TRIP."

Courtesy NMU Pilot.

Wood-Rankin Too!

POLLTAX MUST GO, SAYS CIO

END the polltax! Stop the Wood-Rankin Committee! These two demands were voiced by the CIO Convention last week in resolutions directed at institutions eating into the progressive traditions of the American people.

The polltax, CIO said, is undermining the right to vote in the South, and other practices limiting the franchise are finding increasing favor in reactionary circles.

Meanwhile, it added, the Wood-Rankin "un-American" committee has subjected "every democratic and progressive movement in America . . . to its vicious smears."

"The CIO affirms its unqualified opposition to this un-American committee and pledges itself to work unceasingly against its reconstitution by the new Congress," the statement said.

Target of the Wood-Rankin smears, it added, are "Jews, Negroes, and other minority groups who do not conform to the bigoted creed of Congressman Rankin of Mississippi and his colleagues. It furnishes to Gerald L. K. Smith a welcome forum for spreading anti-labor propaganda."

The Convention adopted a resolution branding the polltax as a "blot on the pages of American democracy"; charged that it has "fostered evils and disinterest in elections"; and has permitted the election of persons "representing less than 20% of the eligible citizens of their district."

But other devices are also being used to keep American citizens from practicing their voting rights, the resolution said.

It cited the "white primary," held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court but flouted in the South through "open intimidation," phoney literacy tests, and evasive reorganization of primary laws. As a result, the resolution pointed out, "our Negro citizens in the South continue to be denied the right of suffrage in the primaries."

Vote-limiting schemes are being practiced throughout the entire country, however. The statement referred to gerrymandering tactics, through which Congressional districts are set up in such a way as to give rural areas an advantage over the cities.

Injunctions Blasted

The Natl. Lawyers Guild last week asked permission to file a brief as a friend of the court in the Mine Workers trial. The affidavit of NLG Executive Sec. Martin Popper challenging the government's anti-UMW injunction, read in part:

"The NLG believes that the present proceeding arises from a labor dispute within the meaning of the Norris-LaGuardia act and the court was therefore without jurisdiction to issue the restraining order and is presently without power to punish the defendants for their alleged contempt.

"The NLG is very much concerned about the use of injunctive process in labor disputes. It is of the opinion that such use is contrary to the policy of this government as now established by statute and judicial decision. It believes that the injunction is not merely an improper but an ineffective means of the attempted settlement of labor disputes."

UNITY TO HALT REACTION!

See Story, Page 16

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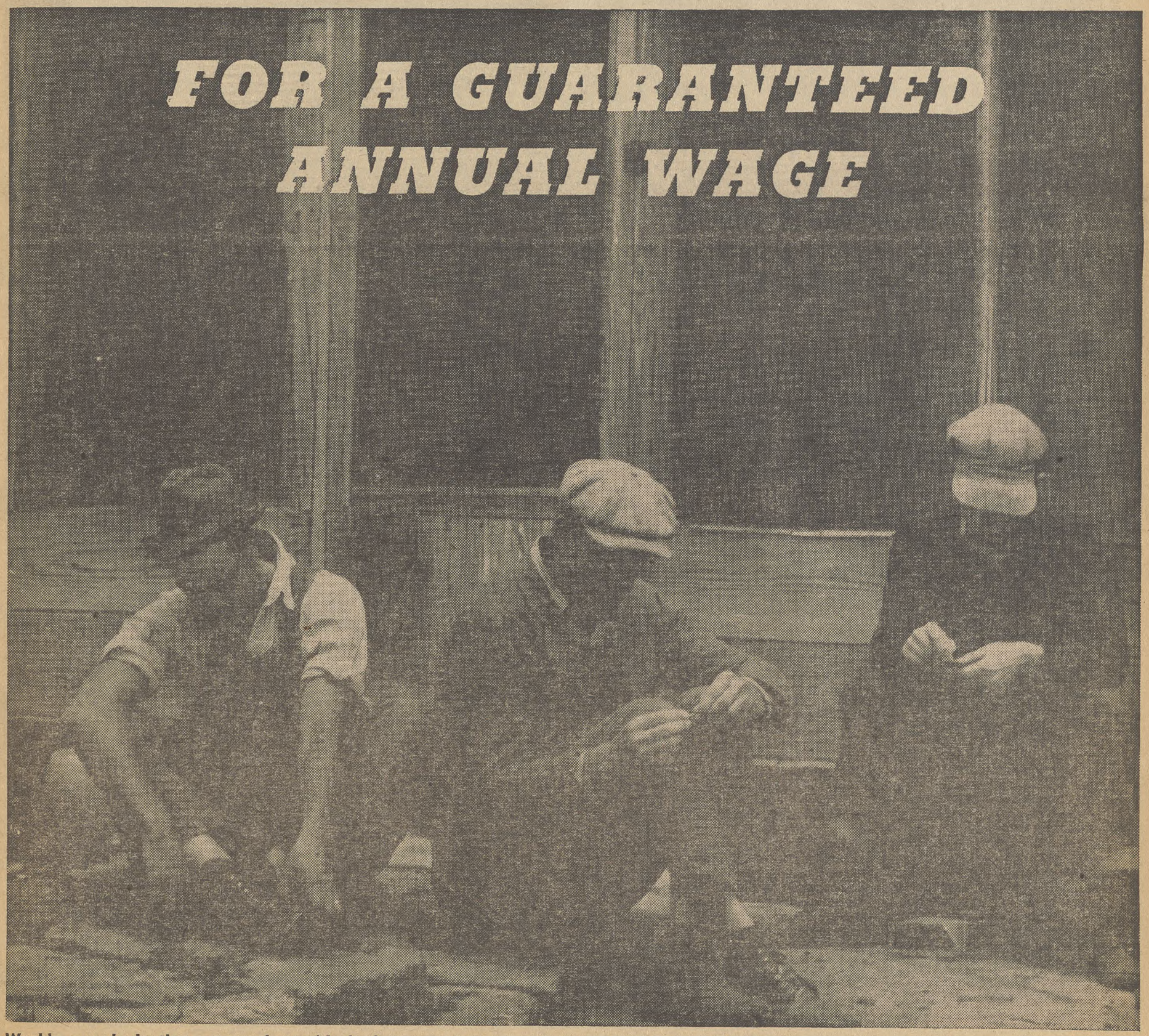
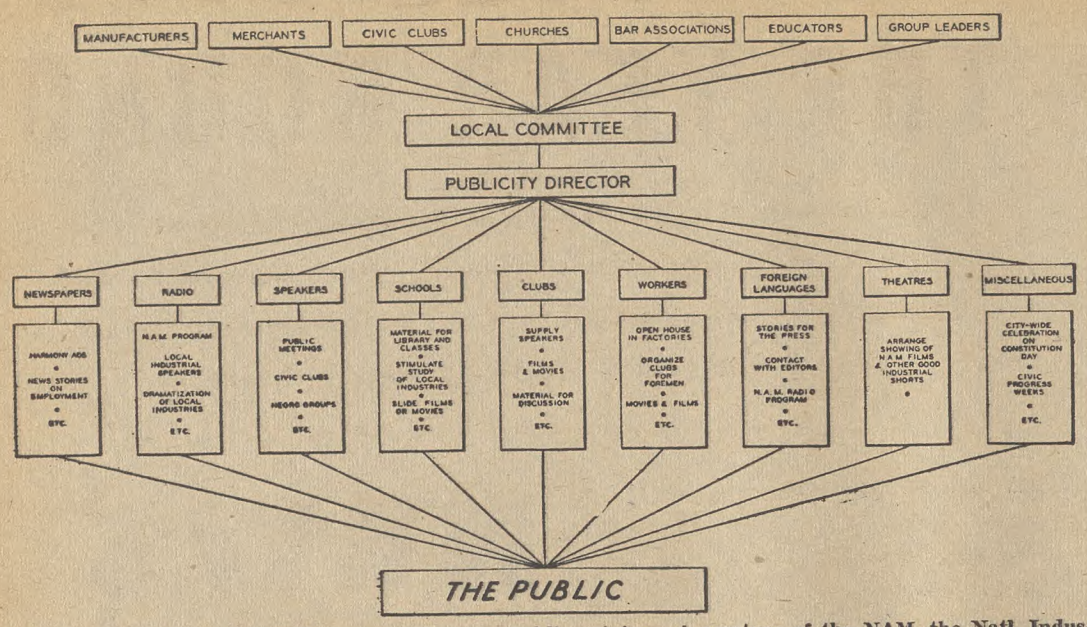
82 December 9, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

FOR A GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE



Weekly pay checks that come and go with the boom and bust anarchy of business have taught millions of workers, like these unemployed, that a guaranteed annual wage is the best immediate answer to their problem of security. For what a government report has to say about it, see page 3.



How the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers influences public opinion. A creature of the NAM, the Natl. Industrial Conference offers business men this comprehensive plan for getting across their ideas in every part of the community.

Monopolists Assembled

NAM 'LIBERALISM' AIMED TO TAKE LABOR FOR A RIDE

THE National Assn. of Manufacturers this week mounted its newly whitewashed horse, decked out in what it called "positive liberalism" trappings, and prepared to ride roughshod over Labor and the American people.

Meeting in the swank Waldorf Astoria in N. Y. City for its 51st Annual Congress of Industry, the nation's leading industrialists who control over 80% of the country's manufacturing facilities, pounded out a program aimed at dividing, isolating and suppressing labor, and developing greater "liberty of enterprise."

For three days the 2,560 NAM members who represented industrialists employing 10 million workers heard attack after attack on labor or the "Lewis, Murray, Petrillo axis." The coal strike furnished the quarry and the manufacturers took the trail, scenting blood.

Sharing the vitriolic attacks on labor were denunciations of "collectivism" which amounted to a collection of communism, socialism, unionism and cooperativism. Fascism was not even whispered.

The NAM's call to arms not only included its highly intensified drive against labor, but continued its attack on all forms of government controls, and increased its hammering at taxation and government spending.

The delegates coming from large and small industrial plants in every section of the country, sat stolidly in the Waldorf Astoria Grand Ballroom and listened to the big wheels of industry grind out the current NAM line. Discussion from the floor is an unheard of business at NAM conventions.

The line differed from its former position only in the way it was to be dished out to the American "public". Plans for the doubling of its last year's $3 million public relations budget were set and the publicity actions which NAM press agents boasted had broken OPA were to be intensified in its planned attack on labor.

RELUCTANTLY admitting that employers "should be required by law to bargain collectively with a union," the NAM board of directors added a few ifs and buts. The latest one is "if the union is a democratic and responsible institution."

Twisting the people's hatred against monopolies around to fit their needs, the NAM declared "monopolistic practices in restraint of trade are inherently contrary to the public interest and should be prohibited to labor unions as well as to employers."

The NAM directors said "it is just as contrary to public interest to take joint wage action as for organized employers to take joint price action." The statement was aimed at labor's impending wage negotiations.

The statement indicated that the industrials are not only worried about labor's continued exposure of their monopolistic practices, but are attempting to steal the march on one of labor's chief weapons.

THE shining knight of the NAM, Sen. Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) took up the NAM's poison-tipped spear. He told the industrialists to let Congress do the job for them.

After promising action against the closed and union shop "and all other forms of contract making membership in a union a condition of employment," Ball warned that his suggested action must not be taken "as a signal to embark on a drive to destroy unions."

If employers took the changes as a signal of union-busting campaigns," he added, "then I can assure you that the changes will be repealed soon, and we will have an even more lop-sided and partisan policy than we have now."

His suggested changes, greeted with prolonged applause, called for an "overhauling" of the NLRB. Hauled into his suggestions was the demand that an "employer should have the right to say that those workers still out (on strike) are no longer his employes and request a new election to determine the bargaining agent for those who really are working for him."

Hits 'Loaded' Radio Shows

A charge that even murder mysteries on the radio are loaded with anti-labor propaganda was made to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Jack Lawrenson, vice-president of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union.

Lawrenson urged an immediate FCC investigation of the situation and the issuance of "a public statement condemning this deliberate policy of poisoning the air waves."

He quoted from a story carried in the entertainment paper Variety, which was headlined:" "Rap 'Loaded' Radio Scripts; Writers Burn at Big Biz Ideology."

The article said: "In one recent show, a writer of a whodunit had both murdered man and the hero of the piece members of the Natl. Maritime Union.

"In that way, he thought, he was being fair. The sponsor wanted him to make only the murderer a member of the union. When the scripter pointed the possibilty of libel in such a scene, he was told to change the whole show, leaving out all mention of the union."

Clothing Victory

PROTECTION FOR THE OLD

AN industry-wide old-age retirement plan goes into effect some time next month in the men's and boys' clothing trades.

Workers, who have reached the age of 70 and seen 20 years service in the industry, can voluntarily quit work and obtain pensions which will match, dollar for dollar, funds paid out to them by the government under its social security program. In 1948, men and women in the industry will be able to retire at 65.

The announcement was made jointly by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Raymond H. Reiss, president of the Clothing Manufacturers' Assn. of the U. S., in contractual relations with the union. Hyman Blumberg, executive vice president of the Amalgamated, will administer the pension disbursements on behalf of the union.

It was estimated that, for 70-year-olds, $1,500,000 will be paid out annually and that 2,200 union members will be the beneficiaries. Reserves are now being built up to permit retirement, some time in 1948, for Amalgamated members who have reached the age of 65 in the clothing industry.

The old-age retirement fund was created Dec. 10, 1945 as a result of industry-wide negotiations in the men's and boys' clothing trades. The employers agreed to contribute 3% on their weekly payrolls to the retirement fund, the workers being required to make no payments.

THE pension fund supplements a comprehensive system of life, health, accident, hospitalization and maternity insurance previously set up in the industry through collective bargaining and for which the employers pay 2% on their weekly payrolls.

The Amalgamated Insurance Fund, jointly administered by labor and management, has been created to handle all insurance contributions, while the Amalgamated Life and Health Insurance Co. has been formed to handle the benefit payments.

Both Potofsky and Reiss expressed gratification over the retirement fund operations. They said:

"While the payments and the 70-year retirement age are only modest beginnings, we feel we have taken a long step in the right direction. Both labor and the clothing industry, which have pioneered in social welfare long before it was undertaken as a government policy, believe that the industry retirement benefits, plus those paid by the government, now substantially relieve the problems of our aged workers who have spent their productive lives in the industry.

"We have every hope of reducing the retirement age to 65 in 1948. Thus, a larger number of workers in our industry will be able to enjoy these pension benefits for a longer span. We know they have deserved them, and we wish that, in the evening of their lives, they will be able to enjoy the rest, relaxation, freedom from fear and insecurity they are entitled to."

Auto Plan

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM PUSHED

THE CIO Auto Workers Union this week announced a proposed social insurance program, to be financed by employers.

Details of the proposal were forwarded to local unions by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the UAW's social security committee.

The program is designed to give workers protection in event of sickness, disability and death. It was included in the union's wage policy recently adopted by the International Executive Board.

Reuther notified all locals to incorporate the provisions of the program in their wage demands.

The union's social security committee is also formulating an old-age pension plan to supplement the inadequate Federal Social Security Act.

The union social insurance program calls for an employer contribution amounting to 3% of the gross earnings of employes. The money from this would provide benefits in the event of sickness or accident amounting to not less than 50% of average earnings, for a maximum of 52 weeks in the case of any one disability.

The program also calls for hospital, surgical, medical and maternity benefits, and death or survivors' benefits. In the case of total and permanent disability, workers would receive as a minimum the equivalent of one year's average annual earnings.

FOR A FULL BELLY THE YEAR ROUND

Guaranteed Wage Plans Have Weathered Depressions. Their Cost To Industry Is Small, Their Benefit to the Nation's Welfare Is Enormous. A Government Study Has Found Them Practical. Here's the Story.

Guaranteed Wages...

BY FRED d'AVILA

AS THE million-strong CIO Steelworkers Union goes into collective bargaining conferences in 1947, it will have solid support for one of the foremost causes championed by Pres. Philip Murray—the guaranteed annual wage.

The aid is contained in a voluminous study compiled by Murray W. Latimer and submitted as an interim report to the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

The report says that guaranteed annual wage plans would provide millions of workers with the security so essential to physical and mental health, and that 23 such plans have practically proved that they could weather the worst depressions that the U. S. has experienced.

The report declares that guaranteed annual wages can be paid by business at small cost, and that their aid to workers, farmers, the businessmen themselves, and the general public will help to combat the boom and bust chaos that the country has endured.

THE Steel union's bargaining conferences, which will include negotiations for 25,000 employes of the Aluminum Co. of America, will be closely watched by the millions of American workers who stood in bread lines, existed on relief or were forced out of their homes in the early 1930's.

A quarter of the labor force was totally unemployed in 1933, and nearly 10% was still out of work in 1941. The lay-off rate never fell below 25% in any year in the 30's.

"These figures," says the government report, "indicate the magnitude of the problem of attaining economic security. Although we have learned much about how to deal with economic fluctuations, we have not yet, in peacetime, demonstrated that we can eliminate them over any extended period."

What contribution can the guaranteed annual wage make? The record tells the story—in a small way, but significantly.

"Eleven out of 184 currently operating plans for which this information is available have been in operation for 25 years. They have experienced and survived the economic setbacks which began in 1920, 1929 and 1937. Practically all of these plans involved relatively small establishments which guaranteed wages to a staff of regular employes. Even in bad times and despite losses, the employer kept his employes at work. An additional 12 plans began operation between 1921 and 1929.

"Thus, contrary to a fairly prevalent impression that practically no privately operated and financed plans providing income security to workers survived the economic holocaust of the 1930's, records are now available of a total of 23 guaranteed wage plans which not only came through the great depression of the early 1930's but also survived the severe recession of 1937-38 and have been subject to the unstabilizing influences of World War II."

THE report said that guarantees offered under the bulk of the plans are substantial. In almost 95% the guarantee covers "full pay"—scaling downward from the 65% that guarantee 12 months' pay to the 18% that offer from 10 to 11 months.

"It is these plans," the report stated, "which attest the practicability of considering substantial guarantees of earnings for substantially all employes. While guaranteed wage plans are to be found predominantly in industries making non-durable products for consumer use, in trade and service industries and in public utilities and transportation, there have been a few plans in heavy industries.

"While the number of workers covered by guaranteed wage plans is insignificant in relation to the totals for the U.S., it is large enough and distributed among enough establishments of diverse size, location and industry to establish the feasibility of guarantee plans."

GUARANTEED wage plans, the report asserted, have had a twin objective —security for the workers and achievement of economies for the employers. The economies which an employer might expect are those which flow from improved labor relations, lower turnover, a more efficient working force and a higher productivity rate.

Costs, the report maintained, are within practical limits.

"Average costs of guaranteeing substantially all employes full-time wages for a year, if the fluctuations in employment volume experienced in the years 1937-41 were repeated, would vary from 1.3% of actual payroll in a paper company to 20% in a steel company, in six establishments studied," the report stated.

"But by limiting liability in any one year to 10% of the guaranteed payroll in that year, the average costs can be held to 5.8% of the actual payroll, or less, in the above-mentioned steel case, and considerably smaller percentages in other cases."

THE cost of guaranteeing annual wages would be small in comparison with the contribution they would make toward stabilizing our economy, guaranteeing high farm income, etc. Reviewing unemployment figures during the depressions, the report said:

"The cost of idle men and machines is enormous. In 1932 and 1933 the people of the U.S. could have enjoyed 50% more goods and services than were actually produced, had our full productive resources been utilized. Over the whole 12-year period 1930-41, we could have produced—and consumed — 22% more than we actually did.

"The principal loser, but by no means the only one, was the American worker. Total unemployment, and the partial loss of income, through reduced hours of work, which affected millions of workers, also threatened the security of other millions. A decline in business volume converted profits into losses, a wave of bankruptcies and liquidations wiped out the equities of many investors, a sharp reduction in farm prices cut farm income disastrously. Economic security was found to be indivisible."

...Would Help Prevent Insecurity

A BLOW AT LIBERTY

By CIO Pres. PHILIP MURRAY

AT its recent convention the Congress of Industrial Organizations condemned the action of the Federal Government in seeking a sweeping injunction against the United Mine Workers of America in the current dispute involving the mine workers of the nation.

We then stated that any such injunction would be a clear violation of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and of the constitutional rights of the members of that organization.

In April of this year the United States Government, in a case in the Supreme Court, made it clear that the Norris-LaGuardia Act applies in suits brought by the government itself. At page 6 of the brief filed in the case of the **United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners** vs. **The United States of America,** government lawyers openly conceded that the Norris-LaGuardia Acts binds the government. The brief contained the following statement:

"That suits by the Government are not exempt from the (Norris-LaGuardia) Act is clear from its history. Among the instances of the abuse of the injunctive process which Congress had in mind was the injunction obtained by Attorney General Daugherty from Judge Wilkerson in the shopmen's strike in 1922. And in **United States v. Hutcheson,** 312 U. S. 219, 227, the (Supreme) Court stated that 'Concededly an injunction either at the suit of the Government or of the employer could not issue'."

THE action of the Federal Court in imposing a fine of $3,500,000 on the United Mine Workers of America and a $10,000 fine upon John L. Lewis, at the request of the government, is a shocking attempt to force American citizens to work against their will through economic coercion.

During the past ten years our economic history reveals a tremendous acceleration of the process of monopoly—yet no court during this period has imposed comparable fines upon the malefactors of great wealth who are destroying our system of free enterprise in open disregard of the Anti-Trust Laws. Every worker and every fair-minded citizen can only contrast the savage character of the sanctions invoked against the Mine Workers with the extraordinary tenderness displayed by the courts toward employers and their interests.

DURING the 11 years since the passage of the Wagner Act, hundreds of employers have openly flouted court decrees holding them in violation of the Wagner Act. Yet courts have consistently refused to impose fines upon the most contemptuous employers who have set themselves above the law and imperiled the public interest to an incalculable extent.

Clearly, anti-labor injunctions cannot dispose of the problems now confronting workers who see their earnings shrink before the fast rising cost of living. American democracy is not based upon economic slavery but rather upon the enjoyment of precious liberties which are attacked by the injunction in the Mine Workers case.

The CIO owes a responsibility to its millions of members to whom liberty is a precious possession. We therefore intend to take whatever steps are necessary to participate in the appeal to the Federal Court's decision. We have learned through the bitter experience of other countries that liberty is indivisible and that a blow at the liberties of the miners is a blow at the liberty of all of us.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, takes over for Len De Caux this week in the publicity director's absence on business

ONE OF the anti-labor bills put through in the last session of Congress and signed by the President was the Lea Bill, more popularly known as the anti-Petrillo Bill. While the bill was pending in Congress, and again when it was before the President for signature, the CIO warned that in addition to other reasons for not passing it, the bill was clearly unconstitutional. Nevertheless the bill became law.

On Dec. 3, a U. S. District Court decision in Chicago found that the Lea Bill violates three different provisions of the U. S. Constitution. This decision restates and re-emphasizes some very important principles which ought to be a warning to the labor-baiters in Congress who are issuing daily and dire threats about what they plan to do in the next session.

The Lea Bill made it a crime in any way to seek to compel an employer in the broadcasting business to employ more workers than are "needed" by him.

As the CIO pointed out while the bill was pending in Congress, this language means—and the supporters of the bill admitted this—that even perfectly peaceful strike and picketing activity could become a crime if the purpose of the strike was to compel the employer to hire more people than the employer thought he needed.

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AFTER THE law was passed, the Dept. of Justice made perfectly clear how far it considered this law to go. The Department started a prosecution against Petrillo, charging that he violated the Act by demanding that a radio station employ more than the three musicians which the station already employed, and by calling a strike of those three musicians in support of this demand.

The crime charged against Petrillo involved nothing more than the fact that he called a strike of three musicians and arranged for one picket in front of the radio station. All of this was done in support of a demand that the radio station employ a few additional musicians.

For these acts the Dept. of Justice sought to convict him, under a statute which permits imprisonment for one year or a $1,000 fine or both.

The court's decision is an excellent restatement of some very important principles which were tossed aside by Congress, the President and the Dept. of Justice.

The court points out that the law is vague when it speaks of "the number of employes needed" by the radio station. There can be many opinions as to whether safety considerations, esthetic standards, or other factors indicate a need for more or less employes. The court says that it is unconstitutional to say that a demand is criminal depending on whether the employer thinks he needs additional men or not.

The court points out also that the law is unconstitutional by arbitrarily selecting radio employes as the ones to be subject to such a law.

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MOST IMPORTANT of all, however, is the court's decision on the rights of free speech and of the right to be free from involuntary servitude.

One of the charges against Petrillo was that he tried to enforce his request for the employment of more musicians by arranging for a picket in front of the radio station. The picketing was entirely peaceful. The court reiterated the principle laid down over and over again by the U. S. Supreme Court that:

". . . Peaceful picketing is a form of speech and discussion that cannot under the First or Fourteenth Amendments be curtailed by any legislative enactment."

On the subject of involuntary servitude the court noted that another excuse given by the Dept. of Justice for the prosecution was that Petrillo had caused three musicians to go on strike. The 13th Amendment prohibiting involuntary servitude, prohibits such a prosecution, said the court. The Judge declared:

"Under the 13th Amendment the right of any worker to leave his employment at will, or for no reason at all, is protected and that right is inviolate."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Millions to Millionaires, Pennies to the Poor

THE 20% across-the-board tax "reduction" program suggested by various Republican Congressmen and seconded even more vigorously by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is a fraud, according to Sen. Glenn H. Taylor (D., Ida.)

"Across-the-board reductions," Taylor said this week, "are unfair to the lower brackets. They will give millions to the millionaires and pennies to the poor.

"For example, under Rep. Knutson's (R., Mich.) 20% reduction proposal, a married man with two children who makes $3,000 a year would have his taxes cut by $27.50 a year.

"An individual with a millon dollar income would have his taxes cut $167,683.55.

"Congress," Taylor pointed out, "has already given a tax rebate to the rich through the repeal of the excess profits tax. It would be grossly unfair to bestow an additional gift upon them, at the expense of wage and salary earners."

Taylor, instead, offered a tax reduction program calling for a rise in the exemption level to "about $3,000" for a family of four. The program "would lay stress on reductions in the middle and lower income levels and would remove all excise taxes except on luxuries."

Taylor said that his program follows the principle of ability to pay. He added that unless tax relief is provided immediately, thousands of families will be seriously affected by the reduced purchasing power of wages due to rising prices.

COURT KILLS LEA ANTI-LABOR ACT

THE Lea "anti-Petrillo" act, one of the 79th Congress' gifts to the nation's anti-labor forces, went down the drain last week, speeded on its way by a U. S. District Court pronouncement that the law was unconstitutional five different ways.

The act was admitted by its sponsors as a direct attempt to limit the powers of James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL), and of the musicians union. CIO opposed the bill in Congress on the grounds of constitutionality and of its effect in curbing the rights of all unions.

In ruling on the law, Judge Walter La Buy of the U. S. District Court in Chicago had this to say about the anti-labor measure:

"It violates the Fifth Amendment (of the Constitution) because of indefiniteness and uncertainty in the definition of a criminal offense; violates the First Amendment by its restriction upon freedom of speech by peaceful picketing; violates the Fifth and Thirteenth Amendments by its restriction upon employment of labor, and violates the Fifth Amendment by an arbitrary classification as between employers and employes and as to other communication industries."

The case arose over a dispute between Radio Station WAAF in Chicago and the musicians union. The station complained that the union was forcing it to employ three more technicians than it claimed to need for its staff, and that after it had refused to add these persons to its payroll, the union placed a picket line around the station.

By attempting to regulate whether any worker may leave his job, the Lea Act runs counter to the 13th Amendment, the court held. It also noted that the law singled out broadcasting employes in a discriminatory fashion.

"The freedom to quit and refuse to undertake work may as readily be exercised through a group organization as individually," Judge La Buy declared.

"This statute could be used to deprive the members of the musicians union of the right to quit work collectively as a means of enforcing their demands with reference to the making of a new contract."

SAYS CLOSED SHOPS AID LABOR RELATIONS

Closed shop agreements, which are helpful for producing industrial peace and stability, have been attacked by big employers with the hope of causing deliberate confusion, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey charged last week.

"The closed shop is a working condition," he declared in the course of an American Forum of the Air broadcast. Carey added that it "bears the same relationship to the plant's labor relations as does a clause prohibiting abuse or vilification of workers to a foreman."

The CIO official charged that "those who speak of the closed shop as unconstitutional are really arguing that one man should be permitted to impose his personal desires on a number of other men, or even on one other man. It seems to me that their rights run collaterally with his rights."

Election Probe Shows

VIOLENCE HELPED BILBO WIN

MISSISSIPPI Negroes this week arose to the challenge of race hate designed to rob them of their political rights.

Led by veterans back from the war against fascism, they paid their own transportation costs to testify in Jackson, the state capital, against Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, admitted member of the Ku Klux Klan, who is accused of inciting white people to prevent Negroes from voting in the recent Democratic Primary.

They testified over and over again to acts of intimidation at polling places, to savage beatings administered in some cases by police officials, and to death threats designed to keep the primary "lily white."

They told the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee that since 1890 they have effectively been denied the right to participate in the only election that means anything in a state that has elected Democratic Congressmen year after year.

TESTIMONY brought out the fact that 66,972 war veterans from Mississippi had been discharged as of June 30, yet only 2,500 of them voted despite the fact that they have been exempted from polltax payments.

The witnesses, who jammed a little courtroom to overflowing, heard Bilbo accused of a radio speech in which he urged white people to "use any means" to prevent Negroes from voting.

Bilbo said he meant any "legal" means and added: "I meant that white people should advise and counsel with the Negroes the night before. That's what they did in Greenwood and everything worked out the way it should."

The way it "worked out" in other places where Bilbo's advice was taken in the literal Mississippi tradition was something else. From the many Negro witnesses came testimony that:

● Etoy Fletcher, 22, war veteran, tried to register for the Democratic Primary at Puckett. He was told he would not be allowed to vote. Leaving the courthouse, he was seized by four white men, who dumped him into a car, took him out of town, and beat him savagely with a 2½-foot-long car cable. He was warned that if he tried to vote, he would be killed.

● Richard E. Daniel, 125-pound war veteran, tried to vote at Gulfport. He was beaten by two white men in the corridor of the courthouse. Then Policeman Robert L. Williams, weighing 175 pounds, took him to a cell and "beat me up," Daniel testified. "He beat me around the ears with his fist and then he hit me at last in the stomach and I fell to the floor unconscious."

● Vernado Collier, president of the Gulfport branch of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, testified that as he proceeded down a courthouse corridor to vote he was attacked by white men and knocked unconscious. A policeman standing by ignored the attack.

THE record of the Committee, headed by sympathetic-to-Bilbo Sen. Ellender (D., La.) was packed with other testimony of intimidation designed to keep Negroes from the polls if they valued their lives.

SEN. THEODORE G. BILBO
"They just 'advised' the Negroes not to vote"

At Greenwood, which Bilbo cited for "model" handling of the situation, 32 Negroes who had registered were warned that they had better not try to vote. They didn't.

The pattern, imposed on many Negro ministers among others, added up to this: "There might be violence and you'd be the cause of it."

The militancy of the Negro residents was surprising in view of the fact that Chairman Ellender denied them protection of subpoenas, which would have been their best alibis when they returned home to their mixed neighborhoods.

The hearing, which ended late this week was adjourned until Dec. 16, when the Committee will meet in Washington to consider its report.

Ellender, a champion of "white supremacy," predicted a unanimous report and indicated that he believed that the Committee would not recommend to the Senate the unseating of Bilbo despite the testimony demonstrating that his race-hate speeches had helped to incite white people to violence that kept Negroes from the polls.

PLEA FOR PUBLIC VOTE PROBE

A public hearing instead of a secret probe on election conditions in his N. Y. City district was demanded this week by Rep. Vito Marcantonio.

The Congressman was re-elected on the American Labor Party and Democratic tickets despite a heated campaign against him by most of the N. Y. City press.

This press, Marcantonio said, is now trying to smear him by tying his campaign up with the unsolved murder of a Republican election worker. Election conditions are being investigated by the House Committee on Campaign Expenditures.

Feature South On CIO Show

"What's In Store For The South?"

CIO will bring three people highly equipped to discuss this important subject, and its relationship to the needs of the rest of the country, before the America United microphone on Sunday, Dec. 15. The program is broadcast from 1-1:30 p.m. Sundays over the nationwide NBC network.

Speakers will be Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, one of the south's great liberals; A. G. Mezerik, author of the thought-provoking book, "The Revolt of the South and West"; and Allen Swim, publicity director of the CIO Organizing Committee drive.

Beaten until he was unconscious because he tried to vote in the Democratic primary in Mississippi, Negro war veteran Richard E. Daniel exhibits blood-stained clothing to the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee at Jackson, Miss. Daniel weighs 125 pounds. His assailant, Policeman Robert L. Williams, weighs 176 pounds.

For 75c An Hour Minimum

LABOR PARLEY BACKS PROGRESSIVE LAWS

By FRED ROSS

WHILE Big Business aided by reactionary politicians and a sizable section of the press was whipping up a campaign for anti-union legislation, CIO and AFL state leaders and state labor officials this week expressed "complete opposition" to any attempts to weaken the U. S. labor movement.

This stand was taken in a resolution adopted by the thirteenth annual Labor Dept. conference on labor legislation, meeting in Washington.

The meeting also urged a 75c an hour minimum wage.

Following the conference, repsentatives of state CIO Councils held a three-day meeting at Natl. CIO headquarters to map out a campaign for fighting off the attacks on labor's basic rights.

The CIO conference also discussed community services, health, welfare and hospitals, workers and public education and public relations, and saw movies presented by the CIO Education & Research Dept., and considered the new council rules adopted by the CIO Convention.

EARLIER the Labor Dept. conference went "on record as expressing its complete opposition to any federal or state legislation which seeks in any way to weaken or undermine labor unions or deprive American workers of their right to organize into unions of their own choosing or to engage in any concerted activities.

"We condemn any effort to deprive American workers of rights and benefits now enjoyed under the Natl. Labor Relations Act and outstanding State Labor Relations Acts."

The same resolution, which was introduced by Pres. Charles C. Webber of the Virginia CIO Council, also recommended "improvement of the Minimum Wage Law, establishment of a permanent FEPC, elimination of the poltax, equal pay for men and women, improvement of social security, and an effective civil rights law that will protect the exercise of civil rights for all Americans."

A move by Ben Huiet, Georgia labor commissioner, to insist that the white supremacy theory be applied to state employment practices brought condemnation of delegates from other states, including labor leaders from Virgiina, Missouri, Alabama and Kentucky.

The heated discussion came after a committee had recommended that state referral standards provide no discrimination because of sex, creed or color. Huiet moved deletion of the paragraph, asserting:

"It won't work in Georgia and it would not work in Louisana or Arkansas."

Several speakers immediately assailed him, and one southern labor delegate declared:

"When those Negro soldiers from the south were fighting the enemy a year or more ago, those bullets didn't do any discriminating."

Although, Jim Crow practices in the USES were overwhelmingly condemned by the conference, the return of USES to the states means that racial bias will continue to flourish where governors permit.

THE conference gave its approval to a host of resolutions, including one providing for the immediate raising of the legal minimum wage to 75c an hour with an escalator clause that would provide for an appropriate higher rate. The resolution stated:

"Even in this period of general prosperity and high employment, there are still many thousands of workers who labor under sub-standard conditions and at low wages. It is therefore still necessary for appropriate agencies of government to fix a minimum wage."

The delegates called for the repeal of the Smith-Connally Act, reaffirming the position taken by three previous conferences.

"The resolution on the Smith-Connally Act pointed out that "both labor and management have recognized the advantages of free collective bargaining," but that the act denies "labor many of the rights granted both in previous legislation and in the Constitution of this country."

The resolution pointed out that the act denied "to the peoples of this country their right to know all the facts in labor disputes cases by prohibiting the publication and distribution of all facts in such cases."

Limitation of the Federal government's efforts to end labor disputes to voluntary mediation and conciliation was urged in another resolution, which also asserted that "the Federal government should avoid any attempt to revise the Natl. Labor Relations Act through any system of compulsory arbitration or labor courts."

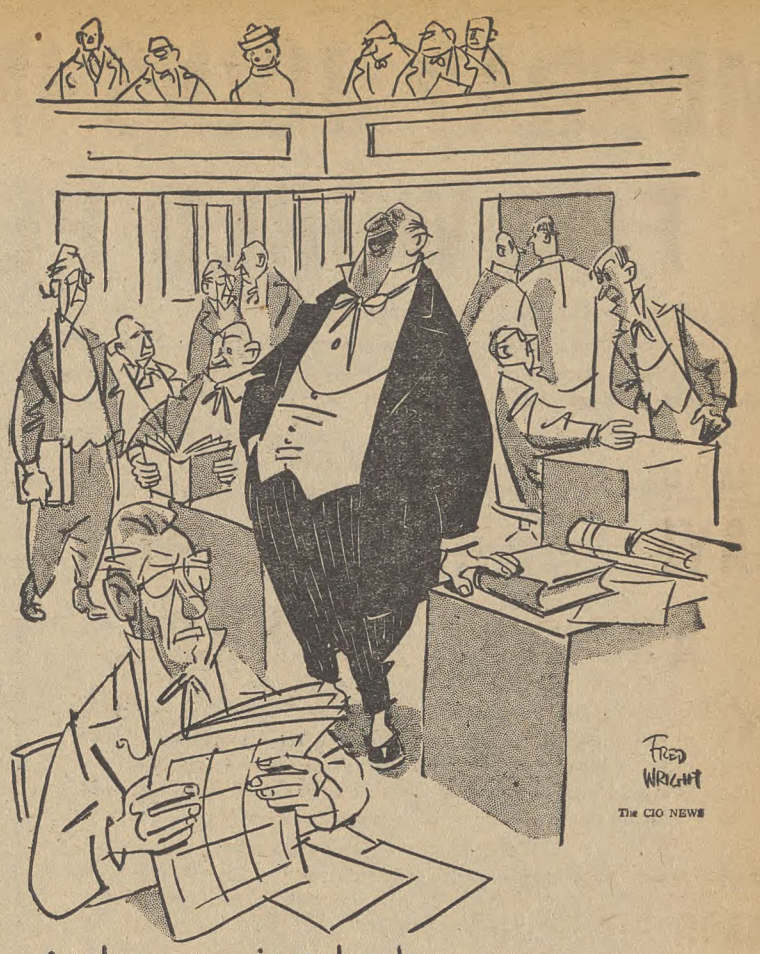
In accord with its desire to encourage peaceful settlement of disputes, the conference pointed out that the NLRB does not have enough personnel to do its job and requested Congress to grant the NLRB sufficient funds to administer properly the Wagner Act.

The $200-a-month ceiling on veterans taking on-the-job training was attacked in a resolution which called for legislation "to restore benefits approaching the journeymen's wage rate" to ex-servicemen.

The community of interests of farm and industrial labor was underscored in conference action which attacked the exemption of agriculture from labor and related laws.

Another resolution declared that "the role of the unions in labor education is the training of union members in a sense of loyalty to the labor movement, and their responsibility to the government and the community."

The group recommended the appropriation for the labor education service "be increased to not less than $100,000 for 1947-48 to meet the demands being made by workers for the services of the Labor Dept. in this field."



NAME CIVIL RIGHTS BODY

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of CIO last week was named as a member of President Truman's new 15-man President's Committee on Civil Rights. The group is charged with recommending legislation or other means of strengthening the government's handling of racial discrimination and mob violence cases.

Head of the committee is Pres. Charles E. Wilson of the General Electric Co.

"The preservation of civil liberties is a duty of every government—state, federal and local," the President declared in announcing the commission.

"Wherever the law enforcement measures and authority of federal, state and local governments are inadequate to discharge this primary function of government, these measures and this authority should be strengthened and improved.

Other members of the committee are Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia; John S. Dickey, head of Dartmouth College; Morris Ernst, New York civil liberties attorney; Rabbi Roland G. Gittelsohn of New York; Pres. Frank Graham of the Univ. of North Carolina; the Most Rev. Francis Haas of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles Luckman, head of Lever Bros. soap company; Francis P. Matthews, former head of the Knights of Columbus; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; the Right Rev. Henry Sherrill, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church; Boris Shishkin, AFL economist; Mrs. M. E. Tilley, Methodist Church social welfare expert, Atlanta, Ga.; and Channing H. Tobias of New York.

CIO STRENGTHENS ANTI-BIAS GROUP

EXPANSION of the Natl. CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination to include two new members was announced this week by James B. Carey, committee chairman and CIO secretary-treasurer.

The two new committee members are W. Richard Carter, member of the general executive board of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, and Philip Weightman, first vice-president of the Packinghouse Workers.

The new members were named by Pres. Philip Murray at the Executive Board meeting following the recent CIO Convention.

"This is an important step towards strengthening the Committee," Carey said in making the announcement. "Carter and Weightman represent CIO Unions with large Negro membership. They have demonstrated their leadership by the effective work they have done within their respective organizations."

IN his report to the Convention, George L-P Weaver, the committee's director, recommended that each International Union organize its own anti-discrimination committee "composed of Executice Board members or elected officers of the International, with adequate personnel."

To date, eight of the Unions have created this type of committee structure and many more have designated officers or members of the staff to handle racial problems. A total of 100 Council and International Union Committees are functioning within CIO, working on the various problems facing minority group workers, Weaver said.

Weaver conceded that "we have not yet created the perfect mechanism, nor solved the problem. The problem of minorities in America is the problem of the Negro, the Jew, the Catholic, the Prostestant. It is the problem of all the people who have bought freedom at inflation prices—with the lives of over 250,000 Americans.

"It is the problem of 130,000,000 people who have fought and produced together, and who must learn to live in peace and respect for each other, if the victory in battle is to become a truly people's victory."

BROPHY RULING ON NEGRO GROUP

In one of the first interpretations of new rules governing CIO Councils, John Brophy, councils director, notified all CIO city and state groups that the "national office of the CIO has never endorsed the Natl. Negro Congress and that our councils should not engage in membership solicitation, fund raising or other activities in support of this organization."

The statement was made in connection with a letter addressed to the Los Angeles CIO, in which Brophy wrote that he had been advised by the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination that the Negro Congress' "stated program and activities" duplicate those of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. He added that he had been advised that Negro Congress policies have "from time to time" been "at variance with and in opposition to" those of CIO.

The councils director accordingly called on the Los Angeles council to cease fund raising, membership solicitation and other work in support of the Negro Congress.

JIMMY HIGGINS
By
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MURRAY JOINS IN PLEA FOR WORLD PEACE

HEADS of the Big Three powers — Pres. Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee—last week received from a group of leading Americans a plea to hasten the course of world disarmament.

"An international law to make aggressive war an international crime is a great step forward," the letter declared. "But you can go all the way. Instead of waiting to punish international crime, you can prevent it."

Signers of the statement included CIO Pres. Murray and Sec.-Treas. Carey; Pres. William Green of the AFL; Karl T. Compton, head of Massachusetts Tech and a leading expert on atomic matters; Senators Harley Kilgore of West Virginia, and Glenn Taylor of Idaho, and Elbert Thomas of Utah; Dr. Mary Woolley, former head of Mount Holyoke College; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former Minister to Norway; and many others.

Disarmanent on a world-wide basis, their statement said, would permit all forms of social and economic organization — "communism, socialism, democracy, monarchies, empires—all could advance on their merits without fear of force behind them."

IN praising the Big Three leaders for supporting disarmament proposals, the statement called for "practical measures to carry them out." The plea to the Big Three listed five essentials for "atomic peace and disarmament":

1. The United Nations charter which makes immediately available forces to act in emergency situations.

2. Formation of an international organization that "will secure peaceful settlement of any dispute whatever that may rise between nations."

3. The fact that all UN members have declared themselves in favor of "inspection" of armament facilities and "safeguards against violations and evasions."

4. Pres. Truman's call for making aggressive war an international crime and Premier Stalin's demand that violations of disarmament agreements should be considered as a "grave offense against the state."

5. Soviet recommendations for the creation of an Intl. Control Commission.

If UN Doesn't

SAYS LABOR WILL ACT AGAINST FRANCO

WORLD labor will act against the Franco dictatorship in Spain if the United Nations sidesteps a forthright policy against the Spanish friend of Mussolini and Hitler, the UN was warned last week by Leon Jouhaux.

Jouhaux, a leading figure in the French union organization and vice president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, is also a member of the French delegation to UN.

The French labor leader, himself a veteran of Hitler's prisons, directed his fire against the U. S. proposals on the Franco problem, as outlined to the UN by Sen. Tom Connally of Texas.

The American program, carefully omitting any plan for severance of commercial or diplomatic relations with the Spanish fascist government, merely called on Franco to resign to a republican coalition government. It also would call upon the Spanish people to overthrow the dictator.

Resolutions for stronger action against Spain have been proposed by France and the Soviet Union, and are now being considered by the UN political and security committee.

In Detroit, meanwhile, Pres. Walter Reuther of the UAW-CIO wired Pres. Truman and Sec. of State Byrnes "urgently requesting" that the U. S. delegation get behind the proposals for breaking relations with Franco.

Reuther cited the record as showing "indisputably" that the economic strength of the democratic world—and particularly that of the United States—is preserving Franco's political power. A break, he added, is "dictated by the lesson of the recent bloody war against fascism."

Recontrol Asked

LABOR PRESS HIT; PAPER COST SOARS

Marty Berg, chairman of the Newsprint Consumers' Emergency Committee, this week telegraphed President Truman to re-establish consumption quotas and price controls on newsprint.

Berg, who is editor and publisher of Sports-Week, charged that approximately 200 daily newspapers in the U. S. consume 85% of the available newsprint, and that the remaining 15% is distributed in a "wraithlike spray" among more than 17,000 daily and weekly community, fraternal, foreign language, labor, religious, trade, veterans and specialized newsprint consumers.

A number of CIO papers, including The CIO News, belong to the committee.

Berg said that "these 200 newspapers daily wax fatter and fatter from their increasing consumption of newsprint." Meanwhile, the committee chairman said, "the more than 17,000 (papers), which suffered from voluntary pernicious anemia during the wartime restriction period as a war measure and to further the war effort, now are being sped to death and paupers' graves by the insatiable greed of the already overswollen 200.

WORLD LABOR

FRANK ROSENBLUM, vice president of CIO and secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, left for Paris late last week to attend the quarterly Executive Bureau meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The CIO official is a vice president of the global labor organization.

Accompanying Rosenblum were Michael Ross, director of the CIO Intl. Affairs Dept., and John Abt, counsel for the clothing workers.

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ANTI-LABOR legislation passed by the 79th Congress is beginning to cause reverberations outside the U. S.

At the instigation of Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.), Congress passed riders to several appropriations bills forbidding government employment of persons belonging to unions which maintain the right to strike against the federal government. The bill was aimed primarily at the CIO United Public Workers.

Now reactions to the Ball riders have popped up, in vociferous form, at Rome, Italy. Allied Labor News reports that efforts by the U. S. Army to force its thousands of Italian civilian employes to sign the pledge have brought heated protests from the Italian Confederation of Labor (CGIL).

The Federation refuses to accept the principle that strikes against a government are illegal, particularly because a large section of its membership is employed by the Italian government on nationally - owned railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and other major industries.

Italian labor leaders fear that if signing of the Ball rider pledges is accomplished, reactionaries in Italy will seek laws to outlaw strikes against the Italian government enterprises as well. U. S. Army authorities have agreed to take the matter up with the War Dept.

★ ★ ★

A BILL to place all railways, road transport, waterways, docks and harbors under the ownership and management of the British government has just been introduced in the House of Commons by the Labor Party. In view of the party's heavy parliamentary majority, the measure is almost certain of passage.

The industries affected by the labor proposal employ over a million workers. Compensation for the canal and railway firms alone will cost the government some four billion dollars.

Control of the nationalized transport system will lie in the hands of a government-appointed commission. British unions have been seeking direct representation on the directing bodies of all the big nationalized industries, and their demands are likely to be met.

CIO UNION HEADS MEET BEVIN: Talk of trade union problems dominated the conversation when CIO officials lunched with Ernest Bevin in N. Y. City. Now British Foreign Minister, Bevin was formerly secretary of the Transport & General Workers Union. Shown around the luncheon table are: CIO Vice-Presidents Curran, Green and Rieve; two British staff officials; Pres. Murray; Bevin; Sec. Treas. Carey; Vice-Pres. Haywood; Sec.-Treas. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Archibald Gordon, labor attache of the British Embassy in Washington; CIO General Counsel Pressman, and Vice-Pres. Rosenblum.

Standing by the peo

BILL of Rights Day comes December 15. This important Constitutional declaration of human freedom is 157 years old.

To the money-fat monopolists and their lieutenants in the legislatures, the Bill of Rights is a target for backhanded knife thrusts.

But to the working man, the Bill of Rights is 157 years young and is a growing, living document to be guarded and strengthened.

Back in the days after the American Revolution, a struggle by the workers and farmers forced the first Constitutional Congress to draft the first ten amendments—the Bill of Rights. Today the same struggle continues to maintain and extend those rights.

The historian who has studied the record of American life after the revolution will tell you that the newly united American people—the little people—turned many a blunt phrase of disapproval when the Constitution was first presented to them for consideration.

"It doesn't protect against an evil government," was the gist of the little people's dissatisfaction. They had just finished fighting a long war against a repressive monarchy and they wanted no more repression. They wanted a declaration of their rights, in black and white for everyone to understand. So in each of the 13 states, delegates of the people spoke up.

BUT the new-born country was shaky. It had no finances and no government to collect the money it needed. A constitution was necessary to establish a national government to lead the reconstruction of the nation.

To throw out the drafted constitution would leave the people and the nation waiting for months before a new constitution could be discussed and presented. To vote in the proposed constitution would leave the people and their rights out in the cold, their struggle for liberty a mockery.

So the delegates in six of the states compromised. They approved the Constitution but they petitioned for amendments to the nation's new charter.

Virginia's delegates recognized that "political motives" had formulated the constitution. They meant that the Constitution was in itself a compromise between the revolutionary leaders who believed the people and their rights came first and those who believed property and money came first.

Tom Paine, the people's revolutionary pamphleteer, took the side of the people. "Property alone cannot defend a country against invading enemies," he wrote. "Houses and lands cannot fight; sheep and oxen cannot be taught the musket; therefore the defense must be personal, and that which equally unites all must be something equally the property of all: one equal share of freedom, independent of the varieties of wealth, and which wealth, or the want of it, can neither give nor take away."

THE property holders, however, had other ideas. They wanted to run the government. They didn't want the people to do it and they didn't care to guarantee individual freedom. So they proposed a monarchy, then backtracked to an aristocracy of property holders. Failing in that idea, they compromised for the elaborate system of checks and balances in our present government.

The Virginia Assembly, in asking for the amendments, said: "Since concessions have been made from political motives which we conceive may endanger the republic, we trust that a commendable zeal will be shown for obtaining those provisions which experience has taught us are necessary to secure from danger the unalienable rights of human nature."

Massachusetts passed the Constitution and proposed amendments preventing Congress from making "regulations subversive to the rights of the people."

New York's assembly of delegates approved the Constitution with the understanding "that the powers of government may be reassumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness."

Rhode Island stamped its okay with reservations: "The people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for their common good, or to instruct their representatives, and . . . to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances."

New Hampshire said the Constitution was all rights as far as it went but suggested amendments protecting the people against oppressive taxes and criminal laws and guaranteeing their free religious choice.

So the Constitution became law in 1789. The First Congress began drawing up the amendments soon after convening in New York's drafty City Hall. They debated, just as they debate in Washington's lofty Capitol today.

IF there had been a Federated Press at the time, the news story of an important debate in June 1789 would probably have read like this:

New York, June 7, 1789, (FP)—A proposal intended to grant the people the right "to instruct their representatives" was defeated in the House of Representatives today by a 41 to 10 vote.

If passed the proposal would have been added to the amendments of the Bill of Rights now being drawn by the representatives.

Advocating the passage of the proposal, Rep. Gerry of Massachusetts clashed with Rep. James Madison of Virginia in the sharpest debate seen thus far in the two-month old Congress.

Gerry said "if the people have the right of instructing their representatives, why not declare it? . . . I hope we shall never shut our ears against that information which is to be derived from the petitions and instructions of our constituents. I hope we shall never presume to think that all the wisdom of this country is concentrated within the walls of this House."

Madison jumped to his feet and declared: "My idea of the sovereignty of the people is, that the people can change the constitution if they please; but while the constitution exists, they must conform to its dictates."

Rep. Stone of Maryland, opposing the proposal, concluded: ". . . the government would be altered from a representative one to a democracy wherein all laws are made immediately by the voice of the people . . . Why then, are we called upon to propose amendments subversive of the principles of the constitution, which were never desired?"

Gerry asked for the floor once more and in rebuttal said: ". . . the proposition is only intended to open for them [the people] a convenient mode in which they may convey their sense to their agents." Madison "says the people have a right to alter the constitution, but they have no right to oppose the government. If, while the government exists, they have no right to control it, it appears they have divested themselves of the sovereignty over the constitution. Therefore, our language, with our principles, must change and we ought to say that the sovereignty existed in the people previous to the establishment of this government."

THE proposed amendments offered by the states were combined and compressed, and then sent back to the states for ratification. More debate followed in the state assemblies. Finally, on December 15, 1791, the last state approved them and the amendments were added to the constitution as a permanent guarantee of the rights of free Americans.

Now the American people had a Bill of Rights. Its first proposition was "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Congress, in the 157 years since that proposition was first declared, hasn't broken the people's bill. The Supreme Court has prevented it. But the property owners who didn't believe in it in the first place have, by every means at their command sought to destroy the civil rights and liberties guaranteed by the bill.

Ever since working people began to organize, the property holders have used threats, intimidation, police, thugs and the lower courts to prevent the guarantees of the bill. They took the law into their own hands. But the Supreme Court has, in the main, put the law back into the frame of the Bill of Rights. In fact, a Supreme Court that honestly interprets the Constitution is the only guarantee that the people's rights will be maintained.

Today, the same attempts against the Bill of Rights are being made. In Longview, Texas, CIO organizers were arrested for violating a "law" proclaiming th to "interfere with anyo work." City police arres organizer, and placed an him. The CIO sent another was arrested. A third, a went in. They were all a under excessive bond. An town will cover the five.

The CIO is fighting the from the Pappy O'Daniel's state capitol. But fighting a year is needed to bring t preme Court where it ca properly, CIO attorneys es

Every civil liberties fight though the Supreme Court concluded that laws against tions of the first amendm Rights, many states and the "show me" attitude. trying.

THE people, however, d shown. They remembe riots, the Ludlow massac Steel rout. They are now taste of it in the Philadelp of UE strikers, in the Colu framing and the Monroe, G

"The recent stri[illegible] m country has made labor that the struggle for hu for popular liberty is a ne gle," CIO Pres. Philip Mu recently.

"In the course of the wa to which the strike moveme witnessed blunt intolerance of workers. We saw judges to give vent to their bias We saw what all of us h irreducible guarantees of h regarded through injuncti pressive as the injunctions

"We witnessed a revival of police brutality agains exercise of their constitutio ray declared.

"The fact is that libert the CIO president said. " in a community suffers a is a victim of police bruta created which soon destroy all groups who depend upo their continuing existence.

"Recent history has mad man's freedom is safe as lo of another is threatened."

Charting the course for democratically minded co Murray declared: "There is day for a great crusade to ties a reality among our pe

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Philip Murray summed up**

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BILL of RIGHTS

From the U. S. Constitution

CONGRESS shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

THE right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment of indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

IN ALL criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

UAW OPENS BATTLE ON FOUNDRY INJUSTICES

R. J. THOMAS, CIO Auto Workers' vice president and competitive shop department director, this week urged the formation of a national UAW Wage and Hour Foundry Council to "wipe out the miserably inadequate health and safety standards, low wage scales, and dangerous wage differentials" in the foundry industry.

Action will be taken by more than 200 delegates at a National UAW Foundry Conference in Milwaukee this week to form a Wage and Hour Council and to decide on a new wage program. Thomas said:

"Topmost on the agenda of the conference must be the question of wages. Characteristic of the whole foundry industry is the foundry of the Dodge plant in Detroit. Three, plant-wide average hourly rates have increased by no more than 31.2% since 1941, from 97.9c an hour to $1.284 an hour.

"This is far less than the nearly 65% cost of living increase established by the CIO since that time, and less even than the grossly understated 49.7% increase in living costs that the Bureau of Labor Statistics admits took place from 1941 to September 1946.

"Since the end of price ceilings on June 30, the cost of living has increased by no less than 12.7%. And foundry workers have received not one red cent in wage increases to compensate for the increase in living costs."

"Foundry workers are forced to perform the dirtiest, filthiest work in the automobile industry under the most hazardous and dangerous of conditions. Iron and steel foundries have for years stood near the top of the list of industries having the highest accident rates."

ACQUIT 14 UE MEMBERS OF RIOTING CHARGES

SHOCKED by revelations of police brutality, a jury of small shopkeepers and housewives in Philadelphia this week found 14 union men not guilty of charges of rioting, inciting to riot and unlawful assembly during a strike against the General Electric Co. last February.

The men, members of CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers were indicted as the result of clashes that occurred when mounted and motocycle police tried to break up a peaceful parade by UE members after the courts had granted an injunction against mass picketing near the GE plant.

As the parade followed its line of march, which led past the plant, police charged with swing-clubs and a general fight ensued.

Sixteen men were arrested but charges against two were dropped earlier for lack of evidence. The jury, composed of eight women and four men including four Negroes, debated their verdict less than two hours before clearing the remainder.

One juror, a woman, remarked after the trial that members of the jury had been horrified at the evidence of police brutality and were determined not to let the men be sent to jail.

WIN PAY BOOST, MORE IN SIGHT

THE 520 members of the CIO Newspaper Guild went back to work this week on the Los Angeles Herald-Express with wage increases averaging 14%, and the expectation of further wage increases through continued negotiations.

Under the settlement, negotiations will continue for 60 days, and if no agreement is reached the Guild has an additional 30 days to submit the dispute to arbitration.

Locked out by the Hearst management Sept. 3 after negotiations broke down, the Guildsmen returned to work with benefits which included a night differential, an additional holiday, three weeks' vacation after five years, and an increased allowance for use of autos. They were also paid for a week which they did not work.

The agreement was reached Nov. 11, but the end of the lockout was delayed by the failure of the management to meet the demands of the AFL printing craft unions, and the CIO News Vendors, who called for retroactive pay during the lockout.

The News Vendors received $30,000 to be divided among them with an additional payment of more than $11,000 to be paid certain newsstand dealers.

CHINA USING FINKS IN FACTORIES

Secret police agents and finks are being placed on the payrolls of Shanghai factories at the direct order of the Kuomintang intelligence service, it was reported last week by Allied Labor News.

The news service charged that industrialists are being told that every shop must have at least one labor spy, and in "dangerous plants" where unions are strong, the proposition of finks to workers may run as high as one to ten.

ORGANIZING DRIVE

Plans for a large scale organizing drive among approximately 75,000 unorganized workers in non-profit and social service organizations in N. Y. City will be drawn up by the Tenth Anniversary Convention of the Social Service Eployes' Union, Local 19, CIO Office and Professional Workers of America this weekend in N. Y. City.

RHODE ISLAND FOR PRIMARY

The Rhode Island CIO Council at its convention at Providence last week-end approved its officers' report which characterized three State bills as legislative "musts." They are the measures for the direct primary, a State FEPC and a 65c minimum wage.

Rhode Island is one of the handful of states in which there is no direct primary, and the CIO working with other progressive organizations is hopeful of enacting the measure to abolish the convention system of choosing part candidates.

At the last session of the state legislature, the direct primary bill passed the House, but was bottled up in a Senate committee.

Speakers included CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Assistant CIO-IUC Director Anthony Wayne Smith, Gov. John O. Pastore; Congressmen Foran and Fogarty.

The convention was attended by 550 delegates who reelected Frank J. Benti, Textile Workers, president; Albert Clifton, Textile Workers, vice president, and Anthony DiPinto, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, secretary-treasurer.

ORGANIZING KY. THEME

Pointing to the post-war growth of the clothing, textile, shoe and steel fabricating industries in the State, IUC Director John Brophy stressed the importance of cooperating with the CIO Organizing Committee, at the convention of Kentucky IUC at Louisville last weekend.

Continued organizing of the unorganized to maintain and improve living standards was also the theme of CIO Regional Director Robert J. Davidson, Cincinnati, and Delmond Garst, assistant to CIO Director of Organization and Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

Al Whitehouse was reelected president, and three new vice presidents were elected, Zephny Osburn, Oil Workers; Frank Guerra, Office & Professional Workers, and John E. Meeks, Brewery Workers.

The more than a hundred delegates to the convention called for enactment of the 65-75c minimum wage bill and the Murray-Wagner-Dingel bill, strengthening of the NLRB through a greater appropriation, recommended the adoption of the guaranteed annual wage throughout industry and urged the repeal of the Smith-Connally Act.

Increased wages to meet the ever-raising costs of living was urged in a resolution.

BACK FIREMEN'S, POLICE DEMANDS

Full support for the request by the Joint Committee of Police and Firemen for wage adjustments to meet increased living costs for the city's 26,000 policemen and firemen was expressed this week in a telegram to Mayor William O'Dwyer from Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York CIO Council.

Mills said the CIO Council would cooperate with the Joint Committee in distribution of literature to CIO's 600,000 members in the city and to the public explaining the need for wage increases for the city's police and firemen.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

George Craig, CIO Regional Director, Philadelphia, Pa., reports; Eddington Metal Specialty Co., Eddington, Pa., Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers-CIO 28; against 10. York Mirror & Glass Co., York, Pa., USA-CIO 25; against 8. Electric Refrigeration Motor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 25; against 0. York Universal Mfg. Co., York, Pa., USA-CIO 15; against 3. Pennsylvania Pump & Compressor Co., Easton, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 57; against 2.

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, Ind., reports: Indiana Desk Co., Jasper, Indiana, United Furniture Workers CIO 57; AFL 50.

Joe Dernoncourt, CIO Reg. Dir., Oklahoma City, Okla., reports: United Packinghouse Workers of America-CIO won an election in Shawnee, Oklahoma. UPWA-CIO 67; no union 7. Campaign was conducted by Representative Buck Whitaker of the UPWA.

Ben Henry, CIO Reg. Dir., Des Moines, Iowa, reports: Hart Carter Co., Webster City, Iowa, UAW-CIO 50; no union 15.

Paul E. Miley, Reg. Dir., UAW-CIO, reports: General Motors Parts Plant, Cleveland, Ohio, UAW-CIO 28; UAW-AFL 5. Int. Rep. John Troeter was in charge of the drive.

Morris Pizer, Act. President, United Furniture Workers of America, reports: Flint Furniture Co., Fall River, Mass. (cross-check by NLRB) 59 out of 85 workers voted for the UFWA-CIO. Reps. William Gilbert and Francis O'Connor handled the campaign. Tropical Sun Furn. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UFWA-CIO 38; AFL 12; no union 6. Hollycraft Furn. Co., L. A., Calif., UFWA-CIO 22; no union 9. Better Built Furn. Co., L. A., Calif., UFWA-CIO 19; no union 1. Universal Furn. Co., L. A., Calif., UFWA-CIO 16; no union 6. West Coast Chenile, L. A., Calif., UFWA-CIO 22; no union 16. Mason Made Mfg. Co., L. A., Calif., UFWA-CIO 21; no union 0. Reps. Oscar Castro and Gus O. Brown handled these elections.

R. P. Glass Co., San Francisco, Calif., (Cross-check) UFWA-CIO 18; no union 0. Standard Specialty, San Francisco, Calif., UFWA-CIO 24; no union 0. Campaign conducted by Rep. Edelmiro Huertas.

Monarch Sanitary Co., Jersey City, N. J., (Cross-check) UFWA-CIO; no union 0. Tuckman Bros. Parlor Frame Co., Newark, N. J., (Cross-check) UFWA-CIO 10; no union 0. Bond Bag & Burlap Co., Newark, N. J., (Cross-check) UFWA-CIO 15; no union 0. Slumberline Juvenile Furn. (Cross-check) UFWA-CIO 15; no union 0. Bernard Jaffee, Organizer and Jos. Magliacano, Bus. Agt., handled these campaigns.

CIO Organizing Campaign:

Export Leaf Tobacco Co., South Boston, Va., FTA-CIO 137; against 38. Laurel Hoe Works, Laurel, Miss., IWA-CIO 10; against 9. Mississippi Asphalt Co., Sandersville, Miss., OWIU-CIO 12; against 7. Union Fork and Hoe Co., Laurel, Miss., IWA-CIO 13; against 1. Virginia Gas Transmission Corps., Gala, Va., OWIU-CIO 13; against 3. White Smith Lumber Co., Whatley, Ala., IWA-CIO 32; 6 against.

Evergreen Heading Co., Evergreen, Ala., IWA-CIO 46; against 5. White Smith Lumber Co., Logging Operations, Whatley, Ala., IWA-CIO 21; against 3. United Sone & Allied Products Union-CIO was recognized as collective bargaining representative on a card check of approximately 65 employes of the Dalton Brick Tile Co., Dalton, Ga.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: J. R. Watkins, Memphis, Tennessee,UGCCWA-CIO 48; no union 41. The IWA-CIO was recognized by James C. Stark Lumber Co. for workers in paint department.

The 1200 men and women employed by the huge Thomasville Chair Co. in Thomasville, N. C. are returning to their jobs with the settlement of the four month strike conducted by the CIO Furniture Workers. In one of the largest and longest strikes conducted in the Southern furniture industry, the union finally brought the walkout to a successful close with a general wage increase of 15%, no one to receive less than 10c an hour more; a 10c boost in the minimum rate; and one and two weeks paid vacation, union recognition and check-off.

In addition to the assistance given the Thomasville workers by the International Union and its locals, the strikers received the support of the community, the CIO, its international unions and locals, AFL unions and many individuals throughout the country.

OPEN DRIVE TO ORGANIZE AIRLINE SERVICE WORKERS

A DRIVE to organize the nation's 15,000 airline service employes into the CIO United Transport Service Employes was announced this week by Pres. Willard S. Townsend, president of the union.

Townsend also announced that Vice Pres. Eugene E. Frazier has been placed in charge of the drive. For the past three months preliminary investigations and surveys have been conducted by the union to determine general conditions and the extent of organization among this group of airline workers.

Townsend charged "the new airline service workers is being unwittingly used as the cat's paw between the demand for generous and efficient service by the air-minded public and the need for economy operation of mass air transportation by the airlines."

"Modern airports," Townsend continued, "must avoid the old errors of railroad stations in determining the nature and type of service to be rendered by the employe in this connection."

Members of the Philadelphia-Camden Newspaper Guild publicity committee are working on the Guild Striker, which keeps the strikers informed of developments. The Committee .tgrew strike headquarters and is working in the first floor of a striker's home. The committee also issues press releases to keep the public informed of its battle with the Philadelphia Record, and the Camden Courier and Post.

Mike Devitt, striking Philadelphia Record sportswriter, shows how to do two things at once. Devitt is not only picketing the Record, but is writing a story for the daily Guild Striker, issued by the CIO Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden. The Guild is striking two other papers published by J. David Stern—the Camden Courier and Post.

'THE DAMNDEST STRIKE YOU EVER HEARD OF'

A CIO white collar union is on strike in Philadelphia and Camden, N. J. It's the damndest strike you ever heard of.

Only 580 men and women are out. But with solid CIO support and some really fancy footwork, they're throwing their weight around like 580,000.

They've been out since Nov. 7—nearly a month now—and they face a pretty empty Christmas. But with a spirit of unionism that has won the admiration of all organized labor, they're hitting harder each day.

They are the CIO-American Newspaper Guild employes of J. David Stern, the self-styled "liberal" publisher who rode to fame and fortune on the coat-tails of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Stern poses as a "friend of labor."

THE Guild struck because it felt Stern had declined to bargain in good faith. In nine weeks of negotiations, he rejected Guild demands and made one take-it-or-leave-it offer on pay, the same offer which Philadelphia Inquirer Guildsmen had turned down.

With a strike set for Oct. 31, when the old "contract" expired, Michael S. Harris, president of the Philadelphia CIO Council and regional director of the CIO Steelworkers, asked the Guild to postpone its walkout for a week in the hope of reaching an agreement with direct CIO assistance.

But though the Guild offered 41 compromises during that week, Stern wouldn't budge. His attitude confirmed the Guild's conviction that Stern was determined to weaken or break the Guild. Harris was equally convinced. So the strike began Nov. 7.

With a handful of executives and some non-Guild advertising and promotion men pulled in as strike-breakers, Stern continued publication of all three struck papers. The AFL mechanical employes kept working.

Stern made it immediately clear he no longer was a "friend of labor."

IN Camden where he controlled the Democratic city administration, he ordered out two-thirds of the city's police force to "protect" his property from 140-odd white collar strikers—and break the strike by arresting pickets and strikers distributing handbills.

But it didn't work. When John J. Fabian, president of the South Jersey CIO Council, saw what Stern's Gestapo was trying to do to the Guild and all organized labor, he sponsored a sympathy holiday of all CIO workers in Camden. Upwards of 25,000 swarmed to the picket lines and on Nov. 22 halted distribution of all editions of the Evening Courier.

Then Stern accepted an offer to discuss negotiations in the office of Camden's Mayor George E. Brunner. He laid down this ultimatum: He would resume negotiations only on the basis that no contract with the Guild had ever existed. He inferred the Guild would have to fight again for every gain it had won in 12 years of contract relations.

HARRIS said neither Tom Girdler nor Eugene Grace had ever tried anything like that. The Guild, still willing to resume talks at the point they had reached when the strike began, had to say "no."

Though he doesn't control the Republican city administration in Philadelphia, Stern calls for—and gets—extra cops whenever a couple of pickets hiss a strike-breaker. Sometimes there'll be a dozen cops to half a dozen pickets.

The Guild has stationed most of the strikers at the big newsstands, where their picketing has knocked hell out of Stern's sales. Already Record circulation has been cut upwards of 25%, Courier-Post circulation upwards of 35%.

Advertising—the heart of publishing profits—is beginning to feel Guild pressure, too. For, instance, with Christmas so near this is ordinarily the big advertising season. But the Sunday Record, instead of getting fatter, is getting thinner.

And to point up this phase of the campaign, the Philadelphia office of Stern's national advertising representative is being picketed. The Guild learned it was being used as a clearing house for local advertising, too. That's strike-breaking.

THE Guild tried to answer a full-page Stern ad in the big Evening Bulletin and morning Inquirer. But day after day, neither of these papers could find space for the Guild's ad. Nor could the Philadelphia radio stations find time for the Guild's story.

So the strikers had to take their story to the people on the street corners, in subway and trolley cars, in meetings, at public events and in the genuinely liberal press.

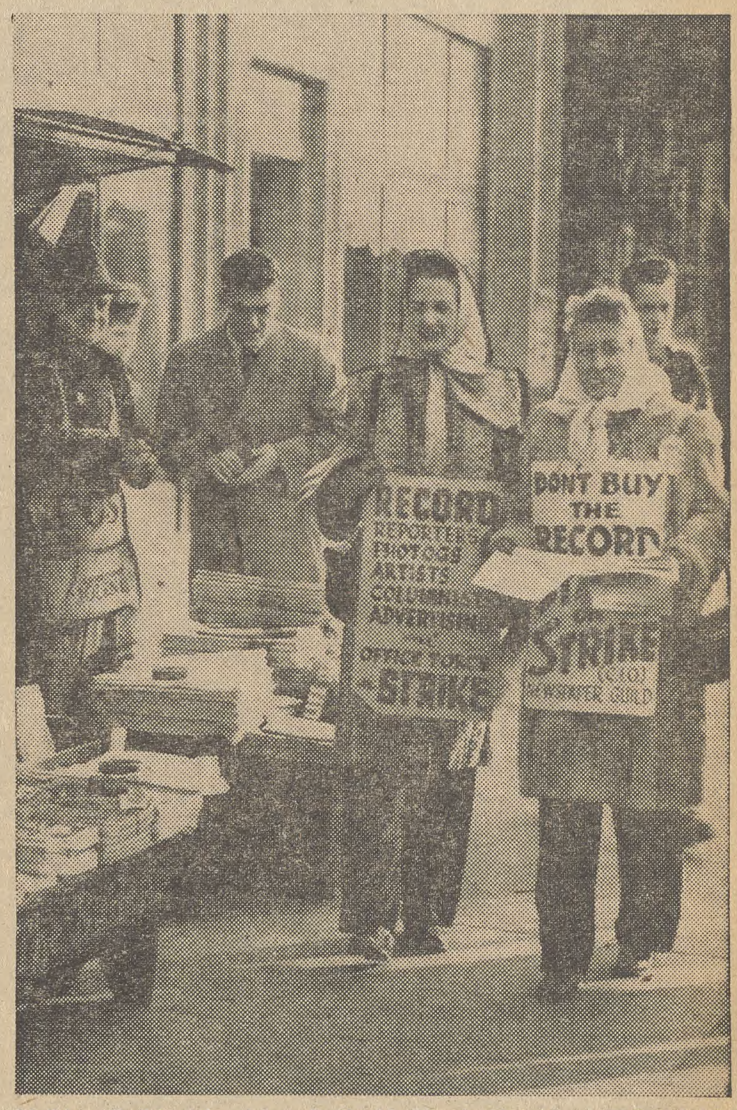
Sports writers in sound trucks tell big sports crowds—ranging from 103,000 to 200,000—why they aren't writing in the Record and Courier-Post any more. The trucks, furnished by locals of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Transport Workers, also spread the Guild story in every section of the two cities daily.

More than 500,000 handbills and pamphlets have been distributed. Thousands of letters are going out to people in every walk of life. Telephone crews are kept busy. "Don't Buy" buttons and stickers are given out by the thousands.

In addition to the support of the South Jersey IUC, the Philadelphia CIO Council and the National CIO at its Atlantic City Convention have put the Record on their unfair list and are throwing increasing support to the Guild. TWU loans its mimeograph equipment for the publication of a daily Guild newspaper. The Food & Tobacco Workers in Camden have loaned their hall for strike headquarters. The Shipbuilding Workers and other CIO unions in Camden provide pickets daily.

Money, food or other effective forms of support come from practically every CIO local in the Philadelphia-Camden area. Fellow newspapermen from over the nation pour in money and encouragement.

This white-collar union is out to win its strike.



Striking Guild girls picket J. David Stern's Record at Philadelphia newstands. In a city-wide campaign, the Guild has slashed sales of the struck paper and cut total circulation by upwards of 25%. The strikers wear placards, distribute handbills and deliver convincing talks to prospective Record readers.

STAGE FOR ACTION STARS SING SONG FOR THE PEOPLE

Laura Duncan brought down the house at the CIO convention with her song, "I've Got a Right," a moving plea for fair treatment for Negroes. Pete Seeger and his banjo led the delegates in singing such union songs as "Solidarity Forever" and "I'm Talking Union." Both performers are with Stage for Action, a non-profit social theater which puts on shows at union meetings and on picketlines. Bookings may be arranged by writing to Exec. Director Alex Leith, Stage for Action, 130 N. 42nd St., N. Y. 3 N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

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Detroit Representative:
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L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

A WORKER'S CAPITAL IS HIS HEALTH

A New Health Column with a Union Slant
(Federated Press)

IT has been wisely said that the worker's health is his only capital. Stop and think about it for a minute. Let it sink in and you will realize how tragically true this is. No matter how skilled you may be, or how much experience you may have at your trade—if you're unable to work because of sickness you are on the rocks sooner or later. If you're on your back long enough, your family accepts charity—or else they starve.

What's the moral of all this? It's very simple. People who work for a living must guard their health as their most precious possession. They must learn the best ways of preserving it. They must also know exactly how to go about getting cured, once they have lost it. That's the reason for this column.

It is true, certainly, that underneath this entire matter of good health is the need for a decent income. The employer class doesn't have nearly so much illness as wage earners, or even people in the middle income group. When they do get sick they get more and better medical care. That's another reason why it is important to fight for wage increases, particularly in days like these when "a dollar ain't a dollar anymore."

Still, there's a whale of a lot that can be done to promote workers' health while the wage increases are being negotiated. We believe that a health column like this one can help. Here are some of the angles you will see discussed here which you probably cannot read in other health columns.

THE basic thing, of course, is the approach to the question: What is health? Is it simply the absence of disease, or is it something more? What are the factors which may rob a worker of his health? What part is played by substandard housing, an inadequate diet, the threat of unemployment, lack of recreational opportunities, a shop foreman whose guts you hate? What goes on when you are told by a whole string of doctors, some of them high-priced specialists, that there is nothing really wrong with you, and yet you continue to have headaches or low-back pain?

Another thing is the emphasis placed on certain diseases. Why do today's doctors have to concern themselves with cancer, heart disease and diabetes, while those of a couple of generations back were busy treating diphtheria, dysentery and typhoid fever? It is smart for us, as a nation, to spend so much money and create such a ballyhoo about infantile paralysis, while the real crippler and killer of little children and adults too, rheumatic fever, goes practically unnoticed?

A subject which will come up again and again is health security, since the highest barrier which stands between the American people and adequate medical care is the dollar sign. Why do the vested interests of the organized medical profession, the trustees of the American Medical Association, fight national health insurance so viciously? Why does their chief financial support come from the million dollar drug companies, the makers of patent medicines? What can unions do on their own to win health security through collective bargaining, while continuing to fight for legislation?

Two New Books

SOUTHERNERS EXAMINE DIXIE

By Hollace Ransdell

TWO new books dealing with the South—"Southern Exposure" and "Dew on Jordan"—both written not by damnyankees but by Southerners, throw light from different directions on the basic point stressed by the CIO in its Southern Organizing Drive.

This is the great need for strong democratic unions to help the southland's industrial and agricultural workers raise their social and economic status. For it is the low wage system of the South that bears most of the responsibility for the poverty, ignorance, poor health, low educational standards, racial prejudice and other evils that hold back this region of America.

In "Southern Exposure", Stetson Kennedy, a member of the CIO American Newspaper Guild's Atlanta chapter, who has lived all the 30 years of his life in the South, gathers together an alarming array of facts and figures on all economic and social ills of this region.

Kennedy is known in union circles for two documentary pieces he did on the anti-union activities of the "Christian Americans", 150,000 copies of which are distributed by unions, and on the labor-hating sheet called "Militant Truth", distributed by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Kennedy's book emphasis the point that the unionization of the South's industrial workers must go hand in hand with the region's industrial progress. "Industry in the South must be made to live up to its full responsibility to its employes and to the public," he writes.

"The only way to accomplish this is through economic and political action, and the only type of organization in a position to do this is the democratic labor union."

On the race problem, Kennedy insists that the "emancipation of Negroes from second-class citizenship" can no longer be postponed. He discounts the "bogey of Black Rule" which horrifies some white Southerners, maintaining that "all the Southern Negro asks is a proportionate opportunity to share the responsibilities and benefits of a working democracy in the South."

As a source book on all the fascist-minded individuals and groups busy in the South with hate campaigns against unions, liberals and Negroes, "Southern Exposure" seems to be complete. Also told in full is the story of the all-out 1944 drive to get rid of "That Man" in the White House, together with the names and contributions of industrial notables who supported it.

In spite of the portrayal of the poverty, prejudice, poor health, poor education, poll tax, white primary and other handicaps to the progress of the South, Kennedy is hopeful for the future, and devotes the last section of his book to solutions which will enable the South to "take the highroad to democracy—political, economic and racial" and to proceed "full speed ahead to the promised land of liberty and justice for all."

* * *

THE second book, "Dew on Jordan" by Harold Preece and Celia Kraft, tells with sympathy and understanding the story of the 200-odd small religious sects and cults which flourish in the South and elsewhere, to a lesser extent.

The authors are a young couple, both born in the South, who gathered the material for their book at first-hand study, by living among the hill people of the South, attending services and talking with various believers.

Their vivid inside stories describing orgies of the snake cults where amidst the groans and shouts of the congregation, people start crawling on their bellies toward the pulpit, crying, "Oh Lord, here I come low-down an' mean like a snake;" the ceremonies in preparation for the end of the world, and other weird rites, excite horror, pity and amazement that such things are actually going on in this highly civilized country.

Not all the little sects described, however, are of this kind. Some of them, in spite of their failings, the Preeces point out, "were for generations the only functioning democracies for millions of the disinherited, disfranchised and dispossessed."

"Dew on Jordan" is not written to expose the little sects. It is rather a warm, friendly attempt to give a true picture of the people themselves, showing how they were drawn by the circumstances of their lives, to jealously regard their particular sect as the one road to salvation. It is the implications of the book that are so terrific.

Southern Exposure by Stetson Kennedy; 372 pp., $3, Doubleday, N. Y.

Dew on Jordan by Harold Preece and Celia Kraft, 221 pp., $2.50, Doubleday, N. Y.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Scholarship Fund

A Roosevelt Memorial Scholarship Fund provided by the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee has been set up to function under the auspices of the British Trade Union Congress, according to the General Council's report to the 78th annual meeting of the BTUC.

Proposal for establishment of this fund was made to the TUC by Anthony Luchek, representing the CIO-CSC, who suggested that the CIO balance of $35,000 remaining in the AFL-CIO joint war relief fund allocated to Britain be used to establish the Memorial Scholarship.

Art

FOR LABOR'S SAKE

By JOYZELLE SCHORE

FROM the slick pages of art authority comes recognition of labor's contribution toward a people's culture. If there is genuinely to be one, says Walter Abell in the October issue of the Magazine of Art, "then labor's budding art activities seem to offer one of the firmest cornerstones for its foundation."

"The union workshops and art classes are among the very few institutions in America today which offer the common man an opportunity to enjoy free creative activity in art. They are a natural people's reaction to the creative repressions of industrial life," says Abell.

CIO's PAC alone brought millions of repression-born leaflets and pamphlets, with punchy drawings, and hundreds and thousands of posters into the production plants of the gigantic U. S. war machine in 1944. A "committee" in name, but in reality the first step toward a people's political freedom, what more natural than that it should use pictures to carry its message.

Beating cynics to the draw, those who read "propaganda" for "art" where labor is concerned, Abell points out that New York's choosy Museum of Modern Art brought Ben Shahn's original painting, The Welders, used on a PAC poster.

The professor (Mr. Abell teaches art at Michigan State College) has also looked into the question of what business corporations are doing to make art a part of American life, and he finds that there is "acute cultural malnutrition" in this country, despite the fact that the container, drug and cola makers are using art to push their products.

LONG ago, before the days of factories, a man could take pleasure in what he made with his own hand and he could even put some of his own personality into it. But industry, while carrying us along to the civilization we have today, has never been on the lookout for the worker's interests—never made up to him the fun he lost in expressing himself.

It took the trade union movement, first to win for the worker some leisure time, and then to give back to him the creative experience he enjoyed before the industrial revolution.

National Maritime Union members who were encouraged to paint for relaxation started out very self-conscious and embarrassed and took a lot of heckling from their union brothers. But eventually some of them painted well enough to rate an exhibition. One New York art critic who was very much impressed with the show, said some of the pictures were "especially remarkable as the work of men with no previous art training."

Before the reconversion and strike period of 1945 close to 350 children of CIO members in Flint, Mich., were enrolled at the Flint Institute of Arts "receiving free instruction in drawing and painting, sculpture and clay modeling" at the expense of the Creater Flint Industrial Union Council. The cost was pro-rated back to the locals which were mostly United Auto Workers.

THERE are rich veins of talent to be mined in the working population of America. To men like Abell in the art world it is not important whether these talents produce another Rembrandt or another Picasso "because a vital folk culture has always been the best soil for the development of special talent and the best guarantee of a normal appreciation an encouragement of such talent when it arises."

MESS AT SEA was painted by Able Seaman Andrew Volk after he learned how in an NMU art class. He had 20 years of shipping experience before he started painting.

As part of its "Labor Union Program in 1942-43, the Metropolitan Museum of New York City sent circulating exhibitions, to UE, UOPWA, Furriers, Clothing and Maritime union locals. The number of people who sat and listened to a specially loaned Met lecturer was tiny compared to the thousands who came and looked around for themselves, but those who did sit and listen were grateful and enthusiastic. "Our New York," "Art and the Working Man," and "Pictures You Can Buy" were some of the shows.

The preference of workers for pictures by living American artists and for social art—which Abell says is also the taste of the public in general—suggests that people want to know more fully the world they are a part of, and at the same time, they want the life they are a part of better known and understood by everyone else.

AS an art patron labor gives an artist freedom unknown and undreamed of anywhere else. Ben Shahn, who was hired by PAC in 1944 to head its pictorial art division, was "amazed at the speed and efficiency with which results could be produced in an organization backed by complete unity of spiritual intentions." He told Abell "we did fifty times as much work with one-fiftieth as much help" as he had in government jobs.

There is no doubt that union members who like to live with pictures will see eye to eye with an art professor who bewails "a cultural order in which the mass of the population lacks original art of its own and is dependent upon free or cheap reproductions."

Abell warns that "industrial patronage is. . . tending to reinforce the aristocratic tradition" of who should own pictures. It is no wonder that the mass of the people have long lost the habit of thinking that art can be theirs, in their homes and on their walls.

How different the public attitude toward art can be, he says, "becomes evident if we recall the recent federal art projects. During the six short years of their existence these projects not only supported easel painting without restriction on them or treatment, but distributed 52,000 of the resulting oils and water colors to schools, hospitals, and other community institutions.

"They established experimental workshops . . . 86 community art centers in which 8,000,000 people were given the opportunity to enjoy personal creative experience under artists' guidance. Other federal agencies gave us the country's first large-scale demonstration of slum clearance and green-belt towns as ways to better living for the mass of the American people."

WELDERS (below) painted in 1944 by Ben Shahn bridged the gap from factory to art museum. Twenty thousand copies of it were used by PAC as a "register to vote" poster. The original was bought by the Museum of Modern Art in N. Y. City.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Aschuler

TOUGH TIMES

Dad is at home instead of at work. The youngsters don't know why, but they feel that things are not as they should be. Tensions and anxieties are as contagious as measles. Dad's pre-occupation, Mother's distress and worry are catching. It's hard to explain strikes to little children, but it's important to do all you can to make children feel safe, needed and loved. Tomorrow's citizens should be secure if possible, despite today's crisis.

CIO WORKER NEAR DEATH FROM ATOMIC POISONING

By Federated Press

Dorothy Burns, a CIO member in Bloomfield, N. J., filed a $200,000 damage suit against Westinghouse Electric Co. last week as the first U. S. factory worker victim of the atomic age.

Too weak to talk to reporters, Miss Burns is suffering from a fibrous degeneration of the lungs, a heart ailment and a nervous disorder which her lawyers charge is a result of contact with radio-active uranium, the element used in the atomic bomb. Her doctors, who report she has lost nearly 20 pounds since she went to work for Westinghouse four years ago, say her prospect for remaining alive "isn't good."

At Westinghouse, where she earned $40 a week as an unskilled defense worker, Miss Burns was never told by the corporation that she was working on atomic research and endangering her life. She learned about it June 4, 1946, when the army cited Westinghouse's Bloomfield laboratory as "the sole supplier of pure uranium in the country." This was five months after the first symptoms of her sickness appeared. She was forced to quit work last month.

The U. S. Public Health Service has warned that "considerable study must be done to determine the maximum safe exposure to nuclear radiation for workers in this field before atomic energy can have a practical use in industry."

CONSUMERS 'DON'T BUY' DRIVE WORKS

THE distinction of having forced meat prices down "first and fastest" in the larger American cities goes to Washington consumers.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, after a survey of 21 large cities, reported that Washington meat prices "fell first and fastest" after Capital consumers mobilized to bring the prices down. Meat prices had zoomed beyond the pocketbooks of most Washington families after OPA ceilings were removed by the President.

So effective was the campaign in which more than 38,000 Washington women and their families pledged not to buy meats selling for over 60 cents a pound that the Washington Committee for Consumer Protection, which directed the drive, began new action.

A "Don't Buy High" campaign, aimed at the prices Christmas shoppers are being forced to pay, is next on the consumers program.

Cash gifts, gift certificates or bonds are being recommended as Christmas presents by the Washington Consumers Committee. Shoppers are being urged not to buy durable goods which the committee says are priced too high. Practical gifts for the immediate family should be the only gifts, the committee advises.

At the same time, a petition campaign directed against any blanket rent increase in the District of Columbia is soon to be touched off by the committee.

The petitions are to be sent to Rent Administrator Cogswell who has come under increasing pressure by real estate owners seeking a general rent boost.

MURRAY ENDORSES XMAS SEAL DRIVE

WHOLEHEARTED endorsement of the 40th annual Christmas Seal campaign of the Natl. Tuberculosis Assn. as a vital part of national health was given this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

"American workers in particular have long been familiar with the scourge of tuberculosis — the disease of the poor," Pres. Murray said in endorsing the drive. "They have seen it snatch away their loved ones; have experienced the terrible financial crisis that the disease has brought to many families; have looked to the day when tuberculosis may be almost completely eradicated."

Praising the splendid work of the Association in combatting the disease on every front, Pres. Murray called upon the CIO membership and all citizens "to support to the limit of their finanical abilities the 40th annual Christmas Seal Sale."

Health Conference

The fourth annual conference on Labor Health Security will be held Jan. 24 at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, to discuss the social, psychological and educational aspects of workers' health.

Sprucing Up

CUT A FINE FIGURE

By HANNA SHERMAN

SIMPLE language best expresses one of my pet theories. Style is what looks good on you. Yet we all love variety and an occasional change perks up your spirit. The better your posture, the more disciplined your figure, the more varied the clothes you can choose from today's fashion fare.

Now that fabric restrictions have been lifted, designers are once again letting their fancies run riot. They talk easily and glibly about the Dropped Shoulder, Fullness in Back, Padded Hips, Flaring Tunics. They mean fabric, not you.

Underneath these changes in the silhouette, your body should be at its taut best. So for a figure that is a designer's dream—include these exercises in your daily life.

DO you want a small waist and smooth hips?

Sit on the floor, support yourself on your hands and raise feet 3 inches off the floor. Then, slowly roll over onto your tummy, keeping your feet up and knees straight. Roll onto your back, keeping your feet off the floor all the while. Repeat and roll again in the opposite direction. You should feel a stretch between the ribs and hip bones to get the most benefit from this exercise.

Here's another—for that Hand-Span waist. And by the way, it takes less effort to reduce the waist-line than any other part of the body.

Again sit on the floor with your legs apart. Stretch your arms straight out behind your back, clasping hands. Now bring your head forward and touch your right knee. Try to keep your legs flat against the floor. Raise your head and repeat the routine with your left knee. Do six full alternations as a starter and then build up to ten or fifteen a day.

IF YOU want to wear that full-in-back silhouette—sit on the floor, keeping your legs straight out in front of you, with knees together. In this position walk with your hips. Stretch one leg ahead of the other and inch your way along.

Prove to yourself that you can have a tailored figure without the benefit of those tight girdles. Make a measurement chart for yourself and record the changes you note in your tape measure every few days. Then when those new fashions are ready you will be able to accept or reject them entirely on their merit.

As it looks from where I sit, the gals with the streamlined look will be happiest in them.

Readers are invited to send in any questions or comments they would like to make on this column to Miss Sherman, c/o The CIO News, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C.

Is It You?

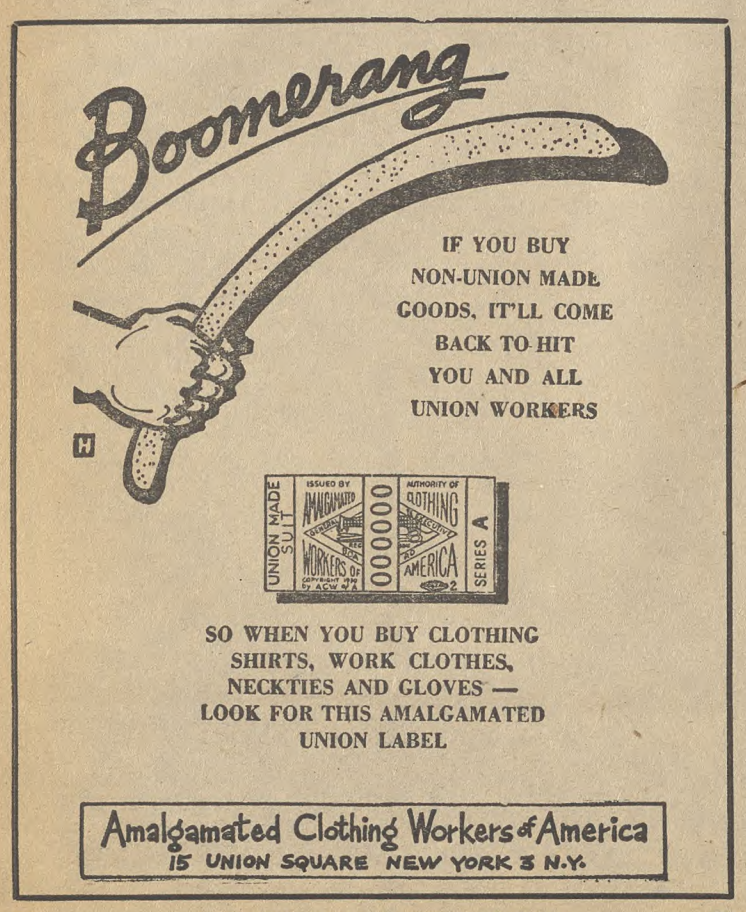
A man minus his railway ticket is the object of a search by George W. Crockett, Jr., assistant to the secretary-treasurer, CIO Auto Workers Union.

Crockett, appealing through The CIO NEWS, related that a stranger, at the Atlantic City railway station, gave him money to buy a ticket to N. Y. City and then disappeared.

Crockett, who suspects that the stranger was one of the delegates to the CIO Convention, would like to give him his ticket. The address is UAW-CIO, 411 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit 2. Mich.

Aid Scripto Strike

The CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries this week sent out an appeal to all affiliates urging financial and moral support for the USA-CIO workers on strike since Oct. 8 against the Scripto Pencil Co., Atlanta, Ga. CWA Pres. Faye Stephenson said part of the contributions received will be used to purchase Christmas gifts for the strikers' children. She asked that all money raised by the auxiliaries be sent direct to Local 3748, USA-CIO, 75 Ivy St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.



the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by JOE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WHEN JIM RETURNS TO THE MILL AFTER BEING TAKEN TO A PICNIC LUNCH BY RUBY CARRUTHERS — DAUGHTER OF THE OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS — HE FINDS AN ANXIOUS KIT WAITING FOR HIM...

KIT! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?

SHSHSHHSH! I'VE BEEN WAITING FOR YOU TO COME BACK.

IF THEY FIND YOU HERE IN THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT YOU'LL GET FIRED, KIT. YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE COME.

I HAD TO, JIM; DAD AND THE BOYS HAVE BEEN BUSY DURING LUNCH HOUR.

THEY'VE PASSED THE WORD AROUND TO THE MEN... WE'RE GOING TO HOLD THAT UNION MEETING TONIGHT... IN CLINT'S BARN ... AT MIDNIGHT...

OKAY, KIT. I'LL BE THERE. NOW BE CAREFUL.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT ME, JIM. BUT YOU BE CAREFUL OR THAT WOLFESS RUBY CARRUTHERS WILL GET YOU!

DON'T WORRY. I WON'T GET HOOKED BY RUBY CAR— HEY! WAIT! KIT!

WE'LL SEE WHAT KIND OF TURN OUT WE'LL GET AT THE MEETING TONIGHT...

AS THE FIRST DAY IN THE MILLS ENDS FOR JIM AND WOODY...

PHEWWW! I'M ALL WORN OUT JIM. PLAYING NURSE-MAID TO A BUNCH OF CRATES IS NO CINCH... THERE OUGHT TO BE A COUPLE OF REST PERIODS...

YOU'LL GET USED TO IT, WOODY. IT'LL GIVE YOU MUSCLES... AND MAKE YOU A LOT SMARTER.

I CAN SEE HOW I'D GET THE MUSCLES, BUT HOW IS IT GOING TO MAKE ME SMARTER?

YOU'LL APPRECIATE WHAT A UNION AND UNION CONDITIONS CAN DO FOR YOU. FOR INSTANCE — YOU WANT A REST PERIOD. WELL, FOR HEAVY WORK LIKE WE DO, THAT'S A GOOD UNION DEMAND!

THAT'S RIGHT, JIM... ANY GUY WORKING CAN FIGURE OUT WHAT THE UNION SHOULD DO IN HIS FACTORY AND— HEY! LOOK WHAT I SEE, JIM!

I SEE HER TOO, WOODY. KEEP YOUR LIP BUTTONED!

HI, JIMMY! I'VE BEEN WAITING FOR YOU. JUMP IN AND I'LL DRIVE YOU HOME!

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To Fight Reaction

MURRAY URGES LABOR UNITY

Full Text—Columns 4 and 5

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week personally appealed for labor unity to fight off attacks that have placed "the social, economic and legislative gains of the past decade in dire danger."

Murray directed an appeal for immediate action to Pres. William Green of AFL, Pres. A. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Chairman Thomas C. Cashen of the Railway Labor Executives Assn.

Murray pointed out that workers' living standards have been drastically cut while business profits have soared to record levels, and that Congress has ignored the people's needs.

"Instead," the CIO President said, "legislation was whipped through Congress to shackle labor and weaken its ability to cope with increasing enemy attacks."

The election results, Murray declared, have been deliberately misinterpreted as a "mandate" to anti-labor interests to continue and intensify their drives.

"All the social, economic and legislative gains in the past decade are in dire danger," Murray warned. "The recent court injunction against the United Mine Workers and the vengeful fine imposed is but the first step."

Relief from the attacks against labor can come only from labor unity, the CIO head wrote the three other union leaders. Suggesting an immediate meeting to formulate a common program on economic and legislative matters, Murray said:

"It is my sincere conviction that we, the leaders of our respective organizations, must in the interest of our nation and our democratic institutions arise above any petty or personal quarrels to assure the successful completion of such a program."

At CIO NEWS press time, Whitney had said he was "heartily in accord" with Murray's suggestion. "It is a very sound one and one in which all parties should concur in," he declared.

CIO BACKS MINE WORKERS' APPEAL

Full Text—Editorial Page

ON the theory that liberty is indivisible, CIO will back to the hilt the appeal of the AFL United Mine Workers Union from a $3,500,000 fine imposed on it and a $10,000 fine assessed against its president.

That was the statement made this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who contrasted "the savage character of the sanctions invoked against the Mine Workers with the extraordinary tenderness displayed by the courts toward employers and their interests."

Noting that the U. S. government last April made it clear that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act applies in suits brought by the government itself, Murray said that injunctions cannot dispose of the problem of fast shrinking earnings due to rising prices.

"The action of the Federal Court in imposing a fine of $3,500,000 on the United Mine Workers and a $10,000 fine upon John L. Lewis, at the request of the government, is a shocking attempt to force American citizens to work against their will through economic coercion," Murray declared.

"During the past 10 years," he pointed out, "our economic history reveals a tremendous acceleration of the process of monopoly—yet no court during this period has imposed comparable fines upon the malefactors of great wealth who are destroying our system of free enterprise in open disregard of the Anti-trust Laws."

WYATT OUSTER BLOW TO VETS

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE foundation dropped out of the government's housing program last week, and war veterans were the worst sufferers.

Wilson Wyatt, who had built up one of the capital's brightest records in his eight-month tenure as National Housing Administrator, submitted his resignation to the President. His departure from top government ranks—the latest in a series which has seen the Administration lose many of its most capable executives—was a victory for private-profit housing interests, which have been gunning for his scalp and for the demise of the National Housing Administration.

Wyatt's resignation was based on his failure to get Presidential backing in his demands for RFC support of a big-scale program of prefabricated homes, and for retention of sufficient price and priority controls to keep the home-building plans on the beam.

His resignation was also a victory for George F. Allen, "court-jester" of top government circles, chairman of the RFC and an intimate friend of the President. R. J. Thomas, head of the CIO housing committee, last week described Allen as a 'fifth-column agent" of the private-profits housing lobby.

IN a final statement, Wyatt charged that the housing crisis is now at a peak. Housing, he added, "as our number one domestic problem . . . required the retention of present federal controls."

With powers granted to it from the Patman Act, the Natl. Housing Administration had had wide authority to allocate building materials, spur construction of low and medium cost housing for veterans, subsidize processors of building materials, make loans to producers, and regulate all phases of the housing program.

In seeking to use that authority, however, Wyatt found himself at constant odds with other government agencies which were reluctant to admit that the veterans housing program was a top-grade emergency measure.

IN a statement following Wyatt's resignation, Pres. Truman argued that the first phase of the housing program had been completed, and that it could be continued within the existing government framework of decontrol policies.

"Speculators and profiteers have apparently convinced Pres. Truman that ample housing is just around the corner. That concept, without the support of a determined government program, is as illusory as the prosperity that kept hidden behind the corner of Herbert Hoover's imagination," declared Chairman Thomas of the CIO housing group.

Thomas scored smear propaganda of the real estate lobby directed aginst "government interference and bureaucracy" and added:

"It is discouraging that high government officials have been taken in by this fast-talking razzle-drazzle. We commend Mr. Wyatt for his courageous efforts to build homes for Americans at prices they can afford."

MURRAY LETTER ON UNITY

Pres. Philip Murray of CIO this week sent the following letter to AFL Pres. William Green, Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Chairman Thomas C. Cashen of the Railway Labor Executives Assn.

IT has become self-evident that there is a deliberate and monstrous movement under way to cripple, if not destroy, the labor movement of this country.

Since V-J Day the large industrial combines, together with their representatives in Congress, have directed an unabated attack against organized labor. This has taken the form of deliberate measures to bring about inflation at the expense of the American people and through vicious propaganda to place the blame for the resulting hardships at the door of the American workers.

Where labor in the face of shrinking earnings and rising cost of living sought to obtain necessary wage increases, industry arrogantly refused to engage in collective bargaining in order to provoke strikes. This was part of the plan to inflame public opinion against labor.

At the same time the 79th Congress, under the dictatorship of a reactionary coalition, refused to enact any legislation designed to improve the economic well-being of the American people such as broadening and extending the minimum wage law, providing an adequate housing program for veterans and others, extending the Social Security Law, and other measures embraced within President Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights. Instead, legislation was whipped through Congress to shackle labor and weaken its ability to cope with increasing enemy attacks.

THE election results of November 5 have been deliberately misinterpreted by these very same predatory interests as a stamp of approval upon their evil design and have obviously encouraged them to deepen their attack upon organized labor.

The stage is set for the 80th Congress to be met by national hysteria deliberately fomented and inspired. In essence, the attempt is to divert the attention of the American people from those interests which are actually causing national hardships for the common people through inflation.

THE membership of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railway Labor Unions demand relief against the intolerable conditions which now confront them and protection against the ferocious attack now being made upon them. This relief can be forthcoming only through the unified action on the part of these three labor organizations. Such unity of action is imperative and of vital importance.

In the interest of our membership, of all of the democratic and progressive forces of our nation—whose very survival may be at stake—I urgently suggest that the leaders of these three national labor organizations meet as quickly as possible for the purpose of devising in unity a common program of economic and legislative measures.

It is my sincere conviction that we, the leaders of our respective organizations, must in the interest of our nation and our democratic institutions arise above any petty or personal quarrels to assure the successful completion of such a program.

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

21-25% PAY HIKE POSSIBLE WITHOUT BOOSTING PRICES

An independent survey made at the request of CIO this week cited facts and figures to prove that industry can afford wage increases on a general basis ranging from 21-25% without boosting prices and without reducing its profit after taxes in relation to net worth below the 1936-39 level. Robert R. Nathan (right) former deputy director of the Office of War Mobilization, who made the survey, explains details to CIO Pres. Philip Murray. Facts—page 3.

Murray's Warning

PROFIT GREED THREAT TO U. S.

INDUSTRY'S "insatiable appetite for profits" threatens the nation with depression and unemployment.

That was the warning sounded this week by Pres. Philip Murray in a long letter sent to Pres. Truman's "full employment board"—the Council of Economic Advisors—which is soon to report to the White House on the economic health of the nation.

The CIO letter contained a long detailed analysis of the upward spiral of profits and prices, which Murray said if "permitted to continue, will reduce purchasing power and cause mass unemployment."

Wage increases produced no basis for the rise in prices which took place during 1946, a fact proved by official OPA economic studies, the Council was told.

Murray also warned against amendments to the Wagner Act or other contemplated anti-labor legislation as dangerous to the nation's welfare and incapable of providing any degree of "reform" in the country's industrial relations.

"The efficient functioning of the Act (the Wagner Act) for the preservation of industrial peace," Murray wrote, "demands rather a substantial increase in the appropriations and staff of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, to prevent the delays and breakdowns which have plagued us in the past."

The Council was also urged to give its support to a broad program of legislation for social reform, to call for sharpened prosecution of big monopolies under the anti-trust laws, and the development of a more equitable tax system.

HIGHPOINTS of the Murray letter included:

• "In the first eight months of 1946, the share of national income payments going to salary and wage earners was relatively lower than it had been during 1936-39 and 1942-45. Business interests, through profits, dividends, rents, etc., were, therefore, getting a greater proportion of national income."

• "The only method of raising consumer purchasing power to the levels necessary to restore living standards and prevent recession is through the process of collective bargaining.

• "The cornerstone of our national economic policy must therefore be an honest and complete return to bona fide collective bargaining . . . together with effective control by government over profiteers to protect the American people against the continued inflationary rise in the cost of living."

• "If this present distorted profits picture continues, an economic collapse is bound to occur. The inequitable distribution of our national income which has occurred during this first post war year must be altered."

• "The danger signs are clear. Production in recent months has begun to level off at an annual rate substantially below what is needed to utilize our greatly expanded capacity and to meet our peoples' increased requirements for goods and jobs."

• Monopoly interests . . . have had the crowning arrogance to mobilize their vast propaganda machinery to persuade the American people, 80% of whom are themselves wage and salary earners, that 'labor' is to blame for inflationary prices, shortages and production delays.

• "The Council has the urgent responsibility of re-affirming the facts: that the strikes and shortages of 1946 reflected the refusal of our biggest monopolies to accept the national wage policy of the U. S. government, their refusal to bargain on terms found perfectly reasonable by government mediators, and their desire to destroy price controls by creating artificial shortages."

• "The contribution which these wage increases (in early 1946) made to price increases was almost nil. Labor adequately proved its case that wage increases do not force prices to rise. The OPA's 18th Quarterly Report bears out labor's position . . . Industry must not be permitted to increase its prices because of wages. It is a flimsy excuse that has no foundation."

• "These people in Congress, supported by the reactionary interests of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce, who feel that the solution of our present labor problem can be confined to anti-labor legislation, fail to realize that labor disputes of recent months were disputes which have revolved around basic economic issues.

• "The wave of strikes which occurred following V-J Day had little to do with union recognition, jurisdictional problems, inter-union rivalries, etc. These disputes revolved mainly around the basic economic issues of the day . .

• "The basic problems relating to improving living standards, higher wages, more equitable distribution of our national production must be solved, and they cannot be solved through the passage of crippling anti-labor legislation."

In addition to general pay increases, and the strengthening of collective bargaining machinery, Murray urged a legislative program of tax reform; extension of social security, public health and medical care; wage-hour protection based on a 65c-75c minimum wage law; strengthening of anti-trust practices to curb monopolies and monopoly practices; passage of a Fair Employment Practices Bill; restoration of an adequate veterans housing bill and passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft general housing bill; full protection for four million small farmers; and a fully-developed public works program to be placed in immediate operation as soon as employment falls.

It's Wilson Again!

A call for legislation to prohibit industry-wide bargaining by labor unions was sounded last week by Pres. C. E. Wilson of General Motors before the Illinois Manufacturers Assn. meeting in Chicago.

Wilson also denounced the closed shop, maintaining that "compulsory unionism is totalitarian," and asked for laws to cover unions and a clarification of the Wagner Act.

Wilson had no criticism of the way industrial monopolies are operating, and asked for federal tax relief for corporations.

WORKERS' OUTPUT HIGHER

The outworn fable that workers are demanding more money for less work was exposed this week in N. Y. City as completely phony by Dr. Ewan Clague, commissioner of labor statistics of the U. S. Labor Dept.

Addressing a meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Management, Clague got across these points:

Manhour output in most industries at present is at or above prewar levels.

In a limited group of about 20 manufacturing industries for which data are available, manhour output in the third quarter of this year was averaging between 4% and 5% above the levels of a year ago.

Complaints of low efficiency are most prevalent where labor-management relations are poor, Clague said.

GUARANTEE WEEKLY WAGES IN BRITAIN

Six unions in the British iron and steel industry have just signed an agreement with the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Assn., insuring a guaranteed weekly wage to all workers in the industry.

The agreements have arisen out of the Essential Work Order imposed in wartime in order to hold workers in their jobs.

The Essential Work Order, while preventing workers from leaving their posts without permission from the Minister of Labor, also laid on the employer the obligation to guarantee a full week's pay.

American Worker Still Earning Purple Heart

The shooting war is over, but American industry is still maiming and killing workers, a Bureau of Labor Statistics report on manufacturing work injuries showed this week.

Covering the third quarter of 1946, the summary put combined saw and planning mills at the top of the list with 70.6 disabling injuries per million man-hours worked. Plants performing sawmill operations only had an average of 60.4 and the wooden box industry followed with 50.2 Average score for all industries for the quarter was 18.1.

Behind the statistics, the bureau revealed, is a record of 128,800 manufacturing workers injured, of whom about 400 died within the quarter. Some 5,400 others, it was estimated, would have some form of permanent physical impairment. Value of working time lost during the quarter alone was estimated at over $20,000,000.

Will GM's Wilson Please Read This?

See "It's Wilson Again"—This Page

A FEW big businessmen who can see beyond the end of their noses are beginning to be worried about the "we're against everything" attitude of their colleagues.

Charles Luckman, youthful president of the Lever Bros. Soap Company, sounded off in that fashion during a recent Chicago speech. Luckman pointed out that higher wages obviously had not hurt his corporation, since it had grown from 180 workers, each receiving 21c an hour, to 6,000 workers averaging $1.13 an hour for a workweek which had been cut from 50 to 40 hours.

"Why is it that during the past 20 years American business has become identified in the public mind as opposed to everything that spells greater security, well-being or peace of mind for the little guy?" Luckman asked. He added that big business had achieved its unsavory reputation "because, by and large, we earned it."

"We yipped and yowled against wage laws," he said, recalling that big business had fought collective bargaining, unemployment insurance, health and safety ordnances, social security and increased taxes for education.

"We did all these things without making one single constructive suggestion which would assure the American people of our desires to achieve the same results for them . . ."

$19 MILLION PAY HIKE IN TEXTILE

THE CIO Textile Workers Union this week obtained a 10c an hour general increase for 90,000 cotton textile workers in New England and the Middle Atlantic states and announced its intention to seek an increase of 15c an hour for 100,000 workers in Southern cotton textile mills.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said that the increase will become effective Jan. 6, the first pay day in 1947, and will aggregate about $19 million annually. He said that it was the first general pay increase negotiated by a major labor union since price controls were removed.

Decision to seek the 15c increase for cotton textile workers in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas and the Carolinas was made last weekend at a conference at Atlanta attended by 400 delegates from 140 locals.

At Atlanta, Rieve said that in spite of gains made by TWUA, "the textile workers are still among the lowest-paid industrial workers in the country."

ANNUAL WAGE GETS 'GO-SIGN' IN PACKING

SIGNIFICANT progress toward a guaranteed annual wage for the entire packing industry was made this week as the CIO Packinghouse Workers signed an agreement with the Cudahy Packing Co., which includes a statement of policy recognizing the "importance and desirability" of such a plan. Cudahy is one of the Big Four packers.

A more complete plan for guaranteed year-round pay was included in the contract signed by the CIO union and the Tobin Packing Co., which specifically provides for 52-week employment at 40 hours' pay a week at the employe's regular rate. Some 800 Tobin workers at Fort Dodge and Estherville, Iowa, are covered by this plan.

In addition both Cudahy and Tobin granted average wage increases of 15c an hour, the hikes ranging from 7¼ to 18½c.

The Cudahy agreement states that the company and the union are to engage in an independent study as to the "practicability of an annual wage guarantee" and that the company is to furnish the union with its conclusions.

Affected by the Cudahy agreement are some 11,000 workers at ten plants throughout the country.

The Packinghouse Workers are no strangers to the successful operation of a guaranteed annual wage plan, installed several years ago at the Hormel Packing Co., Austin, Minn. The firm employs 4,000 workers.

7 to 2 Against The People

How does the daily press stand on the guaranteed annual wage?

The Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion, reporting on editorial and front pages of major newspapers, said that "the government study proposing a guaranteed annual wage is deprecatingly questioned or disapproved by 71% (of the papers commenting on it), approved by 19%, and treated in unclear manner by 10%."

Press score on this issue: 7 to 2 against the people.

21-25% PAY HIKE POSSIBLE WITHOUT BOOSTING PRICES

Wage Rise Needed To Prevent Crash

By FRED d'AVILA

THE CIO's 1947 campaign to protect and better the living standards of American workers opened this week, supported by facts from an independent economic survey which revealed that industry generally can grant substantial pay boosts without raising prices.

Such wage increases are necessary if the nation is to avoid another depression, the survey contended.

The survey pointed out:

1 That a 23% rise in real weekly earnings is necessary to bring them back to the January 1945 level.

2 That "in manufacturing industries alone, the end of 1946 level of corporate profits after taxes will support a 21% increase in the earnings of production workers, without any further expansion in volume, and without reducing the return after taxes on net worth to a rate below that of 1936-1939."

3 That "it may be reasonably conjectured that total corporate business can suport a 25% increase in wages on the same basis that manufacturing alone can support a 21% increase."

The survey was prepared by Robert R. Nathan Associates Inc. at the request of the CIO. Nathan and Oscar Gass, who collaborated in producing it, pointed out that the facts concern the wage-price profit relationship in industry generally.

Adaptations of the survey for particular industries will be presented by CIO unions in bargaining conferences which will precede reopening of wage negotiations this winter and spring.

The presentation of the survey at a luncheon for the press at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. preceded by less than a week a wage meeting of CIO's "Big Three"—Steel, Auto and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The survey was prepared at the request of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who attended the luncheon where it was presented, and who will preside over a meeting of the "Big Three" in Pittsburgh, Dec. 16, and following meetings of the CIO Steelworkers Executive Board and Wage Policy Committee.

In New York, meanwhile, the CIO Auto Workers Executive Board announced that it will ask for a 23.5c an hour general wage increase from the auto industry.

THE Nathan report—71 pages long—marshalled facts and figures to show that profits on investments have far outstripped wages and salaries and that the interests of the nation lie in an adjustment of balance to prevent another depression.

"There are those," said the report, "who urge labor to abstain from requesting wage increases on the grounds that such a policy would avoid further economic and social difficulties.

"These people must assume either that the present economic situation is already sound or else that it contains within itself elements leading to an early healthy balance and stabilization.

"We reject this point of view. The present imbalance between wages and profits is unsound; it is not automatically self-terminating in a manner compatible with general economic stability. Rather, it is self-terminating through a recession.

"Unles there is an immediate increase in wages or a sharp drop in prices, we are flirting with collapse.

"There is no evidence to date to indicate that business will cut prices prior to a depression in which unemployment, declining incomes and shrinking demands will make price declines unavoidable. This is too high a price for bringing wages and profits into sounder alignment.

Raising wages without increasing prices appears to offer the only currently possible means of bringing about the kind of relationship which will avoid a serious decline in business activity.

"Such a policy would step up buying power and bring back into the market for many categories of goods those millions of working families who have been removed from the market because of rising prices."

THE report debunked the theory put forth by management that the sharp rise in prices has been due to wage increases. Noting that the hourly labor cost in all manufacturing industry has risen only 8.6c from January 1945 to October 1946, the report stated:

"Even if there had been no increase in productivity during the past two years, labor cost increases would hardly begin to explain the rise in prices.

"An increase in hourly labor costs in manufacturing even of 8.6c from January 1945 to October 1946 is an increase of only 8.2%. This compares with an increase of 25.3% in all wholesale prices between the same dates and an increase of 27.9% in the wholesale prices of manufactured articles alone."

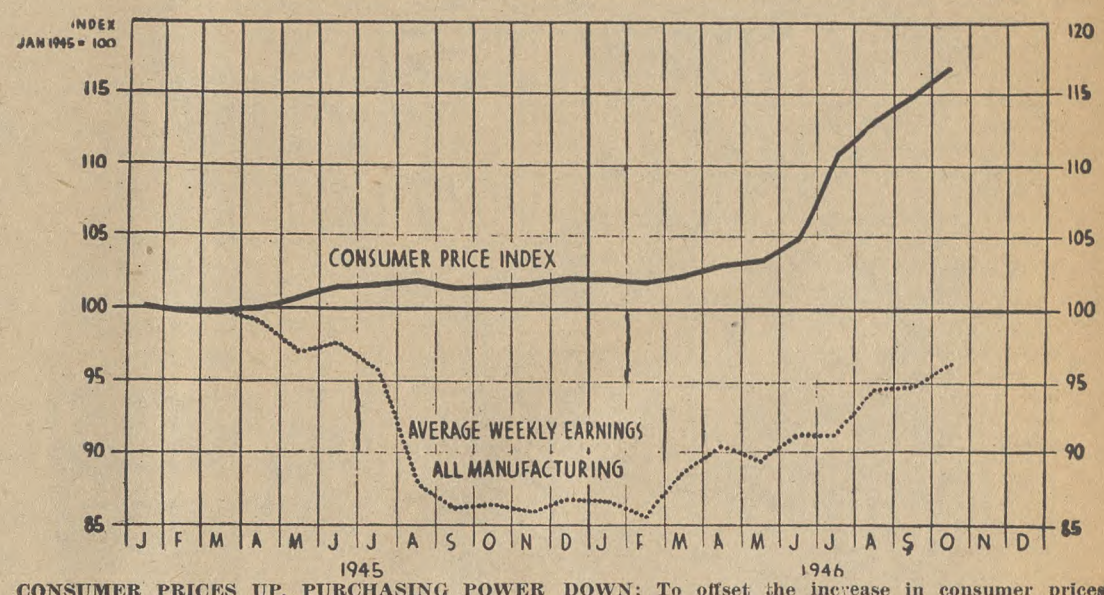
Listing sharp declines in real wages (see chart), the report said that in indicating the increases necessary to restore former standards "we do not mean to suggest that there is ground for national complacency concerning even the highest standard of real earnings yet attained by American workers," adding that this "falls far below the level that we are accustomed to consider 'the American way of life.'"

Profits, the report pointed out, have risen far faster than wages and salaries. Since 1939 industry's take has increased 183% while the total received by all workers has risen only 150%. The corporate figure is AFTER payment of taxes!

The report, Pres. Murray said, is placed "before the bar of public opinion" and can "help the

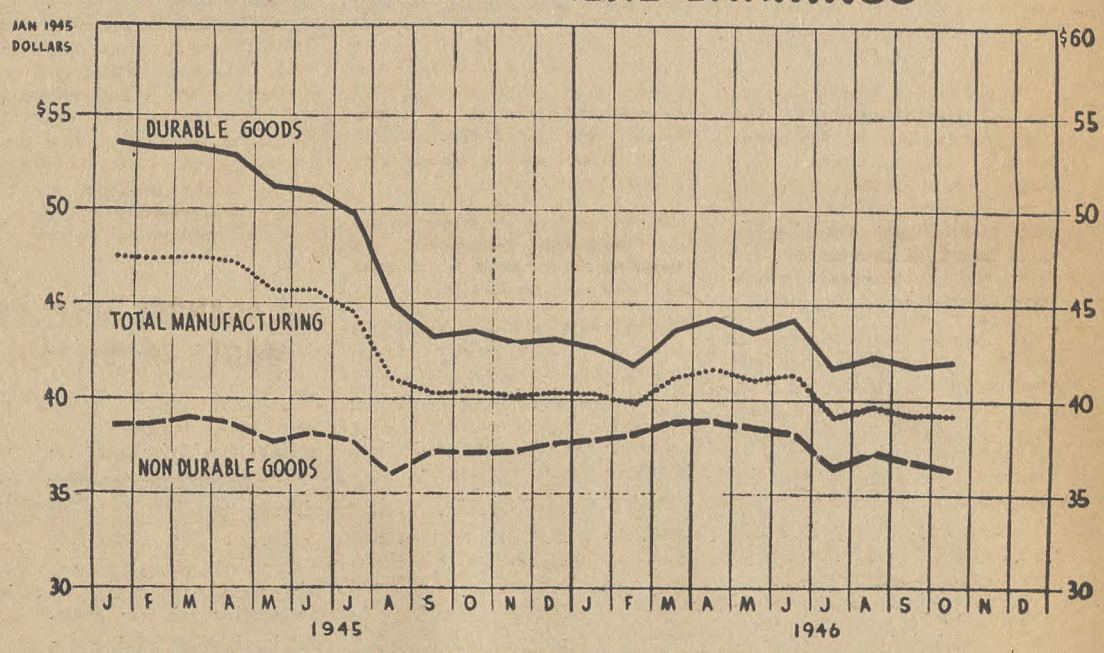
(Continued on Page 10)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-JAN. 1945 TO DATE



CONSUMER PRICES UP, PURCHASING POWER DOWN: To offset the increase in consumer prices and the drop in weekly earnings since January 1945, wage earners in manufacturing would require 21% more income. In October 1946, the weekly pay envelope of workers in all manufacturing industries purchased only four-fifths of what they could buy in January 1945.

AVERAGE WEEKLY REAL EARNINGS

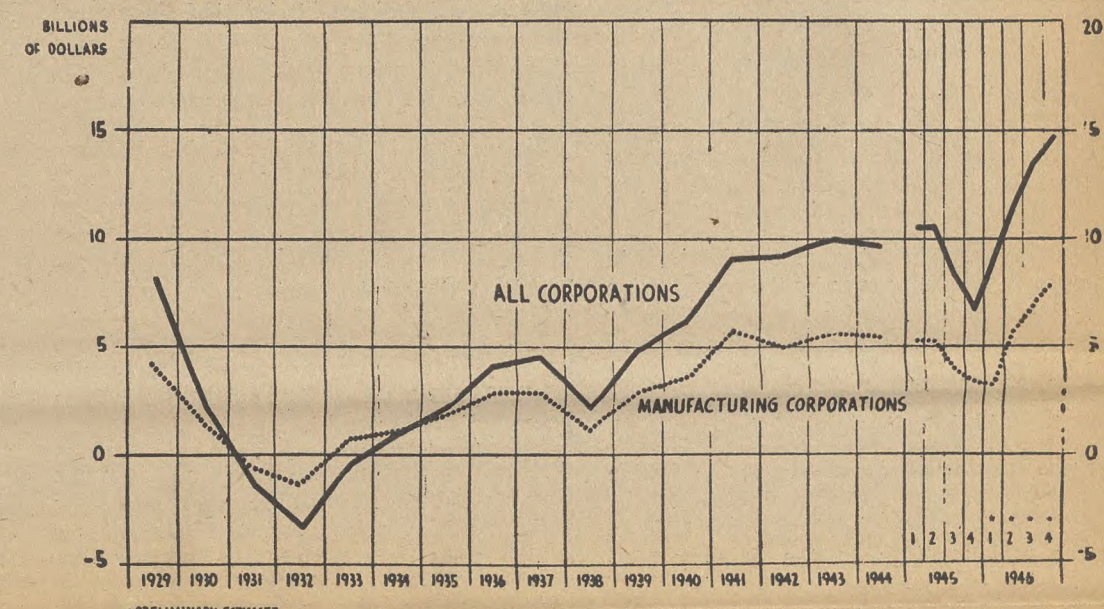


*AVERAGE DOLLAR WEEKLY EARNINGS ADJUSTED BY THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DEFLATED PAY ENVELOPES: In terms of real buying power, average weekly earnings in manufacturing dropped more than $1 during 1945. Although modest gains were made in dollar earnings since February 1946, the rise in prices, especially after June, more than devoured the increase. In October 1946, average weekly earnings, measured in what the January 1945 dollar would buy, were still $1 below January 1946 and $8 below January 1945.

PROFITS AFTER TAXES

ALL CORPORATIONS AND MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS 1929-1946



*PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

PROFITS AFTER TAXES AT NEW HIGHS: Profits after taxes during the war reached all-time records, bettering the previous highs of 1929. Because of favorable tax provisions and the increase in earnings during 1946, profits after taxes are far higher than ever in our history. Industry went into high gear in 1946, and with continued favorable tax regulations, profits after taxes have sky-rocketed to 50% over the war peak and nearly four times the 1939-46 average. (Charts by Robert R. Nathan Associates Inc.).

RIDING FOR A FALL

IN a careful and conservative study of the economic state of the nation, Robt. R. Nathan Associates have assembled government statistics on wages, prices and profits which point to this inescapable conclusion:

Our economy is riding for a fall, with disastrous results for all sections of the population, unless something is done immediately to close the ever-widening gap between lower wages and purchasing power, on the one hand, and sky-high prices and profits, on the other.

The report points to the unsoundness of the present "boom", based on high production, high prices and super-profits, but accompanied by a sharp decline in mass purchasing power.

"The demand for some types of goods and services has already softened," it notes. "Millions of low-income families find themselves priced out of the market.

"Long-term prosperity must be based on expanding mass buying power. It cannot be achieved by shrinking the buying power of the workers in order that profits may rise far beyond reasonable and stable levels."

★ ★ ★

IN THE past two years, the report shows, average weekly earnings of manufacturing workers have declined even in dollars and cents.

When account is taken of the increase in living costs, as shown even by the conservative Bureau of Labor Statistics index, real weekly earnings of manufacturing workers have dropped so far that, by the end of 1946, an increase of about 23% will be necessary to bring them back to the level of January 1945.

In the durable goods industries, the decline has been still sharper, so that a rise of 27.5% would have been required in October 1946 to restore real earnings to the January 1945 level.

Meanwhile corporate profits after taxes are approaching $15 billion for this year, which is 50% higher than the war peak and an all-time high for the United States.

The present profit level, after taxes, in fact, is 3¾ times as high as the average of the pre-war years 1936-39.

★ ★ ★

THERE ARE three main dangers to the whole country in the present situation, according to the report.

(1) "The living standards of the masses of our people—never better than a tenuous compromise with minimum requirements of health and decency—are being seriously undermined.

(2) "The long-term stability of our economy is being endangered by a shift of income away from the consumption of the masses and toward the savings of the relatively few.

(3) "The social and political health of our democracy is being threatened by the concentration of income and wealth and the resultant concentration of power and influence."

★ ★ ★

TO RIGHT the present situation, there must be an immediate increase in wages or a sharp drop in prices, the Nathan report says. Otherwise, "we are flirting with collapse."

Since there is no evidence that business will cut prices prior to a depression, substantial wage increases without further price increases are clearly called for, not only from the worker's point of view but also for the benefit of the whole economy.

The argument that price increases must necessarily follow wage increases is repeatedly knocked into a cocked hat by the hard facts presented in the report.

It shows that most of this year's wage boosts could have been absorbed from profits without raising prices, and still left industry a high profit level.

At the present time excess corporate profits are so great that a general wage increase of 25% could be granted, without raising prices and without reducing profits below the 1936-39 average of 6.9%.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

REMEMBER the legend about King Midas? He grew so filthy rich that people said "everything he touched turned to gold."

Later columnists and crooners of long, long ago took this gag and built quite a story out of it.

Midas, they said, acquired the power of literally turning all he touched into gold—and at first thought he had a swell racket.

He would wander around touching every rock in sight until he had more gold bullion than Uncle Sam has buried in the hills of Kentucky—and was even more puzzled than Uncle Sam as to what the heck to do with it all.

★ ★ ★

BUT SOON some disadvantages began to appear in this early legendary version of Coolidge-Hoover prosperity and the 1929 stock boom.

Midas happened to have a human as well as a business side. So when Mrs. Midas raised her rosebud lips to his, he could not forebear embracing her. Whereupon the lady turned into a golden statue—which was not very satisfactory to a warm-blooded family man like Midas.

But worse was yet to come, for Midas also liked to eat. When he grabbed up a hot biscuit, he said, "Dang that cook, it's as hard as a rock"—and a rock it was, a rock of gold.

When he took his golden knife and fork to cut into a thick steak, it went all right until each juicy morsel toched his lips only to turn into tooth-breaking and indigestible gold.

How the story ended, I don't remember, except that somewhere down the line Midas acquired the ears of an ass—indicating the Newspaper Guildsmen of those times took a rather jaundiced view of get-rich-quick profiteers.

But since I've taken a columnist's license in relating my own exclusive version of a news-story carried by all the papers centuries ago, I may as well supply my own ending.

What the old boy finally said was: "To hell with all this golden profit—what this country and I need is more consuming power."

★ ★ ★

THE ABOVE is inspired by reading the statistics assembled by Robert R. Nathan Associates, at the request of the CIO, on present wages, prices and profits.

The report begins: "Prosperity far beyond anything ever achieved previously in peacetime seems to be prevalent today."

Everything John P. Midas of Wall Street touches turns into gold. 'Swonderful.

"Corporate profits after taxes are about 50% higher than the war peak and utterly without earlier precedent in our national experience."

But there's a fly, a whale of a fly, in all this gravy.

Pointing to the severe break in the stock market, the Nathan report says: "Despite the record level of current profits, the more far-sighted members of the business community sense something unsound in the situation."

★ ★ ★

THE RUB is that folks have to eat and raise families—and they can't eat super-profits on corporation ledgers any more than gold biscuits.

While profits and prices soar, "millions of low-income families find themselves priced out of the market"—they just can't afford to buy at present prices, with their present wages.

The average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing, taking into account increased living costs, have declined from $47.50 in January 1945 to $39.24 in October 1946.

★ ★ ★

UNLESS American business gives thought to raising wages and mass purchasing power, it too is going to be hit in the bread-basket by the growing lack of consuming power.

"Unless there is an immediate increase in wages or a sharp drop in prices, we are flirting with collapse"—with depression, unemployment, misery and business bankruptcy.

The solution is easier for the modern Midases than for their legendary counterpart. The Nathan report shows American business can increase wages 25% without increasing prices, and still maintain its pre-war profit level of 6.9%.

Unless they want to grow the ears of stubborn asses, or at any rate act like the same, they will sit down and negotiate substantial wage increases, as demanded by the CIO for the good of labor, of the country and of business itself.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
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$5 Million For Propaganda

INSIDE STORY ON THE NAM

YOU'VE heard the story about the gold brick artist selling the Brooklyn Bridge to a small town boy who came to the big city to make good. Now there's a different version of the same story.

The Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers is going to "sell" America to the Americans.

They decided that after a three-day convention in the ornate Waldorf Astoria ballroom in N. Y. City last week. They even tossed $5 million into a propaganda kitty to do the job.

But the high point of the convention was the labor relations policy adopted after two days of gradually intensified drumbeating that reached its crescendo with speeches by Republican Senator Joseph H. Ball and Democratic Senator Harry F. Byrd.

The labor policy called for emasculation of the Natl. Labor relation Act, the outlawing of the closed and union shop, and an end to industry-wide bargaining.

It was a weasel worded statement, declaring the NAM's "faith" in collective bargaining, on the one hand, while cutting down the extent of collective bargaining to industry's own ground, on the other.

"The union as well as the employer should be obligated, by law, to bargain collectively in good faith, provided that a majority of the employes in the appropriate unit wish to be represented by the union," the first "principle" of the labor policy declared. Decades ago the NAM refused to accept the "obligation," and many of its members still refuse.

"No strike should have the protection of the law if it involves issues which do not relate to wages, hours or working conditions, or demands which the employer is powerless to grant," another "principle" states. That knocks union security and the check-off out of bargining talks.

"No individual should be deprived of his right to work at an available job, nor should anybody be permitted to harm or injure the employe, or his family, or his property, at home, at work or elsewhere. Mass picketing and any other form of coercion or intimidation should be prohibited," the policy set forth. That opens the door for scabs and police brutality.

THE labor policy was released with accompanying headlines proclaiming the NAM's "liberalism." Earl Bunting, newly elected NAM president and head of the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. of Winchester, Va., said benevolently: "Management has no desire to push the pendulum sweep so far against labor that it loses its legitimate gains."

FREDERICK CRAWFORD
Boasted of being called a "fascist"

But the election of new directors indicated otherwise. Added to the top NAM board were J. Howard Pew, Sun Oil Co. president and a leader in reactionary Republican circles, and Gwilym A. Price, Westinghouse Electric Co. president, whose adamant refusal to bargain in the last wage negotiation period led to UE's longest strike.

Already on the board are the top ranking industrialists of the 30 companies that control one third of the nation's business. Executives of General Motors, General Foods, Armco, DuPont, Firestone Tire, Eastman Kodak and other greater and lesser lights argued the labor policy out.

The bigger industrialists, especially in the auto industry, wanted a tougher labor policy. The smaller manufacturers, represented by some trade associations, didn't want to get too tough. So they evolved their "firmly righteous" policy.

That policy is now in the hands of the NAM's regular staff, headed by eagle-faced Walter B. Weisenburger, executive vice-president, and Public Relations vice-president Holcombe Parkes, as the two big wheels in the extensive NAM movement.

For the next year that team will hammer away in the nation's newspapers, radio stations, public schools, churches and women's and veterans groups. With $5 million to do the job of protecting profits, the NAM plans to turn on a more intensive propaganda show than the show that broke the back of OPA earlier this year.

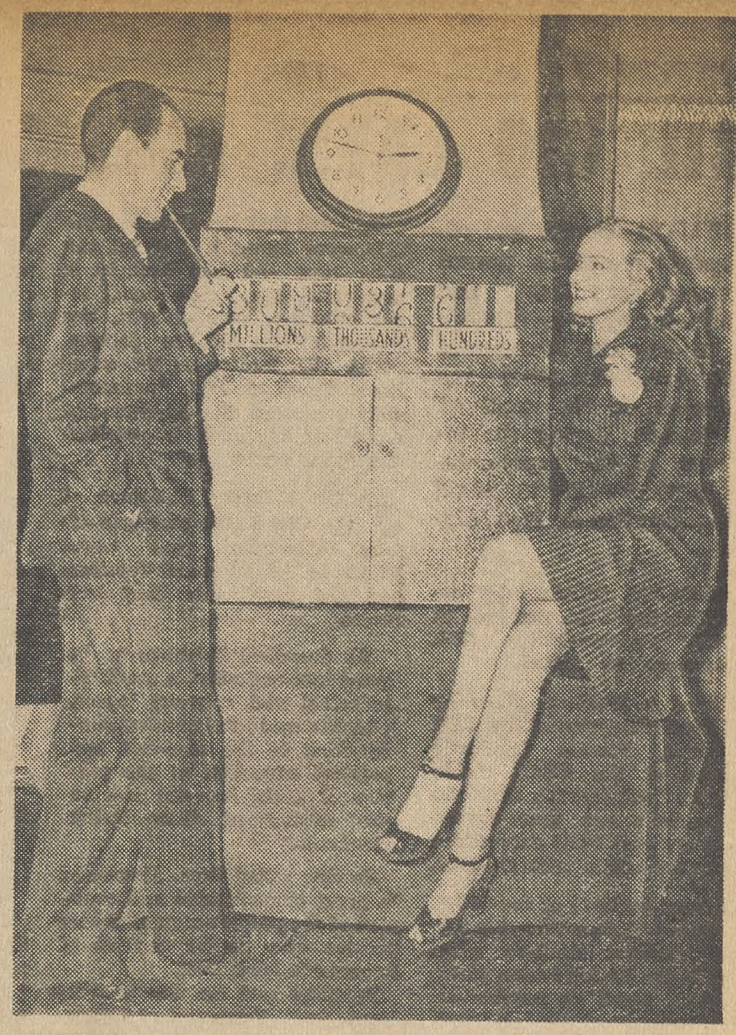
Assuming the credit for the killing of OPA after a few-million-dollar advertising drive, the NAM is now going after labor in the same "positive" manner. They admit that they didn't kill OPA by merely saying "we're against it." They said "We want OPA—in the hands of the housewives."

Now they plan to say "labor should be controlled by public opinion." And they're out to make public opinion with their money. They even plan to supply leadership to the American worker.

The American laborer, according to Frederick Crawford, notorious union busting industrialist, "is so hungry for leadership, he'll follow anything that comes along. If the Pied Piper came along there would be no one in town in 30 minutes."

In a special public relations session attended by more than a thousand of the 2,560 NAM delegates, Crawford boasted of his citation as a "fascist" by Elizabeth Hawes in a recent book.

"Hell, this is a new day," Crawford told his eager listeners, "let's get on it." He told the small and large manufacturers from almost every U. S. industrial city that "America is a series of little communities, little countries." He said the job of fitting the NAM program in the communities was up to manufacturers in each community.



Figures—of all sorts—apparently interest NAM Economist Dr. Ralph Robey who constructed this "speedometer" to show NAM delegates the amount of government spending per minute. The girl is a model.

Aside from the campaign to influence the 50 million stockholders, and the "worker who sits at our feet and waits to be told," Crawford urged that a special attempt be made to advise white-collar workers their interests lie with management.

This was only another attempt to split and isolate segments of labor. In communities, the industrialists were advised to direct public opinion so that labor would be "ostracized" by the public in case of strikes.

Behind the extensive propaganda show presented at the Waldorf was the fear that the U. S. would become as "collectivist" as many of the European countries.

THOUGH the convention proceeded without a hitch in the grand ballroom, it was actually directed from the Waldorf's fourth floor. There the directors met for daily sessions. There the committees argued their program out. There the public relations set-up pounded away for the newspapers, radio's and magazines. There the directors and candidates for the jobs held their cocktail parties.

The ballroom was only the stage for fourth floor actions, and only one "rank and file" delegate, a big, paunchy small businessman, took the floor. He persisted in seconding most of the resolutions proposed by the Board of Directors. After the fourth time, the chairman, noting that the NAM was a "democratic organization," asked him to give someone else a chance to second the resolutions.

The resolutions, to which the delegates quietly mumbled their "ayes," "reaffirmed" the NAM's "faith in free speech," acknowledged their "obligations" to veterans, asked improvement in the Labor Department's consumers' price index, and voiced their renewed opposition to Communists.

Unvoiced recognition of the CIO Public Workers organizing achievements among teachers was made in a resolution urging better pay "to attract competent men and women," and to improve "teaching standards" to meet the "strong challenge of subversive ideologies."

The foreign policy resolution called upon the U. S. to have at all times "an Army, Navy and Air Force equipped with enough leadership, manpower, weapons and supplies to defend our borders and to cooperate with other nations in preserving order in the world."

Opposition to private and "government" cartels and monopolies was voiced in the same resolution which urged the U. S. to refuse to do business with intergovernmental cartels. Earlier, however, speakers noted that American industries supply 40% of the world's goods and 80% of the nation's mnufacturing facilities.

As a counter-proposal to labor's demands for a guaranteed annual wage, the NAM called upon "individual companies to give immediate more aggressive attention to ways and means of stablizing employment."

Attacks on all forms of government spending and controls and pleas for drastic tax reductions were other points of the NAM's "liberal" program. Increased mechanization of agriculture, a blow aimed at the small farmer, was also advised.

The key to the NAM's program was frankly stated—surprisingly enough—on the business pages of the N. Y. Times. A columnist admitted that for the last 50 years the NAM has done nothing but offer "opposition to proposals concerned with improving the national economy."

This year's version of NAM policy looked no different to labor observers. It was as subtle as burlesque and just as brazen. When the three-day strip tease was over, all that remained were a few guadily painted "free enterprise" feathers that didn't completely hide a wrinkled anti-labor program and the hardened arteries of native fascism.

Putting on a smiling front for the big guns operating the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers is Earl Bunting (center) newly-elected president. Executive Vice-Pres. Walter B. Weisenburger (left) and Public Relations Vice-Pres. Holcombe Parks flank him. Parkes, a former press agent for the railroads, and Weisenburger, an ex-banker and Chamber of Commerce executive, run the NAM show which is aimed at breaking unions.

Contrast To AFL

HAIL CIO LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

THE CIO's friendly and cooperative attitude toward Latin American Labor was sharply contrasted by Mexican labor leaders with attempts at interference, disruption and domination on the part of AFL leaders, during the recent visit of CIO representatives to Mexico City to attend the inauguration of Pres. Aleman.

Mexico's big national labor organization, the CTM, was host to the CIO representatives. AFL leaders were not invited.

Both at a luncheon given by Pres. Fidel Velazquez of the CTM and Pres. Vicente Lombardo Toledano of the CTAL (Latin American Confederation of Workers) and at a later press conference, there were many expressions of close friendship with the CIO.

"Before the birth of the CIO," Toledano said, "we did not enjoy good fraternal relations with labor in the United States, since the AFL based its policies on a suposed authority to intervene often in the internal political problems of our countries."

He noted that the CTM and the CIO were founded at about the same time and had brought a new spirit into international labor relations, parallel with the Roosevelt Good Neighbor policies.

The AFL leaders on the other hand, Toledano said, "unfortunately represent the opposite approach of 'big stick' imperialism and dollar diplomacy."

JACOB Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Latin American affairs Committee, paid warm tribute to Velazquez and Toledano and the movements they represent.

He described Toledano as "a great internationlist, a great intellectual and spiritual leader, who has made the greatest contribution to the economic and political education of the peoples of Latin America and to the raising of their living standards."

He also hailed Pres. Aleman as "a great humanitarian and champion of the people's rights," whose policies were similar to those of Roosevelt's New Deal.

Potofsky said he was glad to learn from Velazquez and Toledano that AFL splitting tactics were meeting with no success.

"We regard the efforts of the AFL to split the trade union movement in Latin America as contrary to the ethics of organized labor, and contrary to U. S. policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of Latin American countries.

"The workers of Latin America should make their own decisions on form of organization and polices. Any interference from outside is an invasion of the sovereign rights of the labor movement."

Potofsky said the CIO would resist exploitation of Mexican labor by U. S. capital.

Sec.-Treas David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, who addressed the luncheon in Spanish to add his cordial greetings to Mexican labor, said that he "agreed with Pres. Aleman that the benefits of Mexican industry should stay in Mexico."

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers went on from Mexico to San Jose, Costa Rica, as fraternal delegate of the CIO to an executive meeting of the CTAL representing labor in all Latin American countries.

LIVING IN LUXURY: Admiral Horthy, former regent of Hungary and a leading European fascist, is shown here in a cordial confab with the late Benito Mussolini. The shot was made in 1936. Now, with the Duce and the Fuehrer dead, their pal still lives in luxury in the American zone of Germany.

NAZI AID LIVING IN THE VELVET

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

WHY ARE American military authorities in Germany giving deluxe treatment to Admiral Nicholas Horthy, fascist ex-ruler of Hungary, and Hitler's "little helper" in eastern Europe during the years of Nazi aggression?

That question arose this week as the result of disclosures in a Swiss newspaper and in the Central European Observer, a London weekly magazine, that Horthy is living, along with his retinue, in the luxurious accommodations of an unscarred Bavarian village.

In his hey-day, Horthy was one of the most reactionary government leaders in central and eastern Europe. Brought to power shortly after the first World War by outside armies of intervention, Horthy ruled the Hungarian nation with an iron hand for 25 years. When Hitler rose to power, Horthy quickly hitched his wagon to the star of Nazi imperialism.

As a reward, Hungary was given sizeable crumbs from Hitler's table. A large section of Transylvania, long owned by Roumania, was turned over to Hungary. Horthy grabbed a slice of Yugoslavia, as his share of the loot when Hungarian and Nazi armies together marched into that country in the early spring of 1941.

Horthy was always a source of bitter comment by central European democrats. They pointed sharply to the fact that the Hungarian dictator held the rank of "admiral" in a non-existent navy, and the title of "regent" in a kingdom which had no monarch.

Eventually, the thieves of Nazi Germany and fascist Hungary fell out, as the tides of war turned against them. Hungary's armed forces had participated in the looting of the Soviet Union, but in late 1944, the Red Army was on the counter-offensive, and Horthy had lost his usefulness to the Nazi gang in Berlin. He was swept from office in favor of a more militant group of fascist fanatics, the Arrow Cross movement.

Horthy hid out while his fascist rivals sought to hold Budapest against the Soviet military might.

TODAY, Horthy is living well and eating well. Schweizer Illustriert (Swiss Illustrated) was permitted to send a reporter to interview him in the little town of Weilheim, an hour's ride from Munich. Munich is in ruins, but Weilheim, unscarred by war, remains a pretty, luxurious resort.

"Highest Excellence" is the way that Horthy's retainers stilll address the old dictator. American staff officers "are received at the pretty villa in a manner suitable to Horthy's position," the Central European Observer reports caustically.

Together with his wife, his brother and a grandchild, Horthy manages to get along with only three servants! His food and clothing needs are supplied by UNRRA, according to the report.

IT'S a soft life for a man who almost went on trial at Nuremburg, who has been judged by the Yugoslavs as a war criminal.

For Horthy did his fascist work well.

He signed a Treaty of Friendship with Yugoslavia and alibied his invasion of that country a few weeks later with an offhand remark that the government of Yugoslavia had changed, and "I had to intervene."

Horthy pioneered, along with Hitler, in systematic anti-Semitism and persecution of all minority groups. His government, at Horthy's direct orders, handed over hundreds of thousand of Jews to the Nazis and sent them on their way to extermination camps.

His propaganda ministry developed a mass wave of hysterical hate against Americans. Army Air Forces fliers who were forced to land in Hungary were frequently mauled, assaulted or lynched by persons who had believed the propaganda that American fliers were dropping poison chocolates to Hungarian children. Hundreds of American aviators lost their lives in Horthy's Hungary.

Domestic reforms in postwar Hungary have also upset Horthy and his brother in the comfort of their Bavarian village, according to the Swiss interview. Horthy was the favorite of his country's great landowners, whose property covered the great majority of the fertile farm land of Hungary. Today that land has been distributed among the poor peasants.

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'AMBASSADORS' TO MEXICO

CIO OFFICIALS ATTEND ALEMAN INAUGURATION

By LEN DE CAUX

THE CIO had its ambassadors at the recent inauguration ceremonies for Mexico's new president, Miguel Aleman.

While hundreds of governmental dignitaries, from nearly every country in the world, lined up in the National Palace in Mexico City to shake hands with the new President and members of his cabinet, the lady from Hollywood standing near me spotted Jacob Potofsky.

'Who is that striking-looking man with the beard?" she asked.

I explained that he was the Chairman of CIO's Committee on Latin American Affairs and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; and that he, along with Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, and Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, was representing the CIO at the inauguration, by special invitation of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM).

"But I don't understand," she said, "what all this has to do with the CIO. This isn't a labor government, is it? And why should the CIO be interested in Mexico? Are the labor unions here anything like those in the United States? And . . ."

I don't know how good a job I did answering the lady's questions, since her attention was constantly distracted by be-medaled generals in strange uniforms, notables of all kinds from the United States and other countries, and all the glitter and pomp of the occasion.

But now that I am back from a brief visit to Mexico, which took me to union halls and factories and workers' homes, and into some of the highways and by-ways of the Indian country, as well as through the cosmopolitan glamor of Mexico City and the inauguration ceremonies, I shall try to put down on paper "what this has to do with the CIO"—and send the lady a marked copy.

MEXICO, our nearest and perhaps least-known neighbor, is about to be "discovered" for the first time by hundreds of thousands of Americans.

Owing to the difficulties and inconveniences of tourist travel to war-torn Europe, more than 33% of Americans who plan to travel abroad in 1947 will go to Mexico, according to a recent Time-Life-Fortune poll.

The Mexican authorities, eager to entice American tourists as a source of much-needed dollar-income for their country, estimate there will be between 500,000 and 600,000 American visitors next year, about twice as many as this year.

Mexico, with its almost perfect climate in the mountainous regions, its beautiful and modern capital, its luxurious resorts, its quaint and colorful Indian villages, its ancient ruins and historic churches, is a "tourist paradise" for wealthy Americans in search of new thrills.

Aside from the many teachers, students and businessmen, who regularly visit Mexico with more serious intent, most of the tourist traffic will unquestionably continue to come from the idle and well-to-do.

But there are forward-looking elements in Mexico's progressive and labor-supported administration, as well as in the labor movement there, who are thinking in other than dollar terms and hoping to attract more representative American visitors than the idle or profit-hungry rich.

One of their fondest hopes is that Mexico will be "discovered" by American labor, and that the inter-change of union visitors between our two countries will lead to better understanding and closer friendship between our two peoples.

NEW MEXICAN CHIEF OF STATE: Miguel Aleman, newly elected president of Mexico, is shown with his wife as he enters the national palace for a reception after inauguration ceremonies. He favors a policy of friendly cooperation with the U. S. (Federated Pictures)

Mexico, of course is close enough to the southern parts of the United States, and costs are low enough outside of hotels and resorts catering to rich Americans, to make possible occasional vacation visits from American workers who do not have too far to travel. But obviously, distance and expense will continue to prevent any considerable tourist traffice on the part of American unionists.

A NUMBER of different ideas are therefore being promoted to bring more labor visitors to Mexico. One of these ideas, in which Potofsky has displayed much interest, is union-conducted low-cost tours similar to those arranged in many European countries by labor tourist associations.

Such tours would include not only sightseeing but also an opportunity to associate with Mexican fellow-unionists and to see something of the real workaday Mexico which most tourists miss.

Another idea involves the exchange of labor students. In Mexico City there is a Workers' University, housed in a large but old building in the center of the city and directed by Humberto Lombardo Toledano, brother of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, who is well known in the United States as president of the Confederation of Workers of Latin America (CTAL) and a leader of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

While the Workers University is labor-run it is also part of the national educational system. Its 1,240 Mexican students, mostly workers and trade unionists, are thus enabled to attend its evening classes for no more than a small token registration fee of less than an American quarter. But this year about a thousand foreigners, most of them from the United States, also attended classes at the Workers University, chiefly for the purpose of learning Spanish.

The hope has been expressed that arrangements may be worked out with United States unions and labor schools for scholarships under which selected American trade unionists may attend special classes at this and other Mexican educational institutions, to study labor questions in that country.

YET another idea advanced is an invitation to American unions in the Southwest to hold conventions or other gatherings in nearby Mexican cities.

The Mexican representative in the United States who is chiefly interested in all such arrangements is Guillermo Hawley, U. S. public relations director, Mexican Govt. Tourist Dept., 201 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Behind the attendance of CIO representatives at the Aleman inauguration, and the strong Mexican interest in closer relations with American labor, is a fascinating story of Mexico's revolutionary traditions and present efforts to industrialize and raise its living standards without becoming subject to American monopoly capitalists or any other form of imperialistic interference; a story of the strength of the Mexican labor movement and its influence in the government and national institutions; a story of how the Mexican working and common people look to American labor, and particularly the CIO, as their natural ally in resisting exploitation by American capital and in their struggle to improve conditions which may otherwise prove a drag on labor conditions in the United States.

Following articles in this series will tell some of this story, recording first-hand impressions of the Mexican labor movement and the part it plays in the national life, and of the cordial relations established between the CIO and the CTM and CTAL.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER: CIO's popularity with Mexican labor was evidenced by the invitation for CIO representatives to attend the inauguration of Mexico's new labor-supported President, Miguel Aleman. Here the CIO leaders are being entertained at a luncheon in Mexico City given jointly by the CTM (Mexico's national labor organization) and the CTAL (Latin-American labor confederation). L. to r., Len De Caux, Mrs. Lombardo Toledano, Sec.Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, Pres. Fidel Velazquez of the CTM. Standing (center) is Jacob Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Committee on Latin American affairs, with Angel Cofino of Cuba and and Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers on his right. Standing (right) Pres. V. Lombardo Toledano of the CTAL, with Molly Lynch, secretary to CIO Pres. Philip Murray on his left.

REVEALS PLIGHT OF WOMEN NOW IN GREEK PRISONS

"They tortured us with the most medieval methods. When they seized me they beat me till I was spitting blood. They broke my ear-drums . . . They imprisoned me on numerous occasions for crimes I had supposedly committed during the occupation and which they themselves had committed."

These are the words, not of a man held in a Hitler concentration camp during the war, but of an 18-year-old Greek girl at present in the Women's Prison in Athens, Greece. Her plight and that of other women and children political prisoners was revealed in a letter smuggled out of the Themistockleous prison a short time ago by an American visitor. It was released by the American Relief for Greek Democracy, 111 West 42 St., New York 18, N. Y.

The first American relief packages to reach women political prisoners in Greece were recently delivered to the Women's Prison according to a cable received in New York by CARE (Cooperative of American Remittances for Europe.)

Robert St. John, Co-chairman of American Relief for Greek Democracy, announced that additional shipments will be made to women political prisoners and their children.

"CARE has done a magnificent job of delivering this first shipment to political prisoners," he said. "It is the first time this has been accomplished by an American organization in Greece. With the help of CARE we hope to reach all women and children held in political prisons."

MANUFACTURING LABOR NOW 19% VETERANS

The importance of veterans to the manufacturing labor force was underscored in a Bureau of Labor Statistics reports showing war veterans were almost 19% of all manufacturing employes in September.

Ex-GIs were 22.7% of all durable goods workers, and 14.5% in the nondurable field. Automobile manufacturing continued to lead the list with a 28.5% veteran labor force.

ART FOR THE HOME

ART LOVERS may be able to borrow money to purchase modern American paintings or sculpture under a new plan announced by Pres. Michael M. Nisselson of the Amalgamated Bank of N. Y., in an interview at the ACA Gallery, in New York City. The bank is an affiliate of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The ACA gallery which features American artists, is the first gallery to come under the Amalgamated Bank's plan which aims to make it possible for the average New Yorker to buy works of art.

The bank will finance at low interest rates, the purchase of a modern American art work by any responsible person by paying the gallery in full for the purchase, while the purchaser may repay the bank over a year or 18-month period.

"We feel that art fulfills almost as profound a need as hunger," Nisselson said. "At any rate, a decent life is incomplete without some excellent paintings on the walls of one's home."

It will also, he said, "widen the audience for living American painters and sculptors. Their creative productions will be more quickly bought, giving them material as well as spiritual encouragement to work and grow. Perhaps the dream of both fame and security can be achieved in the artist's life-time."

The bank's plan, Nisselson said, is in keeping with sound banking practice, as the lover of art is as good a potential risk as the person who wants a loan for a small business, or to pay his medical bills or other debts.

"What we are seeking to do," he declared, "is to enlarge the horizons. We believe in an ever-higher standard of living for Americans. Art at its best is part of that standard."

Book Review

A MODERN EXODUS

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IF you find it hard to understand the yearning of the Jewish people for a homeland of their own, read I. F. Stone's new book, "Underground to Palestine" and it will open your eyes.

So many amazing and terrible things have happened in our time that most of us have grown tired

I. F. STONE

emotionally and fail to realize that the world torn to pieces by the war is now being made over by some of the most exciting events the human race has ever experienced.

One of these is the determined efforts of the refugee Jews in Europe to make their way underground to the Holy Land in spite of heartbreaking obstacles, in the greatest migration of these tragic people in history.

To tell their story at first hand, Stone, on assignment from the newspaper PM, flew to England in May 1946, taking with him contacts given him by officials of Haganah, the Jewish people's militia of Palestine. He was the first newspaper man ever permitted to travel to Palestine by the underground route.

Before he sailed for the continent to start his exciting adventures, Stone found out how little sympathy or understanding the average Englishman and the British government had for the Jewish refugees.

PROVIDED with a list of underground contacts in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland and a kind of passport in Hebrew identifying him as a newspaper man who could be trusted, Stone set out to visit DP (displaced persons) camps in these countries to see for himself what were the conditions behind the Jewish migrations.

It seemed ironic to Stone that into the Germany of destruction, death and dreadful memories, Jews from eastern Europe were now pouring by the hundreds of thousands to await a chance to get to Palestine.

Contrasting their spirit with the defeatism and tiredness that he felt elsewhere in Europe, Stone writes:

"These Jews out of the East who have suffered more than any other people in the war in terms of sheer numbers slain, who returned to find themselves without home or family, have a will to live and a will to build that are wonderful to see."

THE big news he has to tell about them is not that they have suffered. "That is an old story, grown weary in the re-telling, he says. "The real news is that so many of these people came across the border with tremendous vitality, with spirits unbroken."

One of the things that moves Stone deeply are the songs he hears the refugees sing, some evoking memories of a Jewish life gone forever, others, composed in concentration camps, mourning for lost homes, children and parents.

There are times when Stone fears he will have to return without succeeding in getting aboard a ship for the final stage of his journey to Palestine.

Tussels with Italian officials, interference of British diplomatic agents and tangles of red tape delay him and make him fume with impatience, but finally he manages to sail from an Italian port in a boat manned mostly by American Jews and crosses the Mediterranean safely.

IN summing up his impressions after his underground voyage, Stone concludes that there can be no rational solution to the Palestine problem because the British don't want to set in motion a peaceful social revolution which would "upset the potentates and pashas with whom the oil companies, British and American, do business."

The Jews themselves and those who are touched by their plight Stone feels, "must put all their money and energies into the so-called illegal immigration. The only practical thing that can be done is to buy and man ships and with those ships get the Jews out of Central and Eastern Europe."

Underground to Palestine by I. F. Stone, Boni & Gaer, N. Y., 240 pp., $2.50.

....And as your new foreman I want you boys to look upon me as your fairy godfather.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

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ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, reports: Steelworkers won an important election at Reynolds Mfg. Co., Phoenix, Ariz., USA-CIO 458; IAM 109; AFL 128; no union 8. Director Charles Smith in charge of the election, assisted by Representatives Robert Keyes, Jerry Conway, Gil Anaya and Robert Ratner. The plant will eventually employ about 2500 people.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland, Ore., reports: Reynolds Metals Co., Troutdale, Ore., CIO 292; AFL 207.

Burt J. Mason, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: Berg Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., UAW-CIO 66; against 5. Linde Air Products Co., Carundum Div., E. Chicago, Ill., Chemical Workers, CIO 54; AFL 0; neither 15. Production and Maintenance employes of Consolidated Electrical Products, Chicago, Ill., all of the 80 valid votes cast were in favor of CIO-UERMWA. Production and maintenance employes of Electrical Apparatus Co., Chicago, all of the 37 valid votes cast were in favor of UERMWA-CIO. The Seng. Co., Chicago, Furniture and Bedding Workers Union, Loc. 18-B, CIO 108; against 26. Reynolds Metals Co., McCook Sheet Mills, McCook, Ill., USA-CIO 451; Aluminum Workers 400.

Pete Mosele, Dir., Dist. 2, USA-CIO, reports: Kerlow Steel Flooring Co., Jersey City, N. J., USA-CIO 52; no union 3.

Henry A. Schwarzott, Acting Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Blackburn Mfg. Co., St. Joseph, Mo., USA-CIO 12; against 7. Intl. Rep. Jim Baker in charge. Line Equipment Co., North Kansas City, Mo., USA-CIO certified as bargaining agent by card check.

The UOPWA-CIO announced the signing of a collective bargaining agreement between Local 231 of its Technical and Scientific Div., and the Shirgun Corp., N. Y. City; covering some 50 technical employes in the company's engineering department.

Helen Kingery, Dir. of Publications, UOPWA-CIO, reports: Trust Co. of New Jersey and its 11 branch banks in Jersey City, N. J., UOPWA-CIO 131; against 69. East Brooklyn Savings Bank, UOPWA-CIO 39; against 2. Following a strike, 90 employes of the Merchants Bank in New York won a UOPWA-CIO contract and raises ranging from $36 to $90 a month. The strike lasted three days.

UOPWA election victories cover 42 office and professional workers at Family Society of Philadelphia, and 32 workers at Consolidated Car Heating Co., Albany, N. Y.

Thos. T. Gallahger, Dir. of Orgn., Marine and Shipbuilding Workers reports: Arundel Corp., Fairfield plant, Baltimore, Md., CIO 57; AFL 40. General Ship Repair Co., Baltimore, Md., CIO 42; no union 34. Harbor Marine Co., Boston, Mass., IUMSWA-CIO 22; no union 18.

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Southern Cotton Oil Co., Davidson, N. C., CIO 22; against 0. Crossett Lumber Co., Crossett, Ark., IWA-CIO 354; AFL 54; no union 3. Cummer-Graham Co., Beaumont, Texas, IWA-CIO 203; against 13. Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Table Syrup Div., New Orleans, La., Brewery Workers-CIO 29; against 0. Crossett Chemical Co., Crossett, Ark., IWA-CIO 82; AFL 1; no union 1. E. A. Parker Stave Co., Benton, Ark., IWA-CIO 20; against 5.

Dixie Drayage Co., New Orleans, La., Transport Workers 19; against 3. The J. R. Watkins Co., Memphis, Tenn., Chemical Workers-CIO 48; against 41. American Desk Mfg. Co., Temple, Texas, IWA-CIO 69; against 66. Martinsville Novelty Co., Martinsville, Va., Furniture Workers-CIO 71; against 22. Texas Pipe Line Co., E. Texas and Louisiana Div., Houston, Texas, OWIU-CIO 150; against 63.

The James M. Stark Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn., agreed to recognize the IWA-CIO as collective bargaining agent for the employes of its paint department, the workers to be added to the already existing union unit of the company, and the petition for a NLRB election was withdrawn.

Morris Pizer, president, Furniture Workers, CIO, reports: The Regional NLRB dismissed UIU-AFL petitions for elections in the American Seating Co., and Johnson Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., the board upholding UFWA-CIO contracts in the two plants covering 2000 workers.

Regional Director A. R. Hardesty of Texas and Thomas Russell, CIO Rep. in La., advise that the strike against the Lone Star Cement Corp. operations in Houston and Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans, La., has been settled, after nine weeks. A wage increase of 15c was granted. Director Hardesty expressed appreciation and thanks for the help extended to these workers by our affiliated unions.

William B. Taylor has been appointed CIO Regional Director for Kentucky, with offices at 478 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky.

MASSACHUSETTS CUTS BOARD

THE Massachusetts CIO Council at its convention at Worcester last week end re-elected Joseph Salerno and William Belanger, president and secretary-treasuer, respectively. Michael L. Ryan, Salvatore Camelio and Le Messier were elected vice presidents.

The number of board members was cut from 35 to 10, and the following were elected members: Hugh Brown and Ralph Arivella, Textile Workers; Jack Prager, [illegible]hing Workers; William Mc[illegible]ny, Steelworkers; John Paran, [illegible]trical, Radio & Machine [illegible]kers; Ralph Gravelese, Rubber Workers; Joseph Goyette, Shoe Workers; Francis Walsh, Auto Workers; Arthur Gildea, Brewery Workers, and Thomas Leone, Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers.

Constitutional changes include the clause, "no member of the Communist Party or of Communist, Nazi or Fascist organization shall be eligible for election or appointment to any office or hold any office in the Mass. State CIO."

The speakers included Gov. Tobin, Sen. Saltonstall, Commissioner of Labor Moriarty, CIO Vice President and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood.

In New Jersey

URGE UNITY TO MEET FOES

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the ninth annual convention of the New Jersey CIO Council last weekend that the labor movement in the U. S. "is faced with a life-and-death struggle."

Carey told the delegates to stop bickering and "see to it that we continue to enjoy democracy in this country." John Brophy, Natl. CIO Council director, also called for unity.

The convention pledged support to the Newspaper Guild's strike against the Camden Courier and Post and the Philadelphia Record, and urged President Truman to maintain rent ceilings "at their present levels."

After debate the council resolved to "resist and fight, in democratic fashion, all attempts of the Communist party and its adherents in and out of the CIO to foist their policies on our organization."

Carl Holderman and Peter J. Flynn were reelected president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

CONN. BARS INTERFERENCE

By HAROLD SENIOR

FOLLOWING the lead of the Natl. CIO, 400 delegates to the Connecticut IUC's ninth annual convention in Hartford last weekend went on record to "reject efforts of the Communist party or other political parties and their adherents to interfere in the affairs of the CIO."

The convention amended the constitution to increase the per capita tax from two to three cents.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers called for united action by all organized labor to defeat the anti-labor forces. He declared that unless the nation adjusted itself economically to put more of the proceeds of production into the pay enevelopes of the workers, "we are hell-bent for a depression." Reuther urged a labor-industry conference to deal with present iniquities.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of oragnization, lashed out "at government by injunction," declaring that efforts to crush labor by harsh court action or repressive laws would not succeed.

But he warned that the CIO, to keep itself effective against its enemies outside, must take a strong position against enemies working on the inside. He made several references to the Communist Party in his talk.

Frank Fernbach, Natl. CIO representative, urged support of the bill to set up national labor extension service.

Pres. Edward Lavery and Sec.-Treas. John J. Driscoll were re-elected. Six new vice presidents were elected, Joseph Falcone and Frederick Rubelmann, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Gerhardt Kirschner, Auto Workers; Charles Valentine, Rubber Workers, and Charles Klimkowski, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Edward Collins, Rubber Workers.

Mrs. Eva Hudak, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and John J. Sullivan, Auto Workers, were elected to the board of trustees.

THOUSAND COPS FIGHT FOR CHALMERS SCABS

By ESTHER HANDLER

FIFTY-SIX pickets, including the president of Seaman Body Local 75 of the CIO Auto Workers, were charged with unlawful assembly and riot this week at West Allis, Wis., after spending 48 hours in jail following a demonstration at the Allis-Chalmers plant.

Released on bonds ranging from $1,000 to $2,500, these pickets will face trial some time in January along with more than 100 others arrested in previous demonstrations.

Arrests followed a bloody half-hour battle at Hawley Road gates set off when 1000 officers drove a flying wedge into picket lines to permit scabs to leave. Fists and blackjacks flew as pickets and cops battled man to man in worst melee since the strike began.

Four scab-driven cars were overturned when drivers deliberately attempted to run down strikers and sympathizers. Two of the cars caught fire after occupants fled. The signal was given by officer when it appeared scabs were doomed to spend night in plant. From then on everything went.

Several pickets were painfully hurt when shoved under wheels of scab's cars. During one tense moment a police sergeant forced lines open at point of gun.

When the battle died down deputies made systematic raid on lines, nabbing at random some 71 demonstrators. Fifteen were later released.

Many pickets showed evidence of police brutality. One, Emil Vukodinovich, 24-year-old steelworker from Harnishfeger Plant and a war veteran, was so badly beaten he required hospitalization. He suffered deep gashes in head, black eye and badly bruised jaw.

Vukodinovich reported being picked up while walking alone on a sidewalk after a parade of pickets following the riot. He said that about ten cops dragged him to a parking lot and beat him. During the attack he said, one cop shouted "kill him kill him." The only reason he could give for the wanton attack was "reprisal" for the courageous fight put on earlier by the pickets.

Following the bloody battle, both Mayor Klenz of West Allis and Milwaukee's police chief Polcyn called upon Governor Goodland to send State guards. Upon assurance of Sheriff Hanley that his present force of over 1500 "peace" officers are adequate to handle situation, the Governor refused to resort to use of troops.

With ratification of an agreement by A-C workers at Boston, Mass., plant, West Allis is last of seven striking locals to remain out. The Boston agreement, concluded with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, calls for 13½c an hour wage increase, wage reopener clause and some improvements in grievance setup.

TRY TO BAR NLRB IN ALABAMA

ALONG search by NLRB officials for a hearing hall in Alabama during which the doors of four meeting places were slammed in their faces, ended late this week at the CIO Textile Workers hall in Alexander City.

Before a meeting place was found, John W. Edelman, TWUA's Washington representative, called on President Truman to have the Army erect emergency facilities for the hearing.

It all started some time ago when the CIO Textile Workers began signing up employes of the Russell Manufacturing Co., Alexander City, Ala.

The Russells decided to fight unionization of their workers. TWUA filed unfair labor practice charges, claiming among other things, that the company fired a number of employes because of their union activities.

NLRB decided to hold a hearing on the charges and asked for use of the city hall at Alexander City, where the mayor is the uncle of the head of the Russell firm.

The board was told it couldn't use the city hall because of the coal shortage it might be too cold for the witnesses. The board then asked the Disabled American Veterans for use of the DAV hall and was told "OK." But the "OK" was changed to "no" before the hearing began.

NLRB finally began taking testimony last week at Ann Jordan Lodge, property of the University of Alabama, about seven miles from Alexander City. Several days later the board was told the lodge would no longer be available for the hearing. NLRB moved to a night club about four miles from the town and the taking of testimony continued.

It happened again!

A representative of the club told the Board his lease would be cancelled if he permitted the hearing to continue at his place.

The next move was a long one—to the Federal District Court room at Opelike, Ala., about 50 miles from Alexander City, but that site was abandoned because it was too far for the witnesses.

FURNITURE UNION ELECTS PIZER

THE General Executive Board of the CIO Furniture Workers this week announced the election of Morris Pizer, present acting president, as president for the unexpired term ending June, 1948.

A referendum vote of the membership was held to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Morris Muster.

Michael De Cicco, manager of the 5000-member Local 76B, was elected vice president for the Eastern Region, filling the position formerly held by Pizer.

After hearing Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, the board voted financial and organizational support for PAC and adopted a program to involve its local unions and districts in local PAC activity.

The board's negotiating committee reported that agreement was reached with the CIO Woodworkers on a number of points in connection with the amalgamation of the two unions. The board instructed its committee to continue conferences with IWA representatives on the remaining points.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS — By Rose H. Alschuler

ALL SET FOR CHRISTMAS?

Only a short time 'til Christmas! How gaily the children keep track. They can hardly wait. And if we are smart we won't wait much longer either to get every last purchase made, every last package tied up. It's practical to have all Christmas preparations made by Dec. 21 because then you spare yourself last minute fatigue and can join in the merrymaking with real spirit. On the great day itself a rested mother can really enjoy the children's fun.

WOMEN AT WORK

The number of women in the nation's total civilian labor force declined by about one and one-third million between October, 1945, and October, 1946, reports the U. S. Women's Bureau. Census Bureau figures for Oct. 1946, show 16,760,000 women employed, or 29.2 per cent of the total working force of 57,360,000.

* * *

In June, 1946, women formed 38.6 per cent of all workers in Germany, as compared with 35.9 per cent in 1925. In Berlin there are 170 women for every 100 men. Two-thirds of the students at the University of Berlin are women.

* * *

Married women may now be employed under British Civil Service as the result of action taken by the House of Commons Oct. 15 letting down the bars against wives. The move was hailed by women's organizations in England and the hope expressed that private employers will fall into line with the government.

* * *

Dr. Hans Kindler, conductor of the National Symphony orchestra in Washington, has announced that 15 women, out of a total of 100 musicians, will be members of his orchestra this winter. He said women served well when they were badly needed during the war years, but will remain on the merit of their fine playing.

In contrast, is Sir Thomas Beecham, noted British conductor, who prefers not to have them because he claims they are a distracting influence in an orchestra.

Trimming The Tree

FUN FOR ALL THE FAMILY

By M. Louise C. Hastings

TRUE indeed is the saying, "Doing things together is one of the secrets of a happy home life." At the Christmas season this is particularly important to remember. For instance, the entire family should have a part in selecting and trimming the Christmas tree —every member, from the youngest to the oldest.

It is great fun, of course, to go to the woods, cut down the tree and bring it home. Not without delight, too, is buying the tree together and conveying it home from the store. However, before doing either, perhaps the family would like thoughtfully to consider whether they want to be one of the 20,000,000 families who every year destroy, or cause to be destroyed, 20,000,000 of their country's young trees just for a few hours of pleasure. There are better ways of celebrating Christmas.

DECORATING a living tree or shrub that grows near the home graces it with happy memories that are supplemented year by year. If this plan is impossible, there is always the artificial tree at one's disposal. These are not expensive and they can be folded up and kept from year to year. Some families make their own trees by tying cross pieces firmly to a tall stick and covering the framework with green paper.

Naturally, you would let the children make at least some of the trimmings for the tree. Last year I heard a little girl remark, "We made Christmas this year." This meant that the family had made the trimmings with which they had decorated the tree. When I was a child I strung popcorn and cranberries and made paper chains. There are children who are doing the very same today. If no colored paper is available, children will enjoy crayoning some paper before they make the chains.

IN case tiny table trees are to be trimmed, holly, black alder, or wintergreen berries are suitable in size for stringing. Even pretty little buttons, placed back to back, and beads—either singly or in groups of two, three, or five —make attractive ornaments if appropriate colored ribbon or green cord is used for combining and looping. The meats can be taken out of English walnuts and the shells filled with little gifts. Then the halves should be glued together and the nut painted with gold paint or in contrasting colors to the tree decorations.

"Making Christmas" in the home leaves memories that grow very precious as the years move along.

(Natl. Kindergarten Assn.)

Sprucing Up

CLEARANCE SALES

By HANNA SHERMAN

WELL it's happened. The department stores are crowded with people doing their holiday shopping. But you'll find considerable quiet in the ready-to-wear sections of your favorite store.

The reason—you've resisted the high prices and nature has helped along with a late winter this year. Result—a surplus of dresses, coats, suits, hats and accessories offered for clearance. Most of

these items were priced at a very high level at the beginning of the season.

Now many stores have found it wise to take their greatest mark downs in prices since before the war. With careful shopping you can get some very good bargains at current clearance sales. And this should be true for some time to come.

LET'S take a look at the marked down merchandise. You'll find many attractive garments in the assortment. Here are some of the reasons (other than consumer resistance and the late season) why they were reduced. For example a costume which might be very popular next year may have failed to take the public's fancy this season.

The same might be true of a new color. However, this particular style and color may be just what you fashion-conscious girls would love to own.

Oftentimes too, clothes that are marked down by the store have been incorrectly sized by the manufacturer. Sometimes a size 12 model will fit a size 16. And what is more often true in these times of fabric shortages: a size 12 girl may choose a size 16 dress from a clearance rack and be perfectly fitted.

So shop around and try on various sizes before you decide that there is nothing on the racks for you. False vanity about the size you wear may be costly.

ACCESSORIES too have felt the nation-wide price slash and are being sold at a very much lower price than they were at the beginning of the season. This might be just the time to buy that evening sweater you've always wanted, an interesting piece of costume jewelry or the hat made by a designer that you thought you could never afford.

Let the buyer beware—here as always—of the costume that is not really becoming and the costume that needs a complete new set of accessories before it can be worn.

No matter how inexpensive, be sure that the garments you buy are not stretched out of shape, worn looking or badly damaged. And no matter what the price, it's never a bargain if you don't really need it.

—

Readers are invited to send in questions or comments on their personality problems to Miss Sherman, c/o The CIO News, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C.

PAY HIKE POSSIBLE

(Continued from Page 3)

country have a better understanding of what the conomic situation really is."

THE reaction of one section of the "public"—the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the Automobile Manufacturers Assn.—was volubly painful.

An NAM spokesman threatened that NAM economists would "tear it apart" and the auto industry wailed that wage increases would force up prices.

This was disputed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the UAW-CIO who said that direct labor costs of the auto industry comprise on the average only 25% of the selling price of cars Reuther said that the 23.5c increase demanded by the union is necessary to offset the 18% rise in living costs since last January.

The UAW Board will conclude its N. Y. meeting in time to participate with Steel and UE in the Pittsburgh wage parley.

This will be followed by Steelworkers Executive Board meeting Dec. 18 and 19. UE's Executive Board will meet in Pittsburgh, Dec. 17 and 18.

Wage demands of both unions will be considered, and Steel at least will probaby announce what it expects from industry when basic steel contracts expire Feb. 15.

Most UE contracts can be reopened for wage discussions by next spring or earlier. Wage demands either may be put forward by the Board or by a larger wage policy meeting to be held Jan. 4-5 in N. Y. City.

The Need Is Still Great-

THAT CROSS OF RED

. . . what does it Stand For?

IT IS AN ORGANIZATION OF MEN AND WOMEN BANDED TOGETHER TO TRY TO HELP ALL HUMANITY.

WHEN YOU GIVE TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS THERE IS MORE THAN CONTRIBUTION OF MONEY TO A WORTHY CAUSE.

This Patriotic Advertisement Sponsored by

INDUSTRIAL LAMP CO.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

KINDERGARTENS

Our nation has provided kindergartens for only a comparatively small number of its children. If your child is being deprived of this educational advantage, learn how to obtain a kindergarten in your public school by writing to the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York 18, N. Y.

CARE'S CHRISTMAS PLAN

For only $10 you can send 30 complete meals to a needy trade unionist in Europe under a plan announced by CARE (Cooperative of American Remittances for Europe).

Many CIO shops are using this plan to send CARE packages to help relieve the want of union members in ravaged European countries, instead of exchanging the usual Christmas gifts at home. CIO'ers are members of CARE through the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee.

Packages may be sent to Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Holland, I Norway, Poland and Germ (U. S., French, and British z and all Berlin.)

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

AS JIM AND WOODY LEAVE THE MILL AT THE END OF THEIR FIRST DAY THERE— THEY FIND RUBY CARRUTHERS, THE OWNER'S DAUGHTER, WAITING FOR JIM.

IT'S RUBY AFTER ME AGAIN, WOODY. KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT!

I GETCHA, JIM.

HI, JIMMY... I'VE BEEN WAITING FOR YOU. JUMP IN THE CAR...

I THOUGHT WE FINISHED OUR TALK LUNCHTIME...

NOT BY A LONG SHOT. I WANT TO HAVE A REAL TALK WITH YOU.

GEE... THAT DAME IS SURE MAKING A PLAY FOR JIM... HE AIN'T THAT HANDSOME! OR IS HE?

I AIN'T NO JUDGE OF BEAUTY — BUT I DON'T LIKE HIM GOING AROUND WITH THE BOSS' DAUGHTER!

WE GOT A UNION MEETING TONIGHT IN CLINT'S BARN— I SURE HOPE JIM DON'T SPILL NO INFORMATION INTO THAT DAME'S EAR! SHE'S POISON...

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT JIM! HE KNOWS HIS WAY AROUND WHEN IT COMES TO BATTLING FOR A UNION!

MEANWHILE...

THIS IS CLOSE ENOUGH TO KIT LINTON'S HOME, JIM. IT'S JUST AROUND THE BEND IN THE ROAD AHEAD.

OKAY, MISS CARRUTHERS... WHAT DO YOU WANT TO TALK ABOUT WITH ME?

I WANT TO CONVINCE YOU THAT YOU'RE ALL WRONG ABOUT US. I KNOW YOU HAVE TO WORK FOR A LIVING—AND I'M THE BOSS' DAUGHTER. BUT IF WE REALLY LO... LIKE EACH OTHER...

WE'RE NOT IN THE MOVIES, MISS CARRUTHERS— OR IN THE COMIC BOOKS!

THE EMPLOYER IS IN BUSINESS TO MAKE PROFITS AND GET RICHER—AND WE WORK BECAUSE WE WANT TO MAKE A LIVING FOR OURSELVES AND OUR FAMILIES. THE BOSS MAKES MORE PROFITS WHEN HE PAYS HIS HELP LESS.

MY DAD ISN'T LIKE THAT...

HE ISN'T? ARE YOU KIDDING? OR DON'T YOU REALLY KNOW? EVERY EMPLOYER IS INTERESTED IN MAKING MORE PROFITS — OTHERWISE HE WOULDN'T BE IN BUSINESS.

BUT MY DAD IS DIFFERENT! HE REALLY HAS THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS AT HEART! HE'S GOOD AND KIND!

WHAT A BOSS DOES HASN'T GOT ANYTHING TO DO WITH HOW GOOD AND KIND HE IS — BUSINESS IS BUSINESS! AND HIS BUSINESS IS TO MAKE PROFIT...

GIVE ME A CHANCE TO PROVE HOW WRONG YOU ARE!

OKAY... I'LL GIVE YOU A CHANCE.

I'LL HAVE TO STRING ALONG WITH HER NOW... OR SHE'LL GET WISE.

COME AND HAVE DINNER WITH DAD AND ME TONIGHT... AT MY HOUSE. PLEASE?

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Portal-to-Portal Suits

CIO STEEL UNION ASKS $120,000,000 BACK PAY

IN its first large-scale attempt to win portal-to-portal pay for its 800,000 members, the CIO Steelworkers this week sued two U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries for $120 million in back pay.

The Steelworkers' suits were filed in Federal court in Pittsburgh, against the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., and the Natl. Tube Co. by CIO Counsel Lee Pressman and Atty. Charles J. Margiotti. Back pay for six years is asked for 90,000 Carnegie-Illinois employes in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and West Virginia and 30,000 Natl. Tube workers in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Similar action was taken last weekend before in Cleveland, where the steel union filed suit against Republic Steel Corp. for $28 million and an equal amount in damages for about 57,000 employes in Republic plants across the country. The union in a separate suit also claimed $19 million overtime pay and a like amount in damage for 30,000 employes of the American Steel and Wire Co.

A third suit was brought in Cleveland by the CIO Auto Workers, which asked for $6,250,000 and a similar amount in damages from the Ohio Crankshaft Co.

The Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, which first won establishment of the principle of portal-to-portal pay by the U. S. Supreme Court, announced it would seek to recover millions of dollars in back pay for its members. Court action already taken by IUMMSW locals against four employers involves claims of more than $15 million.

The suits marked the first broad application by CIO unions of a U. S. Supreme Court decision last June in the Mt. Clemens (Mich.) Pottery Co. case, applying the portal-to-portal principle to all types of industrial and manufacturing establishments. The court also held that back pay for such time must be paid at time-and-a-half.

URGE HIKE IN JOBLESS AID PAYMENTS

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance has helped stabilize the country's economic system during the reconversion period and has successfully met its first major test as a social insurance program, research directors of 33 CIO and AFL union declared this week.

The research experts called for expansion of the unemployment insurance program, both as an aid to workers and to help the national economy avoid critical strains during future periods of unemployment.

Inequities caused by the operation of 51 separate insurance systems were scored by the labor research officials, who pointed out that benefits varied during 1945-46 from $12.31 in North Carolina to $23.60 in Utah.

THE statement said in part:

"There are many inadequacies in the present program of unemployment insurance. We urge improvements in federal and state legislation to make the benefits more adequate, widen the coverage, extend the duration. and remove restrictive disqualification provisions.

"We express concern also over the inequities caused by the 51 different unemployment insurance systems in the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia.

Under the present set-up, an unemployed worker receives smaller benefits in one state than he would receive if he happened to become unemployed in a different state, even though his wage credits were the same in both states. A single unified system of unemployment insurance would remove these inequities.

"The average weekly payment for unemployment during 1945-1946 was $18.81 for the country as a whole. The average varied widely among the states, ranging from $12.31 in North Carolina to $23.60 in Utah. In all cases, the amount of benefits that workers received depended largely upon how much they earned in covered employment.

"If a worker earned a low wage, his benefits were proportionately low. A large proportion of the workers drawing unemployment benefits received less than half their previous weekly earnings due to low maximum benefit ceilings in many states."

SECURITY FOR 8,000,000

The end of 1946, marking the end of 10 years of social security, will bring some 8,200,000 workers under a lifetime guarantee of old age and survivors' insurance.

A wage-earner becomes permanently insured when he has spent 10 years in employment covered by the Social Security Act. Upon retirement at the age of 65 or later, a fully insured person qualifies himself and his family for monthly benefits. Upon the wage earners' death, qualified members of his family may receive survivor's benefits.

The startling need for improvement of the social security system, as advocated in recent years by CIO, was highlighted, however, by statistics showing the average monthly benefits for five major types of insured persons during 1946.

Male wage earners only	**$24.85**
Female wage earners only	**19.85**
Wage earner and wife	**38.00**
Widow, age 65 or over, only	**20.15**
One child, only	**12.40**

At the present time 710,000 retired persons are drawing benefits; 8,200,000 have gained permanent protection when they reach the eligible age; 26,800,000 have temporary retirement protection for themselves and survivors' aid for their families, and 7,700,000 qualify for retirement protection without the survivors' aid.

JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES
FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS
JANUARY 15-30
The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

DISCUSS UTILITY 'PEACE'

Under the specious plea that they did not want to influence Congress in any way on pending labor legislation, utility management representatives this week succeeded in substantially altering a proposed statement on a "peace" conference they held with CIO and AFL unions in Washington.

The conference was sponsored by the conciliation service of the U. S. Labor Dept.

The statement, issued jointly, said in essence that management and labor recognized their responsibility to the public and that discussions would be continued.

Deleted from the statement, which was the sole product of the conference, was the assertion: "The industries concerned wish to maintain a good record and all parties have agreed to continue their efforts to effect a peaceful settlement of the questions that may arise."

Management, wanting Congress to enact restrictive labor legislation, therefore objected to the reference to the over-all good record of industrial peace in the utility field.

CIO unions were represented by Pres. Joseph Fisher of the Utility Workers; Harry Sacher, attorney for the Transport Workers, and Martin Wagner and Charles Doyle, president and vice-president respectively of the Chemical Workers.

Anti-Union Charges Set New Record

WHAT labor can expect from management is shown by the October report of the Natl. Labor Relations Board, issued this week.

More charges of unfair labor practices were filed in October than in any other month in the past eight years.

Of the 566 charges of unfair labor practices received, 64% of them—or 305 cases—were allegations of discrimination against union activity or membership. The next most numerous charge, made in 144 cases, alleged failure to bargain.

CIO affiliates filed 690 cases, 402 of them petitions for elections and 288 of them charges of unfair labor practices by employers.

Where workers were given the chance in elections to choose between the CIO and the AFL, most of them chose the CIO. The CIO won 39 of 87 such elections, the AFL 31, and "no union" 13, with the results indeterminate in four cases.

Even more impressive was the number of votes cast for the CIO. The CIO received 5,342, the AFL 3,759 and "no union" 1,584.

Handicapped by lack of sufficient personnel because of Congressianl slashing of its appropriation, the board had a backlog of 5,552 cases at the end of October, an increase of 54% over the number of cases pending a year ago.

Even with its limited staff, the board conducted 726 elections in October, the highest in its 11-year history.

HAIL MURRAY PLAN FOR LABOR UNITY

The labor unity urged by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in support of the mine workers has brought widespread favorable comment.

Murray's warning that the use of the outlawed injunction against the mine union was the opening gun in reaction's current anti-labor drive was seconded by all top officials of the CIO Auto Workers Union.

"The government's employment of injunctive powers against the United Mine Workers of America in this case is an attempt to return to the repressive measures employed against labor 50 years ago," a join statement said.

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter Reuther, in a speech at Milwaukee, called for an immediate conference representing CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhood and bona fide independent unions, in line with Pres. Murray's proposal for united labor action.

The CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers condemned the use of injunctions, with UE declaring that "the U. S. government has aligned itself against the miners and their families."

Among CIO Council and various local union actions on the mine case were those of the Wayne County (Detroit) CIO, the northern Washington District Council of the CIO Woodworkers, the San Francisco CIO, and the Joint Board of Fur Dressers & Dyers Unions (CIO) in N. Y. City.

The San Francisco Council CIO supported "to the hilt" Pres. Murray's recommendation for labor unity and warned:

"Petty differences, organizational strife, must be laid aside. The fundamental rights of labor are in danger."

PLAN MERGER

Creation of a nationwide independent citizens organization will be considered at a joint national membership convention of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences & Professions December 28-29 at the Hotel Commodore in N. Y. City.

Frank Kingdon and Jo Davidson, chairmen of the respective committees, said that subcommittees of both groups have been meeting to explore possibilities of forming a new and larger organization into which NCPAC and ICCASP and many state-wide independent groups may merge.

OUTLAW KKK

A state charter granted to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Wisconsin in 1925 was revoked in county circuit court last week on the request of the attorney general.

The court found that the organization was formed "for no lawful purpose and stands only for principles which are un-American, undemocratic and contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution and laws of the state of Wisconsin and the United States of America."

MOVE PAC TO CAPITAL

THE CIO Political Action Committee headquarters will move from New York to Washington "in a matter of weeks," PAC Director Jack Kroll announced over the weekend.

Kroll said the move to Washington was in line with the decision to concentrate practically all PAC activity in the field, "to build stronger PAC organizations for the struggles that lie ahead."

In accordance with this decision, Kroll said that a great deal of the work carried on by the national office would be curtailed and approximately ten members of the clerical force let go.

Regarding the move to Washington, Kroll told all PAC field units: "Since Washington is the central point of CIO activity, we feel that our contact with CIO international unions and other groups could best be furthered by being located in Washington."

Kroll emphasized that the decisions should not be interpreted as a retrenchment.

"The recent CIO convention called for intensification of political action within the CIO and for cooperation with other organizations in furthering progressive political action. It is our conviction that this can be carried through by strengthening our field operations."

IT'S REALLY ROUGH ON $45,000 A YEAR—PAGES 6-7

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December 23, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CIO OPENS DRIVE TO BOOST U. S. STANDARD OF LIVING

See Pages 2, 3, & 4

Heads of CIO's "Big 3" unions met this week in Pittsburgh to clear opinions on the coming wage drive. L. to r.: Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Philip Murray, Steelworkers and CIO; and Walter P. Reuther, Auto. Murray emphasized that each union would press its individual demands for pay raises from enormous business profit, to meet the rising cost of living. Details—page 3.

IN EMPLOYMENT

It's the 'Full' That's a Bother!

A REPORT which dismissed a potential depression as an "economic dip" and which recommended little positive government action to prevent a crash was accepted this week by Pres. Truman.

The report was presented by the Council of Economic Advisers, which plans to make detailed suggestions in a second report. The Council was set up under the Employment Act of 1946 which started out as the so-called FULL Employment Bill. Congress deleted the "full" and the Council's report indicated that its members were aware of the policy.

Although the report contained few positive recommendations to help guarantee full employment, another report due in January is slated to make more detailed suggestions to Truman. The President is expected to use these recommendations in presenting his economic program to Congress.

The Council suggested that "the impediments to prosperity in the near future are of the sort that must be worked out without benefit of direct government intervention, through the practical wisdom of management and labor, farmers and financiers."

A key to the tenor of the current report was the statement that the Employment Act avoided "the vague—and in some quarters alarming—use of the term 'full employment,'"

A sample of the generalities contained in it followed a statement that the three Council members—Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Leon Keyserling and John D. Clark—believe in the basic purposes of the Act. They added:

"We believe its broad enabling powers provide a device through which practical action can be suited to the demands of changing circumstances.

"In our judgment, too, there has come to be a broader understanding of the basic relationships among production, purchasing power, and employment, and an actionable degree of willingness to meet the requirements of better sustained general prosperity in the future."

THE report divided business theory about depressions into two camps—the Spartan and the Roman. The Spartan theory was dog-eat-dog and the Roman theory was "bread and circuses," provided by the state.

The Council said the situation is far more complicated, and described itself as being in between the two theories.

As to what to do to prevent a depression, the Council report again dealt in generalities which boiled down essentially to this policy:

"Calm judgment must be exercised not to rush in fussily, ministering to small and temporary disturbances that would right themselves sooner and better if left to themselves. On the other hand, carelessness or ignorance must not keep government from detecting serious symptoms promptly and initiating corrective measures with skill and decisiveness."

While dismissing threats of a recession in 1947 as a possible "brief dip," the report added that prosperity might not continue indefinitely.

However, it admitted no fears like that expressed by CIO Pres. Murray, that "industry's insatiable appetite for profits has brought a redistribution in our national income which, if permitted to continue, will reduce purchasing power and cause mass unemployment."

Murray's warning was contained in a long list of economic suggestions (reported in last week's CIO NEWS) which were forwarded to the Council, with the hope that some of the specific recommendations would be utilized in connection with the action report which the Council is scheduled to submit to Pres. Truman in January.

2ND BIG PACKER BOOSTS WAGES

GENERAL wage increases ranging from 7½c to 17c an hour and averaging 15c were included in the contract reached this week with Wilson & Co. by the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The terms of the Wilson agreement are similar to those recently signed by the union and Cudahy Packing Co.

A proposed agreement with Swift & Co. with similar terms was referred to the local UPWA-CIO unions in the Swift chain for ratification.

This leaves Armour as the remaining company in the Big Four which has not reached an agreement with the union.

Some 13,000 employes at seven plants of the Wilson chain are covered by the contract, which includes a statement of policy recognizing the "desirability" for a guaranteed annual wage, with independent studies to be conducted by the company and union as to the "practicability" of a yearly guarantee.

The Wilson contract also eliminates geographic differentials, and provides sick leave with half pay on the basis of two weeks for each year's service, pay for eight holidays, improved grievance machinery, a minimum of 2½c an hour increase for certain classifications of women workers, increased night work premiums, consideration of overtime in determining vacation pay, and adjustments of combination job rates.

Wage increases are retroactive to Nov. 1.

FORCED LABOR PEACE IS TYRANNY—CIO

DURING this pre-Congress season when many newspapers are featuring stories by reactionary Congressmen calling for regulations of unions, CIO Sec.-Treas James B. Carey went on the air last week to declare that such proposals are contrary to American tradition.

Carey said that "industrial peace enacted by statuary mandate, backed by police force and injunction is not peace at all—it is legalized tyranny."

"The CIO believes that industrial peace can be attained if industrial management will sit down at the negotiation table and engage in collective bargaining in good faith. This type of good faith calls for laying all the cards on the table, and when we say 'all the cards' we mean ALL of them—every last one of them."

Carey declared the American philosophy means "the right to earn the necessities of life" and "the right to determine the necessities."

"No one but the individual worker can be allowed to decide the amount and quality of his family's food, clothing and shelter, and the kind of medicine he gives his sick baby, or the extent of his children's education. These are the things for which the American workers want to bargain collectively."

In seeking these aims, Carey asserted, the CIO "refuses to subscribe to the false industrial peace of economic dictatorship."

Carey spoke on the Columbia System's School of the Air.

ELECTION PROBE

A public hearing by Congressional committees investigating election conditions in Rep. Vito Marcantonio's N. Y. City district was demanded this week by the N. Y. City CIO Council.

The Council condemned daily press attempts to link Marcantonio with the murder of a Republican election worker in his district, declaring that no evidence exists of any connection.

MONOPOLIST HOLLERS 'MONOPLY'

A PROGRAM designed to cut the heart out of trade union bargaining power was advanced this week by the chairman of the largest corporation in the world, Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors.

Speaking before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Sloan called for outlawing the union shop, for prohibiting industry-wide bargaining as a "monopolistic" practice, and for barring political contributions by unions.

The corporation bigwig trotted out the story that "years ago, business, in some instances was moving toward monopolistic practices, both in form and in policy. Something was done about it," Sloan added.

His statement was in direct contrast with one made by Asst. Attorney Genl. Wendell Berge, who declared last week that the grip of monopolies was never stronger on the American people.

Berge accused those who advocated a free hand for business and tight control of labor as favoring the corporate state. He warned that such a policy would lead to the destruction of whatever economic democracy exists, and later to the death of political democracy.

SLOAN, however, urged that employers be given the right to talk freely to employes (and thus influence them against unions); that courts be granted power to review all administrative agency decisions (and thus cause endless delay and excessive legal costs); that employers be given unlimited rights by law to petition for elections (and thus allow them to nip at the beginning original organization drives at their plants).

Among his other ideas were: that strikes should be illegal for the terms of contracts; that foremen should be recognized by law as part of management; that unions should be required to put questions to a "representative proportion" of their entire membership; and that they should file public financial statements.

Practically all CIO contracts provide that there shall be no strikes for the duration of the pacts. CIO unions are democratically run, with their officers being elected either in convention or by referendum, and with issues decided at open meetings.

Three fourths of CIO unions provide for a regular financial audits by Certified Public Accountants.

HAIL UNITY PLEA

CIO Pres. Philip Murray's plea for labor unity to halt reaction was hailed by leaders of two more CIO unions this week.

They were Pres. Donald Henderson of the Food & Tobacco Workers and Douglas L. MacMahon, secretary-treasurer of the Transport Workers.

Henderson warned that "a national hysteria against all labor is being built up to greet the opening of the 80th Congress."

He said that labor—CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods—must build unity against reaction or face the possibility of retreat.

"I am urging officers and members of local unions and regional councils affiliated to the FTA to explore all possible means of achieving unity with the AFL and the Brotherhoods around a common program against reaction," Henderson declared.

Wage Policy Report

Copies of the famous "Nathan report" on wage policy are available to unions and the general public.

The 65-page booklet, prepared at the request of CIO Pres. Murray, is called "A National Wage Policy for 1947." It contains all the whys and wherefores of current economic conditions, as well as a series of over 25 graphs and tables.

Bulk orders will be sold for 25c a copy to unions and educational institutions.

To get copies (50c each for two or more) or for further information, write to: Robert R. Nathan Associates, 3 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C., or to the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP — By YOMEN

"BUT, DARLING, YOU CAN'T BLAME EVERYTHING ON LABOR."

Embarrassing, Isn't It?

BUSINESS this week received a rude shock from one of its own publications. It was Factory, a McGraw-Hill organ, which made a survey of "what the factory worker really thinks about union behavior and industry earnings."

While the answers were obviously "loaded" when the workers had to give opinions about their individual bosses, the survey apparently secured a fairly accurate measure of workers' opinions about wages and prices in general.

Many workers hedged on opinions about bosses' and stockholders' incomes.. Most of those with opinions thought bosses and stockholders were getting too much, and they were frank in stating that:

1. Their own firms could give workers a wage increase without raising prices. The answers: 76% yes, 8% no, 16% don't know.

2. All industry could give workers wage increases without raising prices. The answers: 65% yes, 20% no, 15% don't know.

CIO WANTS PEACEFUL PAY SETTLEMENTS—MURRAY

HOPEFUL predictions of a peaceful settlement of CIO's great 1947 wage movements, and reasoned arguments on the public merits of CIO's case, featured the Pittsburgh meeting last week of leaders of the "Big Three" unions, the Steelworkers, Auto Workers and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

"These three organizations, and all other CIO unions," CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the press, "have a prime interest in constructive collective bargaining that will lead to the peaceful solution of the nation's ills.

"We are looking to the coming collective bargaining conferences with the hope and belief that industry will rise to its responsibilities, through collective bargaining, by providing the necessary wage adjustments which will lead to prosperous times ahead, preserving the continuity of operations and the high production so essential to the nation's welfare."

While the Pittsburgh meeting bore witness to the close cooperation and agreement on general aims between CIO's biggest unions, Murray pointed out that it was not held "to agree on any joint set of demands," since each union determined its own demands independently.

The Big Three leaders would hold further meetings of this character from time to time, he said, but their purpose is "exchange of information and a clearing of opinions rather than the formulation of joint strategy."

MURRAY emphasized that the CIO was glad to let the public know what is discussed at such meetings. They are not like "the Waldorf-Astoria meeting of brass-hats last year, which was highly secretive in character," he said, referring to one of the past meetings between big corporation heads of different industries to plan their anti-union campaign.

The CIO president said that, in addition to the need for substantial wage increases, the three unions had "given much consideration to the institution of social insurance plans, with union-management participation in their administration," and to the question of a guaranteed annual wage, which would play a part in the negotiations of all three unions.

MURRAY declared that the Nathan report on "A National Wage Policy for 1947" constitutes "a challenge to American business." He said the report "provides certain definite guideposts for the joint consideration of the representatives of industry and the unions in collective bargaining," but that it was "over-all" in character, so that each union would have to "conform to the conditions in its own industry, developing its own floors and ceilings."

"The Nathan report," Murray said, "constitutes the first overall factual study to be presented to the American people, dealing with the various factors of our internal economy," and provides the opportunity for widespread public discussion.

"This report," he added, "presents meticulous figures on the extreme, extraordinary and extortionate profits that create an inflationary situation which may lead the country into depression.

"Many have critized the Nathan report, but none have challenged its facts—on the way wages are lagging behind the cost of living."

Murray pointed out that the Nathan Report was an independent study, though commissioned by the CIO. "Nathan," he said, "is not associated with the CIO. In fact, he does more work for big business than he ever has done for labor unions."

Attending the meeting, over which Murray presided, were David J. McDonald, Van A. Bittner, James Thimmes and Lee Pressman, for the Steelworkers; Walter Reuther, George Addes and Richard Leonard of the Auto Workers; and Albert J. Fitzgerald, Julius Emspak and James Matles of the Electrical Workers.

CIO Wage Front

STEEL TALKS JAN. 15

WAGE negotiations with basic steel companies employing about half a million workers will begin approximately Jan. 15, it was announced in Pittsburgh this week by Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers.

At a press conference following meetings of the union's Executive Board and Wage Policy Committee, Murray said that steel fabricating contracts with about 1,400 firms will be extended by negotiations, pending the outcome of the basic steel wage pattern. About 400,000 workers are employed in non-basic steel.

Affirming his hopes that wage discussions could be settled peacefully without resort to strikes, Murray added that "I firmly believe the steel industry can meet our demands without increasing the price of its product."

MEANWHILE, the union released its 1947 wage policy program, calling among other things for the union shop and checkoff method of collecting dues, for a comprehensive social insurance program, and for a guaranteed annual wage.

Wage increases, the union said, should be "substantial" and all wage differentials based on geographical location should be eliminated.

Severance pay was asked for those "whose employment is terminated for any reason other than a quit or discharge from employment."

The Steelworkers called for the establishment of a social insurance program covering old age retirement benefits, life, accident, health and other forms of group insurance including medical care and hospitalization. The full cost would be paid by the industry.

The program would be administered by three trustees—one from the union, one from the company and one to be selected by mutual agreement.

A portal-to-portal clause calls for the work day to start when an employe enters company property and to stop when he leaves. Time and a half pay is asked for all Saturday work and double time for Sunday. Double time would be paid for holidays worked and straight time would be paid to those who do not work.

UAW FOR UNITY PLAN

By FRANK WINN

THE CIO Auto Workers Executive Board wound up a ten-day meeting in N. Y. City this week with a strong statement supporting the CIO wage drive and Pres. Murray's proposal for a united labor conference of CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood Unions to combat anti-labor attacks.

Earlier in the meeting the board had voted to serve a demand on the auto industry for a 23½c an hour wage increase for more than 800,000 members plus an employer-financed social security program, an old-age retirement plan and a wage equalization fund.

The board also voted to contribute $10,000 a month for the next year to the CIO Southern Organizing Campaign and $1,000 a month to the PAC.

"THE International Executive Board of the UAW-CIO reaffirms its full support fo the CIO program," the board's statement said.

"We call upon leaders of the American Federation of Labor to respond to President Murray's call for labor unity against those who would destroy the labor movement.

"In the ensuing wage negotiations, the officers of the UAW-CIO shall coordinate our efforts with those of other CIO unions in order to insure unity of action."

"HUGE profits and high prices have bitten deeply into the wages, living standards and purchasing power of the people," the Board said.

"In the midst of the most bitter housing crisis the nation has ever known, the government has washed its hands of the responsibility of providing homes for veterans

"The federal administration has turned back the clock of progress in labor relations by invoking injunctive powers against unions. At the behest of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, a reactionary Congress is formulating legislation that would outlaw legitimate and basic union activities.

The Board declared that all resources of UAW-CIO will be swung into action for victory.

The UAW-CIO also struck a blow against discrimination against Negroes in organized bowling by declaring that it would not lend its name to participation in American Bowling Congress tournaments and other activities in the 1947-48 season unless the ABC had by that time stopped its discriminatory practices. Thousands of UAW-CIO members now play in ABC-sanctioned leagues.

UE ASKS PAY PARLEYS

THE CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers this week called on the industry to open wage negotiations "based on proven economic facts which warrant a substantial increase for our membership." The UE has 600,000 members.

Meeting at Pittsburgh following a conference with the Steelworkers and Auto Workers, the UE Executive Board warned that continued piling up of profits, rising prices and the fall of real wages would lead to economic disaster.

At a press conference following the UE parley, it was revealed that UE already has won "down-payment" wage boosts from of from 5.5 to 12c an hour from 15 companies, bringing $8 million a year in raises to 40,000 members.

The increases are to be included in whatever additional raises are negotiated.

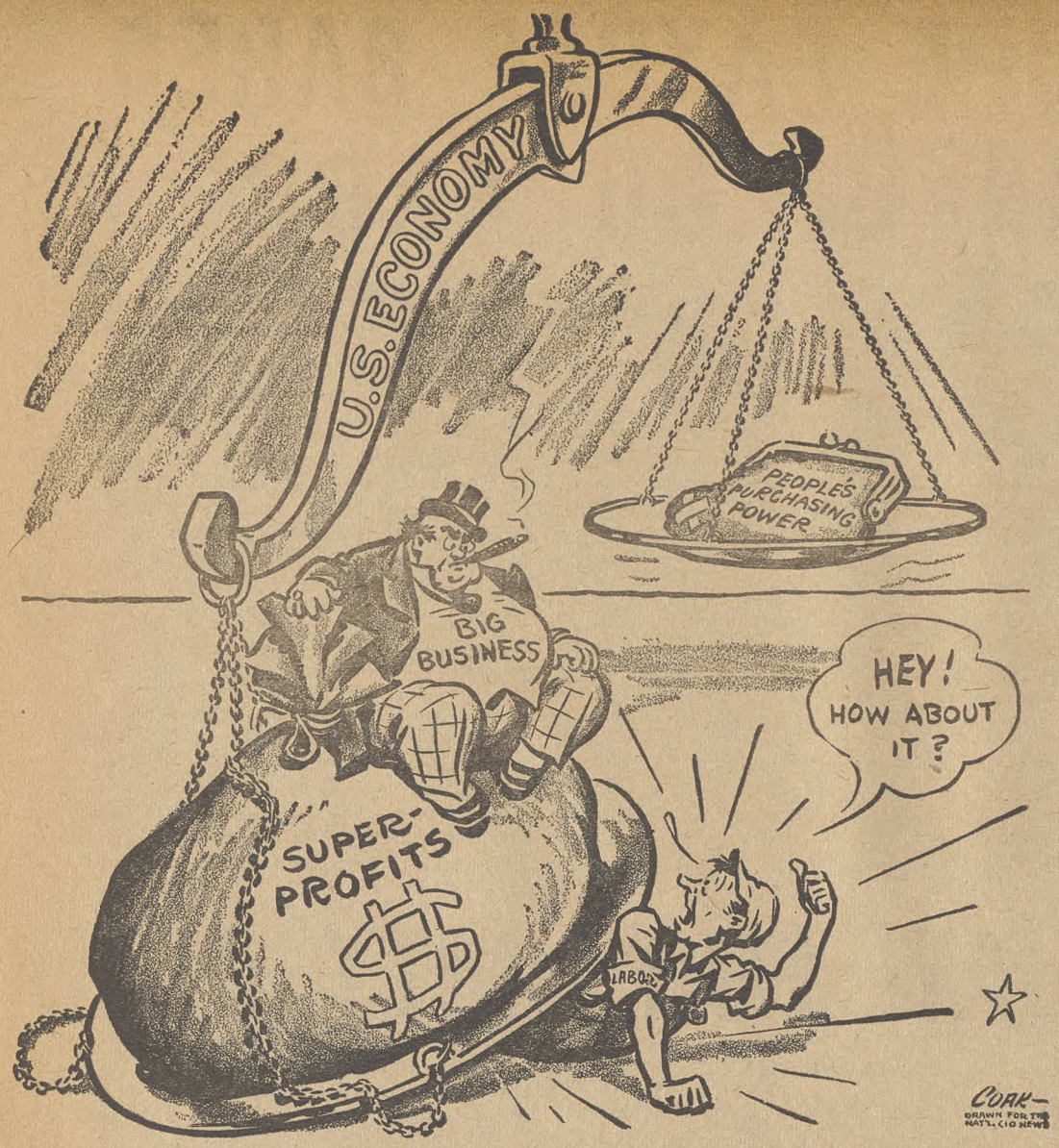
IN A UNANIMOUSLY adopted statement on wages, the Board said:

"The main problem of UE members and all other working people today is that their wages are not sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living. This is due to soaring prices and reduced incomes. Millions of workers are today going into debt, week by week, to meet regular living expenses. Millions of workers are cancelling orders for the products of their own labor, such as automibiles, refrigerators, washing machines etc.

"In contrast, American industry today is profiting at the highest rate in history. The profits of 1946 and the current and prospective profit rate for 1947 are the direct result of extortionate price levels which, while enriching the corporations, impoverish the American people.

"Continuing enrichment of the few at the expense of the majority inevitably leads to the collapse of purchasing power and production, and to unemployment.

"The General Executive Board recommends that the Conferences of union representatives of major electrical companies, representing 225,000 people, meeting January 4 and 5 in New York, give notice to these corporations of the opening of wage and contract negotiations in January. These Conference Boards will also submit contract proposals to their companies on insurance, health and retirement plans, holidays with pay, guaranteed annual pay and other contract improvements."



OUT OF BALANCE, INTO TROUBLE

IN launching its 1947 wage movements, the CIO has risen to a full sense of its public responsibilities. It has laid all its cards on the table, letting the American people know what it wants and why it wants it.

In an effort to reach a peaceful settlement through reasoned argument and with careful consideration of the public interest, the CIO has chosen to base its general case on a factual study, made by Robert R. Nathan Associates, and to invite the widest public discussion of the economic issues involved.

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THE CHARTS and figures of the Nathan report show clearly an increasing lack of balance in our economy, in at least two basic respects.

In the first place, the average weekly earnings of manufacturing workers have drawn further and further apart from the "consumer price index" of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While this index has continued to rise in the past two years, taking a particularly sharp upward turn after the scrapping of OPA, weekly earnings declined sharply in 1945 and were raised by 1946 wage increases to a far lesser extent than were prices.

In other words, wages have lagged far behind soaring living costs, and the increasing gap is now at its widest point.

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THE SECOND major lack of balance in our economy, shown by the Nathan report, is between declining real wages and soaring profits.

While workers' earnings, as measured by their purchasing power, have dropped far below the level of early 1945, corporate profits after taxes have risen so sharply since the last quarter of 1945 that they are now far above the high level of early 1945.

In fact, profits after taxes are now at an all-time high, 50% higher than their war peak and 3¾ times as high as they were during the pre-war years 1936-39.

The Nathan report estimates total profits are now so high that a general 25% wage increase could be granted, without higher prices, still leaving the profit return as high as in these pre-war years.

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WHILE the basic facts of the Nathan report cannot be challenged, much of the criticism of its conclusions is along these lines:

The report shows profits were sufficient in 1946 to absorb the wage increases granted without raising prices. But this didn't happen. Actually prices were raised following the wage increases. So, it is said, the same thing is liable to happen all over again in 1947.

The critics therefore argue that the CIO should not seek wage increases, but rather concentrate on reducing prices.

Among the many obvious answers to this are the following:

(1) No organization has fought harder than the CIO to keep down prices. Higher prices did not have to follow 1946 wage increases, which could have been paid out of huge profits. They were caused by the greedy power of profiteers and the destruction of price control.

(2) With price controls gone, the public power to reduce living costs to the level of current wages has disappeared. Business is unlikely to reduce prices until forced to do so by a depression. Furthermore, profits are much higher now and even more capable of absorbing wage increases. And there is a limit (already reached in many lines) beyond which prices can be increased without losing customers.

(3) In any event, the workers have no other recourse today than to demand wage increases, if they are to support their families at anything approaching an American standard of living.

(4) The lack of balance caused by the widening gap between wages and prices, and between purchasing power and profits, creates an imminent danger of economic collapse. This can only be averted by narrowing the gap through a great increase in mass purchasing power.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

STOP it, fellows, you're breaking my heart.

When the Wall Street Journal starts writing sob stories about the boss who "barely manages to make ends meet on $45,000 a year," I just can't stand it.

When the NAM accuses the CIO of "ruthless propaganda," and the Chamber of Commerce complains "the dividend dollar has lost purchasing power just as truly as the wage dollar," I feel like starting a "Be Kind To The Rich Week."

★ ★ ★

DO YOU realize, fellow workers, that the cost of high living is even higher than the high cost of living?

If you think it's tough to feed and clothe your family on $39 a week, at present prices, think how much it now costs to steer a society matron and her brood through a season at Palm Beach.

Think of the wistful faces of debutantes peering through Fifth Avenue show-windows at $10,000 mink coats or $9,000 diamonds.

Put yourself in the other fellow's shoes. How would you like to be a sugar-daddy, when your "baby" reads about doubled profits and extra dividends and expects you to buy her twice as much?

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LISTEN to the sad story of "Mr. X", as related by the Wall Street Journal (full text on pages 6-7), who employs some 250 workers and draws half his $45,000 income from dividends.

To provide for his wife and three children in their 14-room house, he has to give Mrs. X $1250 a month for housekeeping (as against $700 before the war). His four servants cost him $460 in monthly wages.

After meeting such bare living costs and paying taxes, Mr. X has only $10,000 left.

But out of this, he has to pay $1,300 in dues to his five clubs; $160 a month in the summer for country club "social life," with $60 a month more for golf; $1,500 for a month's family vacation each summer; and $4,000 a year for a $100,000 life insurance policy.

That leaves the poor fellow with only about $2,000 for incidentals. He's feeling the pinch terribly.

Accustomed to buy four or five $125 suits at a time, to have two cars and to winter in Palm Springs, he now pays $200 for a suit, is reduced to one Cadillac and even had to cut out Palm Springs last winter.

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IF IT'S as tough as this to get by on $45,000, it must be twice as tough on $90,000, with two 14-room houses, eight servants, ten clubs, ten $200 suits at a time, and twice as high a living standard generally.

As for the plight of the millionaire, with present high costs of high living and reduced buying power of increased dividends, it must be awful.

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THE PRESENT tear-jerking campaign is designed to offset the Nathan report, which showed that while real wages have dropped nearly one-fourth, profits after taxes have risen to an all-time high, sufficient to pay a general 25% wage increase, without raising prices, and still leave profits at their pre-war level.

The Wall Streeters have also been shocked into action by McGraw-Hill opinion polls showing that 65% of factory workers think industry can raise wages now without raising prices, and 76% are sure their company can.

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ACTUALLY, the CIO is being kinder to the rich than it is given credit for. Its members are even willing to share some of their heavy burden.

For instance, if wages should be so increased out of profits that Mr. X and other stockholders got half their present income, he would have to pay less than half as much in taxes, could live in a 7-room house, have two instead of four servants, pay Mrs. X half as much for housekeeping, and buy half as many suits.

Thus all of Mr. X's problems would be cut in half, and he should be twice as happy.

On the other hand, the CIO can give the rich no guarantee they will be relieved of some of the burden of their wealth by raising wages without raising prices.

The chances are that profits would rise still higher on the increased volume of production resulting from increased mass purchasing power.

So, if worse comes to worst, we may have to call for CIO volunteers to change places with the rich, so the latter may enjoy for awhile the "privileged position" of workers, which their publications seem to envy so much.

Or has anyone else any ideas for my "Be Kind To The Rich Week?"

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

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YOUR AID MEANS LIFE

RELIEF GIFTS from CIO members have helped make life a little easier for hard-pressed workers in war-disrupted Europe, it was reported last week by Tony Luchek, European representative of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee.

Back from a year in Europe as a supervisor of CIO relief activities, Luchek said:

"To appreciate what labor's gift to European trade unionists means, we must first realize what conditions there are like . . . To live day after day on a diet 90% of which is bread and potatoes—and those in inadeuate amounts—to be seriously ill and not to have enough clothing, those are the urgent and basic problems facing hundreds of thousands of people in Europe today."

During the past five years, American labor sent 11 million dollars to Europe for relief purposes, Luchek revealed. Some nine million were spent in the wartime period.

Those American workers' dollars helped thousands of anti-Nazis to be smuggled out of dangerous area, aided secret underground operations "more colorful than any imaginary wild west story," and made it possible for the working man and women of many countries to move a peg closer to normal living conditions.

And, Luchek made it clear, Europe knows and appreciates the assistance given by CIO through its relief committees.

CIO projects financed by CIO relief funds are operating in several European countries, although they scarcely scratch the surface of the Continent's big needs.

WORLD LABOR WINS IN UN

THE World Federation of Trade Unions—to which CIO is affiliated—won a major concession last week when the United Nations Assembly gave it the right to submit questions to the agenda of the UN's important Economic and Social Council.

Although far short of the WFTU's basic request for full non-voting privileges in the Council, the assembly's action gives world labor a medium for raising questions of importance to workers in the Council meetings.

With 67,000,000 workers in almost every country of the world, the WFTU argued that it had a special status which the UN Economic & Social Council should recognize in the interest of making its work more effective.

The WFTU plea for full rights short of voting power had been supported in the UN by delegates of the Soviet Union, France and several other countries, while the U. S. and British delegations led the opposition. Their position revolved around the contention that the UN should remain a government agency, with no non-governmental groups receiving formal status in the UN or its subsidiaries.

After the UN assembly accepted the compromise position, however, the U.S. delegation proposed similar status for the AFL, the Intl. Chamber of Commerce and the Intl. Cooperative Alliance. That proposal was also accepted.

Chinese Unionist Beaten

THE leader of the Chinese trade union organization, who was forced to flee from Shanghai to British-controlled Hong-Kong because of threats from reactionary leaders of the Kuomintang government, has been assaulted and seriously injured in that city.

Chu Hsueh-fan, victim of the assault, is president of the Chinese Assn. of Labor and a vice-president of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He has been under criticism from the Kuomintang in recent months, according to an Allied Labor News report, and fled Shanghai in order to avoid arrest by Chiang Kai-shek's police.

The personal assault on Chu, according to ALN, "is laid to Kuomintang secret police, who only recently seized all CAL properties, including hospitals and dormitories built with funds donated by CIO and AFL" workers.

Chu, who had maintained close ties to the Kuomintang throughout the war, was placed on Chiang Kai-shek's blacklist when the Chinese Assn. of Labor expressed its opposition to the civil war and to what it described as American intervention on the side of the Kuomintang.

The Chinese union leader left his country after threats which followed his refusal to expel from the CAL its affiliated unions in the Communist-controlled sections of northern China or to participate in a meeting of the Natl. Assembly, whose endorsement of Chiang Kai-shek was described by Chu as "undemocratic" and contrary to the will of the people.

DOPE PAYOFF BARED IN BILBO PROBE

A FANTASTIC story involving a $1,500 payoff from a drug addict, thousands of dollars in "contributions" from war contractors, death threats and a rumored affair with a pastor's wife was spread upon the record this week in hearings on Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo's war record.

SEN. THEODORE G. BILBO
War Contractors Wanted to Help a Poor Man

Witnesses before the Senate War Investigating Committee in Washington testified that the Mississippi polltaxer and admitted member of the Ku Klux Klan used a church as a "front" for collecting from businessmen, who gained hundreds of thousands of dollars in war contracts through his influence.

The war contractors admitted that they built Bilbo a lake, an island and a swimming pool, painted one of his "dream houses," gave him three cars (including two Cadillacs that cost then $4,200 each), and contributed thousands of dollars to the Juniper Grove Baptist Church and to Bilbo.

The 66-year-old, wrinkled senator shouted his denials over a microphone in the crowded hearing room, claiming that all he received as gifts were one Cadillac, and some living room furniture for one of his "dream houses."

The thousands of dollars the war contractors said they gave him were either campaign contributions for a political ally or loans which Bilbo has repaid or will repay, he testified.

BILBO did not say, however, what was to be done with $1,500 donated to the church by an aging Mississippi drug addict who gave his life savings for the "favor" of obtaining dope to ease his dying days.

The payment, according to federal officials who testified, was unnecessary, since physicians can obtain permission free to administer drugs to addicts who might die if denied them.

Bilbo failed to find the $1,500 contribution listed on the bank records of the fund "kept for the church," which has only 532 members.

The church, incidentally, has a parsonage which Bilbo is building, containing eight bedrooms and five baths. It adjoins Bilbo's 3,600-acre farm. Bilbo, under a complicated legal set-up, retains title to the parsonage, but declared his intention of turning it over to the congregation and the $2,600-a-year pastor next April.

DESPITE Bilbo's assertion that either the church or political henchmen were the chief gainers from contributions of war contractors, the business operators broke down their payments this way:

- $68,000 to Bilbo.
- $40,000 to Bilbo or other politicians for the unsuccessful campaign to elect Wall Doxey to the U. S. Senate.
- Thousands more, ranging from payments of $100 to $3,750, to the Juniper Grove Church.

The contractors, they said, "just happened to be passing by" and noticed that the Senator needed certain items. He was a "poor man," they declared, whom they desired to help.

Bilbo had solicited contributions for the church in a letter which ended with the assurance that donations "will be bread cast upon the waters."

THE man who testified in connection with the dope payoff was Bilbo's former secretary, Edward P. Terry, who admitted taking $15,000 from a New Yorker to be used to help defeat Bilbo. Terry, however, had difficulty convincing the Committee that the $15,000, which was not used, had been returned. He faces possible perjury action.

Terry said he testified under death threats against him and his family. He said A. B. Friend, Bilbo's campaign manager, warned him that two men in Mississippi would kill him if he aided in exposing the Senator's record.

Terry said he obtained the $15,000 fom a Simon Liberman of N. Y. City and returned it to him in July 1946 when it was not used. Liberman, however, died in January, 1946, and his son said there was no record of the estate's receiving the sum.

The pastor of the Juniper Grove Church, Rev. D. Wade Smith, was another embarrassing witness for Bilbo. Smith, who succeeded the Rev. D. W. Nix, admitted saying that he "had no idea why Sen. Bilbo erected such an elaborate parsonage and that it was entirely too large for any pastor of such a small church to keep up."

Some light on this was thrown by a Treasury Dept. tax investigator's memorandum which quoted the Rev. Smith as saying:

"Rumors were prevalent that Sen. Bilbo had been having an affair with Rev. Nix's wife and promised her that he would build a parsonage for her."

Observers at the hearing conceded that, for a "poor man," Sen. Bilbo does manage to get around.

NO CLUES!

A federal grand jury in Athens, Ga., this week reported that a three weeks' investigation of 100 witnesses had failed to yield a single clue to the lynching of four Negroes at Monroe, Ga., last July 25.

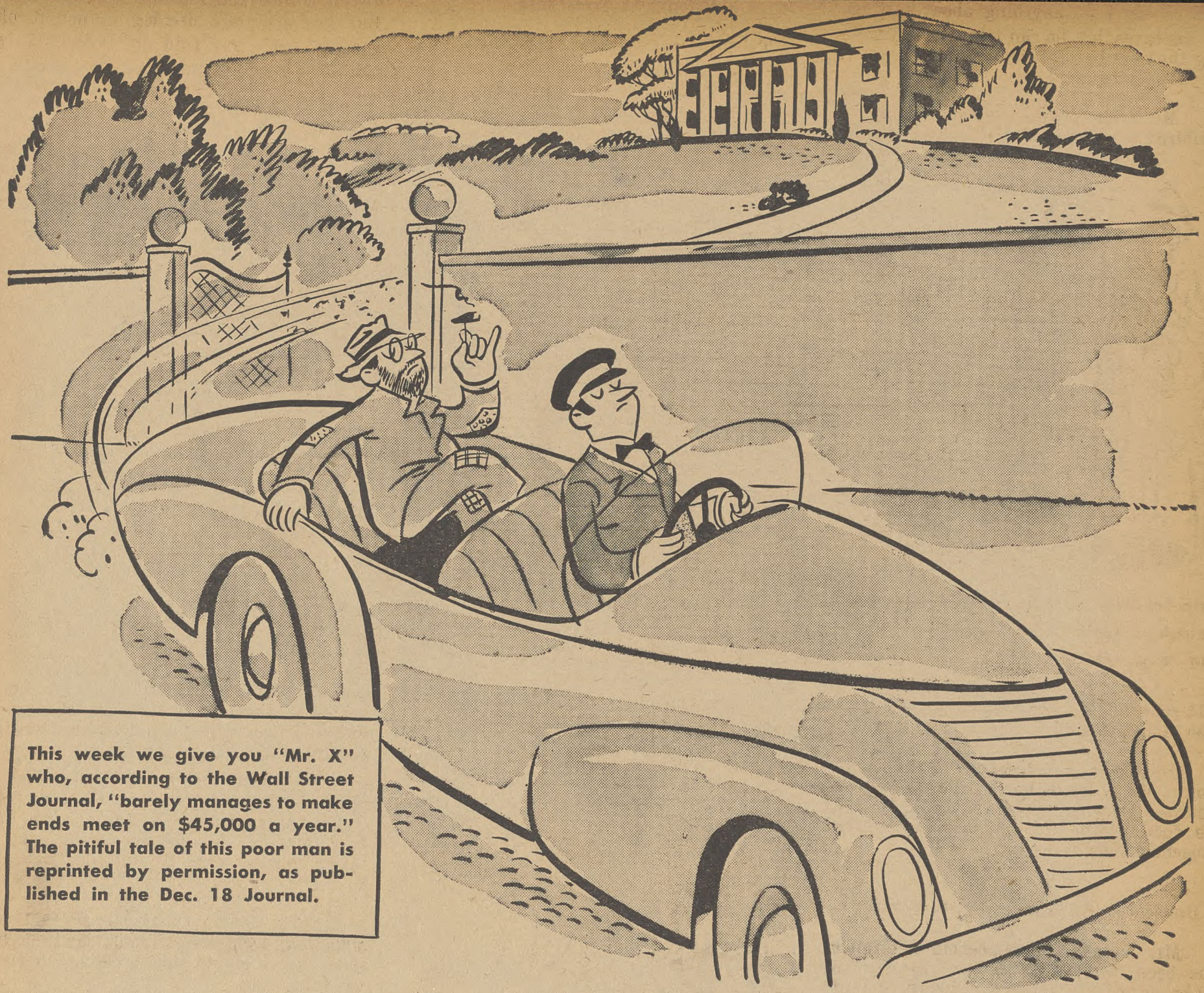
The four—Mr. and Mrs. Roger Malcolm and Mr. and Mrs. George Dorsey—were forced from a car driven by a wealthy planter and shot. The planter, Loy Harrison, testified that he was unable to identiy even one person among the 20 armed, unmasked men who committed the

Is Santa Next?

In view of some of the recent statements of the more reactionary members of Congress, the public should be prepared for the announcement by some lawmaker that he proposes to introduce a bill to make Christmas illegal.

This would not be too far a cry from the proposal of Rep. Curtis (R. Neb) that Congress make it illegal for unions to print and circulate voting records of members of Congress.

Quick to reply was Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D. Idaho) who pointed out that the Constitution guarantees freedom of the press "not only to the prosperous chain newspapers and magazines but also to the smallest pamphleteer and mimeographer." Taylor declared publication of voting records helped safeguard democracy.



This week we give you "Mr. X" who, according to the Wall Street Journal, "barely manages to make ends meet on $45,000 a year." The pitiful tale of this poor man is reprinted by permission, as published in the Dec. 18 Journal.

IT'S REALLY A TOUGH LIFE ON JUST $45,000 A YEAR!

Many people today ask: "Where does the money go?" With living costs soaring and their income taxes near the wartime high, people find they're saving less—or not at all. The story below is the first of several interviews about the personal budgetary problems of families in all income classes. The next will appear in an early issue.

By CHARLES ST. PETER

Staff Correspondent of
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

SAN FRANCISCO—Mr. X has to pinch his purse these days to live in the style to which he has become accustomed.

This year Mr. X's gross income will be about $45,000. But, says he, "I am now living more frugally than at any time since I was married.

"My net is going down and when it is translated into terms of purchasing power it is not even close to what I was making 15 years ago."

Mr. X derives about half his income from his salary as president and general manager of a West Coast firm employing over 250 men. The remainder comes from income on his investments. A man in his mid-forties, progressive and a hard-worker, he typifies thousands of other corporation executives scattered over the land.

No Way To Offset Higher Costs

And all those other executives would probably say a hearty "amen" to Mr. X's feeling about his present plight: "In spite of higher costs," he says, "the workingman has made a net gain in real income because of pay raises. But I don't think an executive on a salary has any way of offsetting increased costs. The executive suffered a net loss in real income."

THE TAX COLLECTOR, of course, gnaws away the biggest chunk of Mr. X's income.

"Federal and state taxes on income will run me from $18,000 to $20,000 this year," he says. And that's in spite of California's community property law under which Mrs. X pays only $2,650 taxes on about $11,500, which is half of Mr. X's salary.

Wonders About Free Spenders

The tax bite leaves Mr. X filled with astonishment and wonder at how many other people, meaning the freer spenders in San Francisco's varied social strata, do it. "Sometimes I wonder if all those people you see throwing away their money are dodging their taxes or what. An executive lives in a goldfish bowl and he can't do it. His earnings are watched c and he has to declare everything."

MR. X can't do anything about cutting his taxes, but he can trim and is trimming the next biggest item in his budget—everyday living expenses.

Mr. X has a wife and three young children to provide for. They live in a

Help for Mrs. X now numbers four—a cook, a governess, a second maid and a gardener.

14-room house on one acre of ground in an upper-class San Francisco suburb.

Mrs. X is in command of the home front. Mr. X hands her an allowance each month with which she is expected to buy the food, clothe the children, settle the household bills and pay the help.

Household Allowance $1,250 Monthly

Mr. X says the household allowance has been "subject to review" lately, "to make adjustments for the rising cost of living."

The last adjustment raised the monthly sum to $1,250. Before the war, Mr. X recalls nostalgically, it r to about $700 a month.

More than a third of household expenses goes for labor. Help for Mrs X now numbers four—a cook, a governess, a second maid and a gardener. All except the two-days-a-week gardener work full time.

Their wages come to $460 a month, not counting the cost of room and board for them.

"Before the war we paid $75 a month for a cook," says Mr X. "Now it's $150. We paid $90 a month for a nurse (governess) then; now it's $160. Second maid and gardener each draw $75 a month.

"And you've got to remember we have to feed those people three times a day. With food prices where they are that comes to a tidy sum each month."

So the cost of keeping Mr. X's home in running condition adds up to $15,000 a year.

That, plus $20,000 for taxes, leaves $10,000.

A CONSIDERABLE sum in itself, that's not big considering the scale of living as become accustomed to because of, required by, his position.

Belongs to Five Clubs

Take, for example, his social life. Mr. X belongs to five clubs, three in the city because of his business connections, and two country clubs. Dues alone for those add up to $1,300 a year. In addition he has to figure on $160 a month for the four months in mid-year when family social life revolves in a degree around one of the two country clubs. His "golfing club" costs him another $60 a month, mostly for caddy fees which have jumped from $1.50 to $3 for 18 holes.

Then Mr. X takes his family on a month's vacation each summer, usually to Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras. That costs $1,500 even though Mr. X is a family man and doesn't indulge excessively in Tahoe's expensive social life.

These social and entertainment expenses cost Mr. X around $4,000 a year. It leaves him with $6,000. And $4,000 of that goes for the premiums on $100,000 of life insurance which Mr. X carries.

"That $4,000 for insurance is all my savings now," he says, "if you want to call it that. I used to save a nice amount every year, and put it in stocks and bonds. Now I'm just holding my own."

The $2,000 which Mr. X now has on his ledger must pay for everything else. And,

Mr. X belongs to five clubs. Dues alone add up to $1,300 a year.

says Mr. X, "it just isn't enough for everything."

No New Car or Suits

He has been unable to buy "that new car" and those new suits he wants, and Mrs. X doesn't have the new draperies and rugs she needs "desperately."

So, to make ends meet as prices climb, Mr. X is applying a business axiom to his living standards: "The only way to meet these costs is retrenchment," he says.

Entertainment is the first thing to feel his cost-slashing knife. "A lot of dining-out has gone by the board. I just won't go to these restaurants and pay those awful prices." On the traditional "Thursday night out" for the hired help, the family eats at home.

THERE are fewer clothes for everyone in the X family. "I buy my suits four or five at a time and I'm due for some now. But I've definitely decided to put it off another year. I've paid my tailor $125 a suit for years, right up to the end of O.P.A., but now he wants $200 a suit. I just don't have it to spare."

Mrs. X has had no increase in her clothes allowance. It means fewer dresses for her, and the children have to "make do" with what they have.

Not So Much Gift Giving

The budget for gifts has been slashed. "I think twice before digging into my pockets every time we receive a wedding announcement," Mr. X says.

Instead of the two cars which once used to be in the X's garage, there's one now—a Cadillac. "I found out that I can get along with one car so I'll continue to do so for the present at least."

Last winter Mr. and Mrs. X cancelled their annual late winter sojourn in Palm Springs, southern California's desert resort. And although Mr. X has made several trips east in the last year, he hasn't taken his wife along as was once his custom. "The company pays my expenses, but when I take the better half it has to come out of my pocket. And you know how it is when the women are let loose in those eastern cities. Kind of hard on the pocketbook."

THE X's are going to have an economical Christmas. Mrs. X wants some new furs. Mr. X has told her she'll have to take a rain check. "We decided it would be a lot more sensible to wait until after Christmas when the stores cut prices. It used to be that a Christmas present was something you gave at Christmas time. But today we've got to save a dollar wherever we can."

By dint of saving here and there, Mr. X still lives within his income. He says he intends to continue cutting down expenses rather than biting into savings. "I've never operated that way and I don't intend to start now."

Mr. X is glad he lives in California. He doesn't know how executives in his income brackets manage without the community property law. "A man in California with a salary of $50,000 is better off than a fellow in New York with $100,000. Besides, the climate is nicer out here."

Mr. X buys suits four or five at a time. He used to pay $125 each, now $200.

Labor, Management Agree

U. S. ADVISERS KNOCK FORCED ARBITRATION

A warning that compulsory arbitration or "super machinery" for disposition of labor-employer disputes "may frustrate rather than foster industrial peace" was issued this week by an eight-man advisory committee to the U. S. Conciliation Service.

The committee was composed of four members chosen by CIO and AFL and four chosen by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers. It was set up at last year's Labor-Management conference.

The committee said that it believes free collective bargaining can work and that government's role in negotiations should be limited to voluntary mediation through the U. S. Conciliation Service.

To supplement the work of conciliators, the committee recommended the development of four techniques for special cases:

1. Establishment of a panel of men nationally known for labor relations work to act as special conciliators in major disputes.

2. Tri-partite arbitration, with labor and industry panels to aid conciliators.

3. Voluntary arbitration to resolve some issues in basic contract terms when necessary, and to solve disputes over interpretation or application of terms of agreements. In the latter case it was recommended that clauses providing for arbitration of such grievances be written into contracts. The decisions would be final.

4. Establishment of emergency boards in cases of national importance where normal mediation efforts have failed and where the parties consent. The boards would be appointed from outside the federal government. They would conduct hearings and publish findings.

Hailing the decision of the Committee, Director Edgar I. Warren of the Conciliation Service pointed to more than 13,000 industrial disputes that have been settled by mediation or voluntary arbitration since V-J Day.

Serving on the Committee were: Clinton S. Golden and Richard T. Leonard, CIO; Frank P. Fenton and Boris Shishkin, AFL; and V. P. Ahearn, Louis Ruthenburg, Clarence O. Skinner and H. W. Steinkraus, representing industry.

UOPWA BARS OUTSIDE GROUPS

DECLARING that employer interests are using red-baiting to divide labor, the CIO Office & Professional Workers Executive Board this week issued a policy statement opposing interference with the union by any outside group.

The statement said that the union "will firmly oppose any efforts to interfere in its affairs by any political party, whether it be the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Democratic Party, the Republican Party or any other political party or fraternal society or religious organization or other outside organization."

The UOPWA is not Communist-dominated, the statement said, and "communism is no issue in the UOPWA and its membership will not permit it to be made an issue by the defunct and exposed Dies Committee or anyone else."

"The UOPWA is run by its members for its members," the board declared. "The constitution specifically provides that no one shall be barred from membership because of race, color or religious or political beliefs."

In a statement accompanying the declaration, Pres. Lewis Merrill said:

"The policy protects every member in the exercise of his constitutional rights and makes no concession to bigotry. At the same time it is a binding declaration and our membership will not permit anyone to trifle with it."

N. Y. GUILD WINS $100 A WEEK

REPORTERS on the New York Times and New York Herald Tribune won $100 weekly minimums in contracts signed here with the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York. Signing of the contracts made the New York local first to achieve the American Newspaper Guild's wage program of $100 minimums.

Both agreements also provide for a straight 20% general wage increase, which becomes effective three weeks before the old contracts expire Dec. 31, three-week vacations after five years and improvements in general conditions.

In both contracts the $100 minimum for reporters gives them a $10 increase over the previous top minimum of $90. Additional gains were scored by commercial department employes of the Herald Tribune, brought under the contract for the first time. To adjust wage differentials, the commercial workers' salaries were first raised to the level of the former city-wide minimums. The 20% increase applies on those rates rather than their former salaries.

GUILD, STERN RESUME TALKS

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Newspaper Guild and J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia Record and the Camden, N. J. Courier and Post, have been resumed following a week during which a dozen persons were injured and four pickets were arrested when police and Record circulation employes battled pickets to clear the way for delivery trucks.

The first meeting was held at the instance of Bishop Bartholomew Eustance of the Roman Catholic diocese of Camden, N. J., as the strike moved into its sixth week.

ARBITRATION ACCEPTED

WITHIN hours after the U. S. Conciliation Service's labor-management advisory committee announced opposition to any form of compulsory arbitration, the CIO Utility Workers and the Consolidated Edison System, N. Y. City, this week stated that they had agreed to settle wage issues through voluntary arbitration.

This agreement ended a threatened strike of 23,000 Edison employes Jan. 1.

The union was asking a 35c an hour pay increase and equalization of job rates with those prevailing in civil service, private construction and the N. Y. Telephone Co., increased premium pay for night and Sunday work, a liberalized wage progression plan. Any increases will be made retroactive to Jan. 1, 1947.

The arbitrator will be selected by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach from three names chosen jointly by the company and the union, N. Y. Supreme Court Justice George Frankenthaler, Dean Ignatius M. Wilkinson of Fordham Law School and Dr. George Taylor, former chairman of the Natl. War Labor Board.

NEW OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN

VICE Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers, speaking at the ninth convention of the Wisconsin CIO Council at Wausau last weekend, urged all affiliates to support the eight-month-old Allis Chalmers strike at West Allis, Wis.

"Some morning I'd like to see every local and individual around that plant," declared Thomas, who has been assigned by the UAW executive board to conduct the strike. "If we can't keep those scabs out we'll go in and take them out.

"I may get into trouble with the law for this, but I've been in jail before and I'm willing to go there again when I consider the rights of the trade union movement endangered."

Robert Buse, president of the striking UAW Local 248, withdrew as candidate to succeed himself as state council president, and Herman Steffes, Milwaukee, head of another UAW local, was elected to the post. Buse said he was withdrawing his candidacy because of his responsibilities as a strike leader.

John M. Sorenson, Milwaukee, was elected secretary-treasurer over Mel J. Heinritz, incumbent. Melvin Lloyd, UAW, La Crosse, was elected to the new office of council vice president, defeating Major Banachowicz, Milwaukee Hosiery Worker.

BROKER'S AIDES CHOOSE CIO

Employes of Herzfeld & Stern this week chose the CIO Office & Professional Workers as their collective bargaining agent by a vote of 39 to 14 in a consent election conducted by the N. Y. Labor Board.

This is the first N. Y. City brokerage house to be organized by the CIO union. Fifty-four employes were eligible to participate in the voting, including runners, telephone operators, secretaries, clerical workers, as well as those in the cage, purchase and securities, margin and order departments.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Burt J. Mason, Acting CIO Regional Director, Chicago, Ill., reports: Stokley Foods, Inc., Hoopeston, Ill., FTA-CIO 50; against 35. As the result of elections at the International Harvester Co., Melrose Park, Ill., the UAW-CIO was certified as bargaining agent for approximately 1,000 production and maintenance workers; Farm Equipment Workers were certified as bargaining agent for the machinists' group. The Farm Equipment Workers received 49 votes as against 44 for the Die & Tool Makers Lodge 113, IAM.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Regional Director, Portland, Oregon, reports: Eugene Registered Guard, Eugene, Oregon, ANG-CIO 33; AFL 0; no union 0. CIO-IWA was recognized as bargaining agent at the Pettybone Producing Co., involving 20 workers, without an election.

Henry A. Schwarzott, CIO Acting Regional Director, Kansas City, Mo., reports: Hurst Poultry and Egg Co., Newton, Kansas, UPWA-CIO 22; against 9. Howard Rizer, CIO Field Rep., assisted by Fred Kabetske, President, LIU 1305 were in charge.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: Cascade Lumber Co., Blake Butte, Oregon, CIO-IWA 16, no union. 7. This was a run-off election.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: Price Brothers, Bridgeton, Pa., Amalgamated Lithogaphers, CIO 23; against 12. Congratulations for a job well done! Foremen employed by Thomas M. Royal, Philadelphia and Bryn Mawr, CIO Paper Workers 17; against 1. Station WFIL, Philadelphia, ACA-CIO 15; against 3.

Morris Pizer, president, UFWA-CIO, reports: Elections held at Los Angeles, Calif., handled by Reps. L. Gilbert, O. Castro, Gus Brown, and Dick Holmes, at the Superior Sleeprite Corp., UFWA-CIO 79; no union 1, UIU 10; Vivian Crawford Co., UFWA-CIO 24; no union 1, AFL 4; Kalpakoff Co. (cross-check) UFWA-CIO 14; no union 0. Election held at Chicago, Illinois, handled by Anthony Quintiliani, at the Acme Bed & Spring Co., UFWA-CIO 16; no union 4; UIU 2. Election held at Jasper, Indiana, election conducted by Reps. Fred Fulford and Anton Bettag, at the New Indiana Chair Co., UFWA-CIO 53; no union 1; UIU 34; Jasper Chair Co., UFWA-CIO 65; no union 14; UIU 23. Election held at Nelsonville, Ohio, handled by Representative Elmer Vogel, Nelsonville Elec. Co., UFWA-CIO 24; UIU 16.

James Ritchie, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Louis, Mo., reports: Republic Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo., Textile Workers Union of America-CIO 27; no union 8. Representative Doyle was in charge.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZE COMMITTEE

The CIO Intl. Woodworkers won elections at seven Southern industrial plants during the past week. The victories were: W. T. Smith Lumber Co., Linden, Ala., (mill and powerhouse employes) IWA-CIO 90; against 40. W. T. Smith Lumber Co., Linden, Ala., (logging operations employes) IWA-CIO 37; against 8. Alabama Heading Co., Thomasville, Ala., IWA-CIO 39; against 15. Conecuh Cooperage Co., Castleberry, Ala., IWA-CIO 11; against 0. Marianna Heading Co., Marianna, Fla., IWA-CIO 31; against 5. Bonifay Heading Co., Bonifay, Fla., IWA-CIO 40; against 5. Chipley Cooperage Co., Bonifay, Fla., IWA-CIO 9; against 2.

Other CIO victories reported by the Southern Drive include: Metal Mfg. Corp., Louisville, Ky., USA-CIO 33; against 1. Atlantic Co., Charlotte, N. C., (Brewery Workers) United Brewery Workers of America, CIO 14; against 0. Post-Tex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas, TWUA-CIO 177; against 66. Clifton Mfg. Co., Waco, Texas (Venetian blind division employes). ACWA-CIO 17; against 11.

I want to wish to all of you a Very Merry Christmas.

CALIFORNIA ASKS 30-HR. WEEK

THE California CIO Council at its ninth annual convention at Vera Cruz last weekend adopted a four-point veterans' program which included calling for establishment of a 30-hour week to provide jobs for veterans.

The council also asked a Federal survey to determine the future employment possibilities for veterans, elimination of the $200 a month ceiling for ex-GIs taking on-the-job training, and extension of the veterans' jobless benefits until a veteran is "suitably" employed "at an adequate wage."

Morris Zussman and Mervyn Rathborne were reelected president and secretary-treasurer respectively. The board has expanded so that each of the 30 affiliated unions shall have at least one seat with each of the five largest getting two seats.

Following policy set at the national CIO's Atlantic City convention, delegates voted to "resent and reject efforts of the Communist and other political parties and adherents to interfere in the affairs of the CIO." The state body's constitution was revised to bring it into conformity with policies of the national CIO.

NMU TO STATE DEMANDS JAN. 6

The CIO Natl. Maritime Union will present its wage demands Jan. 6 at a meeting with the American Merchant Marine Institute.

The CIO Maritime Committee reports that a partial investigation shows that ship owners, tanker as well as dry cargo operators, have made net profits in 1946 ranging from 15% to over 1000% more this year than last year.

The continued increase of shipping profits is virtually assured by the 17.6% average rise in shipping rates effective Jan. 1 granted last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

DOWN MEXICO WAY

Long History of Democratic Struggles Behind Mexican Labor's Ties With CIO

By LEN DE CAUX

(Second of a Series)

WHAT a Johnny-come-lately on the North American continent is our United States civilization!

Many, many centuries before Christopher Columbus "discovered" America—when the remote ancestors of our Pilgrim Fathers were barbarian "foreigners" leading a crude sort of cave-and-club existence far across the seas—there was an old and well-developed civilization in Mexico.

At Mount Alban, near Oaxaca, an overnight train ride from Mexico City, archeologists have uncovered a two-mile long city of imposing temples, tombs and princely dwelling houses, with even a huge stone court in which an ancient ball game was played.

These ruins date back to several centuries B. C. But the carvings on some of the great foundation stones give evidence of still earlier forms of civilization.

There are drawings of Chinese with pigtails. Negroid types are among those depicted. Some of the carvings show unmistakable Egyptian influence. And incidentally Mexico has its own ancient pyramids in the Egyptian style.

When Cortes and his Spaniards invaded and conquered Mexico, they imposed their way of life on a well-established civilization, which in its turn was the product of layer after layer of immigration or invasion from many different parts of the world.

Since the Spanish conquest and the subsequent achievement of Mexican independence from Spain there have been many other invasions of Mexico, armed or otherwise, from Europe and chiefly from the United States.

AMERICAN big business discovered Mexico long ago. It looked with greedy eyes on this smaller neighboring country, rich in oil and other resources, but weaker far than the U. S. economically, industrially and in military power. Like the Spanish invaders, it saw unrivaled opportunities for loot and exploitation.

United States capital began to flow into Mexico in large quantities, buying up many of its natural resources, exploiting low-wage Mexican labor and seeking a market for American products. Its aim was not to aid the Mexicans in industrializing, in developing their own independent economy and in raising their living standards. Rather it sought to make Mexico an economic, if not a political, colony of the U. S., to skim off the cream of the country's wealth and to prevent any Mexican industrial developments that might compete with the profit interests of Wall Street.

This economic imperialism was aided and abetted by repeated U. S. administrations. While American dollars were used to bribe Mexican politicians, suborn the press, divide the people and even to promote revolutions, American dollar diplomacy interfered constantly in Mexican internal affairs. It flourished the "big stick" of military threats and sometimes brought it down on the head of Mexico in actual armed invasion.

A Typical Group of Mexican Citizens

Trailing along behind American big business came the American Federation of Labor, with its so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor. While the AFL leaders, of course, paid lip service to labor organization and higher living standards in the Latin American countries, their PAFL represented only a small minority of the weak and struggling labor unions in those countries. It depended on alliances with often corrupt labor leaders, and was under constant criticism as a worthless paper organization entirely dominated by the AFL and designed primarily to promote U. S. influence and interference in the labor field.

BUT two great barriers arose to check the gravy-train of Yankee imperialism and exploitation in Mexico.

In the first place, there was the fighting spirit of a proud and independent people, with an ancient culture and way of life of their own—a people made up of peoples who had never yielded to enslavement or exploitation from any source without terrific struggle—a people as proud of their hard-won national independence and as determined to maintain it as are the people of the U. S.

In the second place, there was the development of a great new labor and people's democratic movement both in Mexico and the U. S., which laid the foundations of a natural alliance between progressive organized labor and democratic elements on both sides of the border.

Few countries in the world can match Mexico's long and rich record of revolutionary struggle for national independence, against feudal dictatorship and foreign exploitation, and for democracy and social progress.

But when modern Mexicans speak of the "Mexican Revolution," as they constantly do, they date it back to 1910 and the overthrow of the long Porfirio Diaz dictatorship. Though Diaz himself had been a leader in earlier revolutionary struggles for democracy and against feudalism, once he became president, he betrayed the principles of the revolution and perpetuated himself in office as a reactionary dictator.

The Diaz regime witnessed the hey-day of the feudal rule of the great land-owners, with their thousands of penniless serfs or peons bound to their estates by debt and other devices, of the ruthless force of the militarists, and of the all-corrupting influence of foreign capital and imperialism. All efforts of workers or peasants to organize and assert their democratic rights and liberties, were brutally suppressed.

The principles of the Mexican Revolution, which overthrew this dictatorship, include the restoration of the land to the people who work it, through division of the great haciendas and revival of the ejidos, or communal farms; the right of the workers to organize in unions for collective bargaining; separation of church and state; democratic rights and civil liberties, including free elections and provisions against the perpetuation in office of any administration; promotion of education and social welfare legislation; resistance to foreign imperialism, and the development of Mexico's industrial and agricultural resources for the benefit of the Mexican people, with the aid but without the domination of foreign capital.

Since 1910, the Mexican Revolution has had its ups and downs. Many of its aims are a long way from achievement. There have been betrayals, retreats, graft, foreign influence and many other obstacles. Illiteracy and poverty are still rampant.

At the same time, Mexico's New Deal has a very imposing record of achievement, as set forth in a book just published by Humberto Lombardo Toledano, director of the Workers' University and brother of the well-known Mexican labor leader, entitled, "Construyendo Mexico, 1910-1946."

With statistics, charts and countless illustrations, this book shows the great progress made in education, housing, health, physical culture and social welfare generally; in industrialization and agricultural development through irrigation, etc., and in improving the conditions of workers and farmers.

In any event, there is no question of the devotion of the great majority of the Mexican people to the democratic and social principles of the Revolution—as against the demagogic appeals of the still powerful reactionary and fascist elements. The great and evident popularity of the newly elected Aleman administration, which is supported by the labor and democratic forces and which constantly proclaims its determination to advance the principles and aims of the Revolution, is witness to this fact.

AS already indicated, labor organization is one of the foundations of Mexico's Revolution and its present democratic regime, just as it was a basic part of Roosevelt's New Deal in the U. S.

Mexicans are fond of drawing comparisons between their Revolution and revolutions in other countries such as France, Russia, etc. And one of the favorite comparisons they make is with the Roosevelt New Deal. For Roosevelt was swept into power on an upsurge of the American working and common people, demanding more democracy, better social legislation, labor rights and a friendly policy of cooperation and non-interference with other democratic peoples, in place of dollar diplomacy and efforts at imperialist domination.

The Roosevelt "Good Neighbor" policy toward Mexico and other Latin American countries was hailed as a counter-part to Mexico's own determination to maintain its independence, and to its desire for cooperation without submission. And the proclaimed purposes of such an international policy were bolstered by the growing strength of new progressive labor movements in both countries.

It is one of those illuminating coincidences of history that the CIO and the CTM (Confederation of Mexican Workers) were born at approximately the same time. While the CIO, in revolt against the reactionary and craft-bound policies of the AFL leaders, was launching its great campaigns of industrial organization and mobilizing mass support for the progressive policies of F. D. Roosevelt, a similar development was taking place in Mexico.

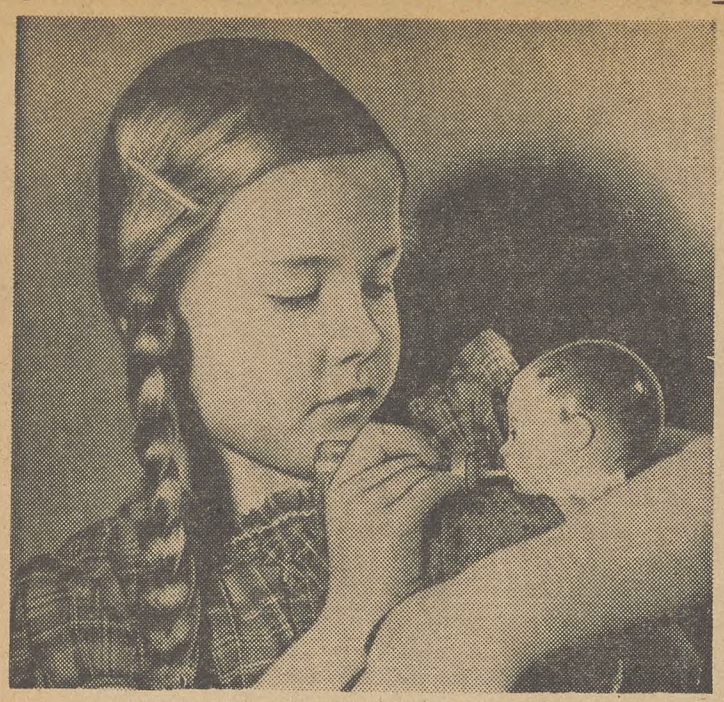
Under the New Deal of one of Mexico's most progressive national leaders, President Cardenas, Mexican workers were turning away from the racket-ridden and AFL-minded leadership of the old CROM. Led by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, they formed the CTM, whose forward-looking policies attracted to its ranks existing unions and unorganized workers and soon made it by far the dominant Mexican labor movement.

It was natural therefore that the CIO and CTM should feel a strong bond of common sympathy. And close and friendly relations have existed between the two movements since their inception.

The next article will record first-hand impressions of Mexico's labor unions, and the part they play in Mexican life and in relation to U. S. labor.

The friendly relations between the CIO and Mexican organized labor were still further cemented by the recent visit of a CIO delegation on the occasion of President Aleman's inauguration. CIO News Editor Len De Caux, who accompanied the delegation to Mexico, tells something of the human and historical background to this friendship in this second of a series of three articles on the Mexican labor movements.

Tomorrow's Citizens • By Rose H. Aschuler



THOSE LETTERS TO SANTA

Jane has her heart set on that expensive doll. Jim wants a bike. Joe dreams of a scooter. It makes us wish that money grew on trees. Awareness of what the children want and what they are going to get need not make us blue. It's what they get, not what they don't get, that matters to them. Even though Santa fails to provide everything they order, their eyes will shine on Christmas morning. Be a generous Santa, but even more important be a happy confident one.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES - SEALS - STAMPS
PRINTERS

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS.
DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE
MEMORIALS
AND
TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

UNION MADE
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Let Youngsters Help

Getting Ready For Christmas

By Ruth Peck McLeod

"RUN along Honey, and get out of Mother's way. Making cookies for Christmas is a lot of work," said a mother to her five-year-old daghter.

"Yes, but I want to help you. It's fun," pleaded the little one.

The child was right. She did want to help and it would have been fun for her to "make" the cookies, as she called cutting the dough into fancy shapes. Even though some of the cookies might have looked a little lopsided, the mother could have re-fashioned them with her deft fingers and the child would have been well pleased with the results.

There is nothing that gives a boy or girl more joy than to help to get ready for Christmas. Even the adult experiences pleasure from such work, though it be ever so laborious. Much of the thrill of the holiday season comes in making preparations and in the joyful anticipation of Christmas Day. It is true that frequently more time is required when allowing little folks to help than when doing the task alone, but it gives the children so much satisfaction to have a real part in the activities, and it also affords the very best opportunity for aiding their development.

IN this servantless age, when the future offers so little promise of domestic help, it will be invaluable to both the mother and daughter for the girl to learn to cook, sweep, dust, and perform other household duties. If there are boys in the family, it may be surprising to find how clever they, too, can be at housekeeping tasks including those along culinary lines. Praising the youngsters for their efforts, even when the results are far from perfect, will prove an excellent incentive for them to wish to keep on helping.

Children who are held partially responsible for the cooking and care of the household will not be too eager to invite company continually, unless their juvenile guests are known to be able and willing to take up the dish towel or broom and do their part in the tasks regularly assigned to themselves.

OUR boys and girls should participate in practically all of the holiday preparations. They should help to trim the Christmas tree—preferably using some homemade decorations—help to select or make many of the gifts, and deliver those intended for persons in their locality. Plenty of preparation must precede such work to acquaint the child with his particular jobs. It is only when the younger members of the family take part in the holiday activities that they derive the maximum enjoyment out of that season. Under such circumstances work becomes play.

Some charitable interest should be a part of every Christmas planning. Children honestly feel that "It is more blessed to give than to receive" when they experience the joy of tactfully aiding those who are in want.

Natl. Kindergarten Assn.
8 West 40 St., N. Y. C.

Sprucing Up
FROM OUR READERS

By HANNA SHERMAN

TODAY, we are answering two questions from readers of this column. We've picked these because they are important to a great many girls and women. And with the thought that perhaps they will be helpful in solving your problems.

The first brings up the problem of the value of exercise for the thin girl. The letter says: "You said in a recent column that everyone should exercise. However, I am five feet six inches tall and weigh only 118 pounds. I am afraid that if I exercise I will lose even more weight, much as I would like to be more active.—V. A."

You really have no cause for fear. The proper kind of exercise will definitely not make you thinner. It may help you to gain weight, since exercise helps us to relieve the nervous tension that most thin people are under.

You probably realize that you tend to worry and fret more than you should. This worrying often upsets the digestive system and you don't get the full value from the food you eat. The right physical activity will help calm those jumping nerves, give you that relaxed feeling. You'll find your appetite perking up too.

PLAN your exercise routine and work at it for about fifteen minutes a day. A nice slow tempo is best. Try taking a daily walk in the sunshine. When you do, take it easy, don't hurry. Keep an even pace, breathe deeply and enjoy the scenery. This kind of exercise will help to round out your figure.

Gaining weight is a slow process, but for your height, all you need is ten extra pounds to achieve willowy slenderness. That's worth working for.

Our next question should be of interest to all our readers. A. B. writes, "I found your hints on complexion care quite helpful. You said that diet has a lot to do with a lovely complexion. Can you suggest specific foods that will help clear my skin?"

GAYLORD Hauser, the world famous authority on eating for beauty emphasizes the role of uncooked fruits and vegetables in the diet. He recommends vege-

table juice cocktails freshly made, apricots, prunes, raisins and raw vegetable salads. These are all fine complexion aids.

I would add to them, orange juice, buttermilk, whole wheat bread (instead of white) brown rice, steamed vegetables without butter, plenty of carrots, celery and cabbage. Eat meat only three or four times a week, preferably broiled or roasted. Cut down on coffee, sugar, butter, pastry. Avoid those salad dressings that are made with oil along with gravies.

Eating for beauty has become a slogan with a sound basis in fact. Try these foods for a month. See if they don't result in a noticeable improvement in your complexion.

LABOR HISTORY CALENDAR

A 1947 American Labor History calendar depicting labor's early struggles, outstanding martyrs to labor's cause and unionism's great contribution to democracy is now available to union members, announces Artists for Action in Cleveland.

The calendar, done in two colors, 8½ by 11½ inches in size, was prepared by 12 graphic artists of the organization, formed for the purpose of doing attractive art work for labor and other liberal groups.

The calendar retails for 50c, with a financial return to distributing organizations of 40% (or $20 on orders of 100, etc.) on each sold.

Union orders, addressed to Artists for Action, 1000 Walnut Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio, must be accompanied by check for initial 30% of total cost, ($15 on orders of 100, etc.) with the 30% balance payable within 30 days after receipt of shipment.

Individual orders must be accompanied by check or postage to cover full amount.

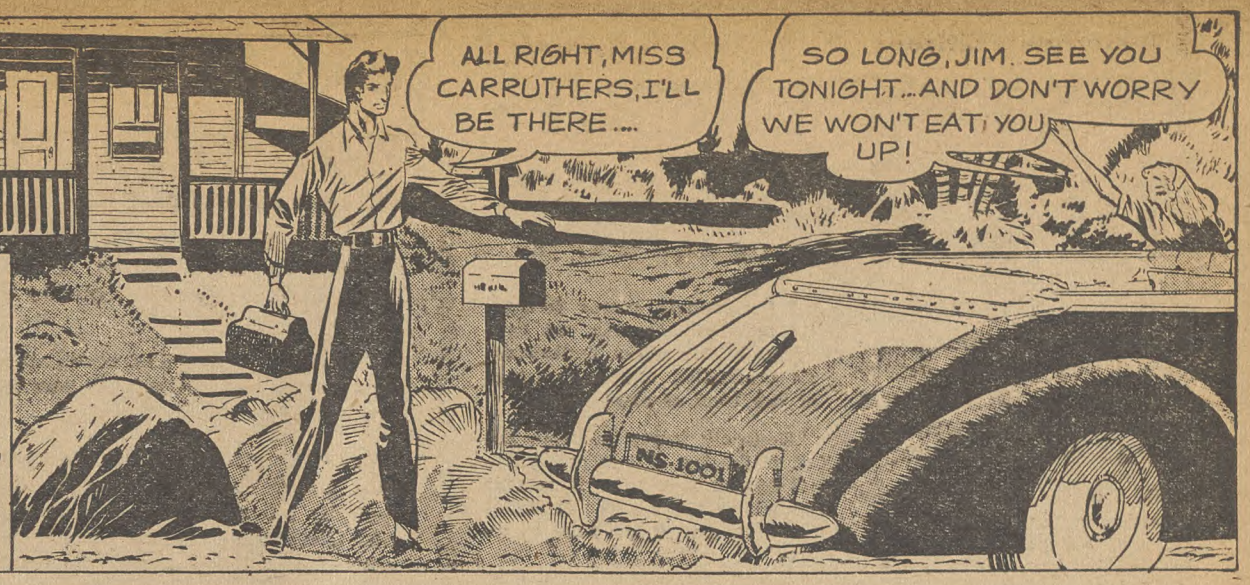
Inspired by unionism's historic past and the belief that in organized labor's strength lies the key to greater security and democracy for all, the calendar illustrates such subjects as the Pullman Strike of 1894, Mollie Maguires, Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, Joe Hill, Southern Organizing Drive, Violence against Labor, Political Action and World Labor Unity.

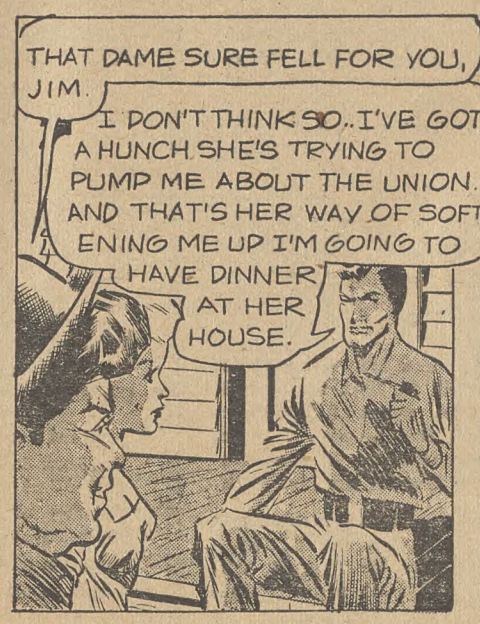
JIMMY HIGGINS
By
JEAN THALINGER
AT THE
New Age Gallery, Inc.*
138 W. 15 11-5 Daily
Iron Finish: $18.50
* The Gallery owned by its artists and their public.

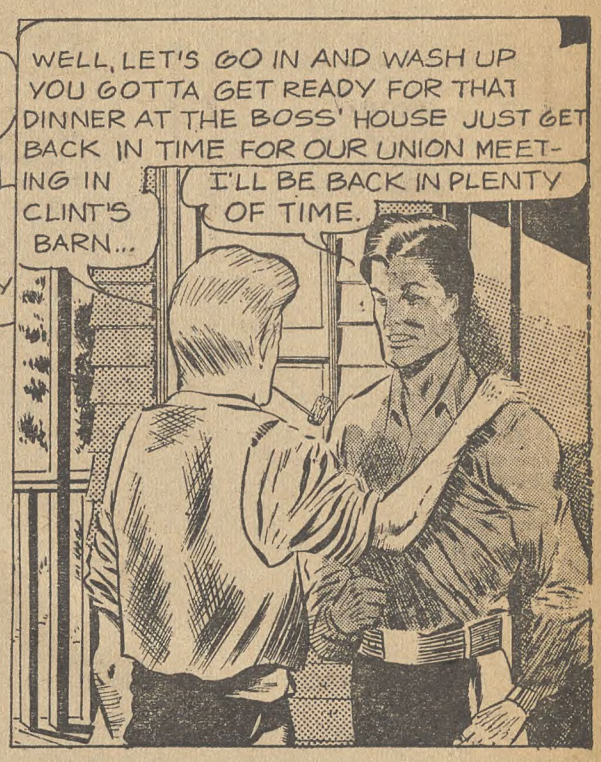
the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

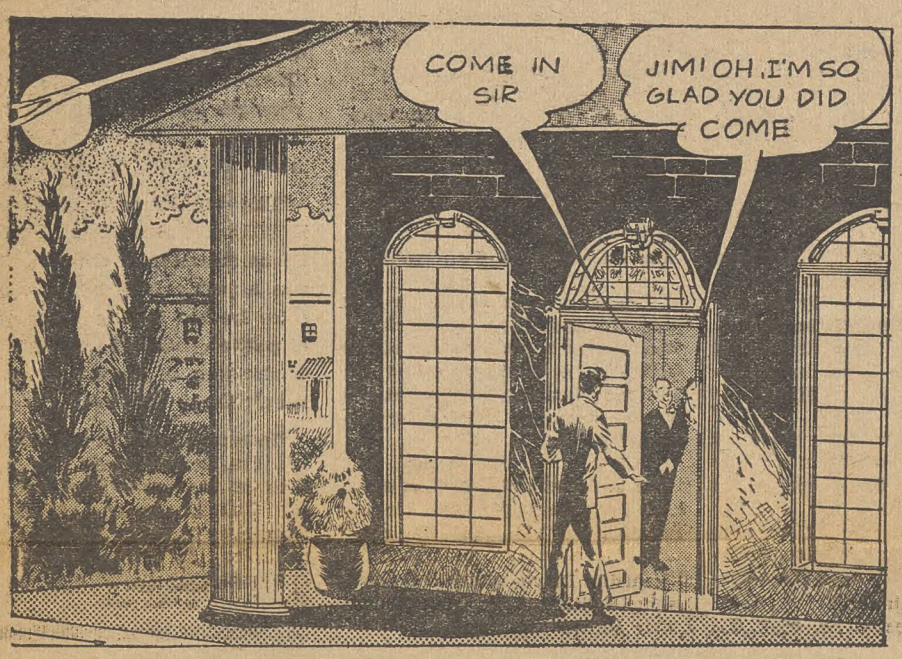
The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

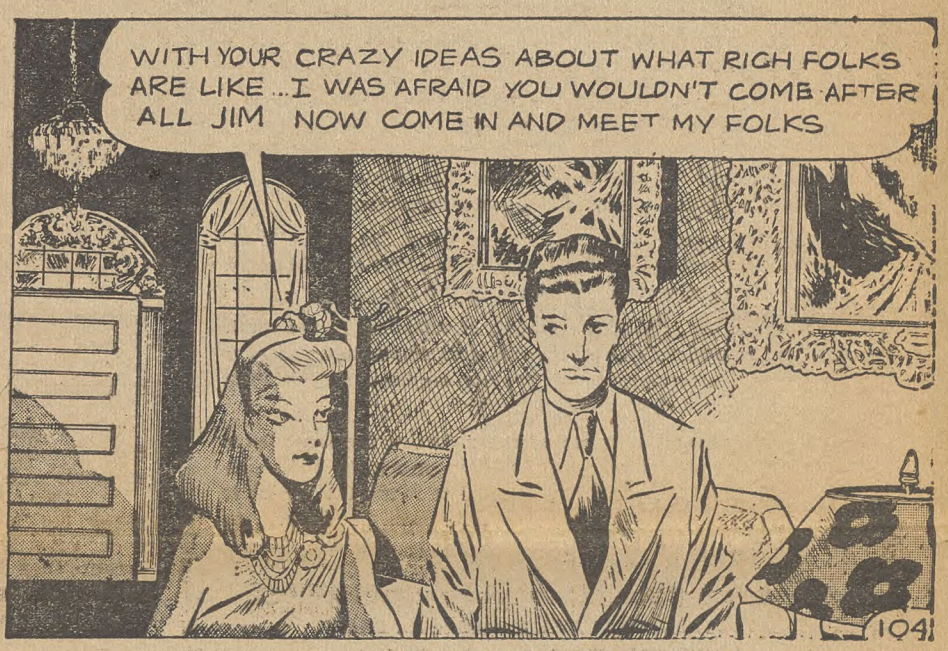
AS JIM LEAVES THE MILL AT THE END OF THE DAY, HE FINDS RUBY CARRUTHERS ... DAUGHTER OF THE OWNER ... WAITING FOR HIM IN HER CAR AFTER GIVING JIM A LIFT TO THE LINTON HOME WHERE HE BOARDS, SHE MAKES HIM PROMISE TO HAVE DINNER AT HER HOUSE THAT EVENING.











Berge's Warning

TRUSTS THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

THE growth of monopoly business is a threat to industrial and political democracy and if it continues unchecked the American people will lose their freedom.

This was the case laid before a meeting of the Chicago chapter of the New Council for American Business by Asst. Attorney Genl. Wendell Berge last week.

Noting that the 250 largest corporations now hold two-thirds of the nation's useable manufacturing facilities, Berge declared:

"The monopoly problem is today more serious than at any time since the passage of the Sherman (anti-trust) Act.

"If monopoly power follows its traditional course, we can expect higher prices, limitations on production and a lowering of the level of employment.

"Monopoly power prevents the full utilization of our productive and human resources. It retards technological progress. It stifles the development of new enterprise."

"To say that labor unions shall be restrained while the march of monopoly is allowed to continue will result in the abandonment of industrial democracy," he explained. "If industrial democracy is permitted to perish, our proud heritage of political freedom cannot survive."

BREAKDOWN ON THE NAM'S 'BUY-OPINION' BUDGET

OPERATING on what they term the "bank account" theory of propaganda, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers has opened up a $5 million account with the nation's newspapers, radio stations and tuxedoed dinner-table orators.

"The 'bank-account' theory," the NAM propagandists advise, "necessitates making regular and frequent deposits in the Bank of Public Good-Will so that valid checks can be drawn on this account when it becomes desirable to fight for which is right or against which would harm or destroy the Enterprise System."

The first check to be drawn is one against labor, the NAM decided in its recent convention. And, from its checking account in 1946, the $5 million will be spent this way:

About $2 million will be spent for national advertising, as against the $1,871,850 spent to break OPA in 1946. Radio will only take about $150,000 in 1947, but that doesn't include the commentators who mouth the NAM line for the love of it.

Publicity activity, involving a constant barrage of press releases to the nation's newspapers, will take about $250,000, while pamphlets and other printed materials for the nation's schools and teachers, the churches, women's groups and veterans organizations, will probably jump to about $250,000 in 1947.

Close to a million bucks will be utilized to develop community speakers through the speakers training and opinion molders programs, and through actual propaganda jobs in industrial communities.

The use of motion pictures to be shown in schools and public gatherings will be developed with about $50,000, while another $50,000 is set aside for an opinion research plan to see how the NAM propaganda is registering with the American people.

It'll take about $200,000 to raise the $5 million from the country's largest industrialists and bankers. In 1946 it took $187,470 to raise the $3,600,000 used by the NAM to spread its stuff over the entire nation.

Union With a Fascist Label

"WILL CIO Leaders Force 25% More Wages by Threats of Strikes, Shortages and Suffering?"

That was the headline over a full-page ad appearing in the December 17 Pittsburgh Post-Gazetete. The ad was signed by the Tool Owners Union.

What is this "union" that, among other plans, urges "revision of federal labor laws to assure genuine free bargaining"?

The TOU's platform, as published in the ad, calls for abolition of the union shop, for "equality before the law" of labor and business (see Trusts—columns 1 and 2), and for restriction of bargaining to the plant level despite the fact that huge corporations like General Motors have an industry-wide labor policy.

The TOU was incorporated in Delaware in 1945. Its board of founders and advisory committee have interlocking directorates with the most reactionary groups in the U. S.

THE story behind this "union" was brought out last week in N. Y. City, at a hearing held by the N. Y. Labor Dept. on the TOU's application for permission to operate in the state.

The application was opposed by CIO and AFL representatives on the grounds that use of the word "union" was a fraud intended to deceive the public.

Front man for the organization is Allen W. Ruckert, head of a New England industrial consultant firm, who is its president and a member of the board of founders. Others on the five-man board are Rucker's wife, his business partner, Fred H. Nickels, Raoul Desvernines, former president of Crucible Steel Co. and Liberty League member, and Richard S. Rimanoczy.

On the TOU's advisory committee is Dr. Alfred P. Haake, Chicago economist, whom Rucker described at the hearing as a "most valued" member. Haake is a former trustee of DeWitt Emery's anti-labor Natl. Small Businessmen's Assn., served with the Natl. Industrial Information Committee of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and worked for the American Liberty League.

He also promoted anti-union citizens commitetees in Ohio and Pennsylvania during the CIO steel organizing drive and is a paid consultant of General Motors and other NAM firms.

Haake has appeared before meetings of the Citizens USA Committee, an outright fascist organization which has sponsored speeches by Gerald L. K. Smith and Lawrence Denins.

In 1939 Haake and Fred G. Clarke launched the American Economic Foundation, which sponsors a radio forum program, Wake Up America! Dennis and Rucker have both appeared on this program.

Before he became chairman of the American Economic Foundation, Clarke was national commander of the Crusaders, an anti-New Deal organization heavily subsidized by John H. Pew of the Sun Oil Co., Ernest T. Weir, Lammont duPont and Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors.

Like American Action, the Tool Owners Union is aimed at setting up congressional precinct organizations and intends to make its weight felt in the 1948 elections. By feeding on the petty grievances of small investors and appealing mainly to middle class groups, TOU may become the vehicle for a broad fascist movement.

The South On The Air

ELLIS ARNALL, retiring liberal governor of Georgia, called last week for an end to discriminations against the South that hinder progress away from its position as the "nation's number one economic problem."

Appearing on the CIO-sponsored America United program over NBC on Sunday, Dec. 15, Arnall pleaded that "unequal freight rates" and "unequal distribution of federal money, especially for education," have hindered faster-moving development of the southern states.

On the program with Arnall were Allen Swim, public relations director of the CIO southern drive, and A. G. Mezerik, author of the Revolt of the South and West.

Swim predicted that the growth of unionism in the south will lead to a more stable economy, greater purchasing power in southern communities, and greater emphasis on education and other forms of community welfare.

Mezerik noted that much of the riches of the south have been drained off by powerful absentee owners in the north and east. Until the south is permitted to retain the wealth it develops, he said, southern prosperity will be difficult to achieve.

BELL TOLLS FOR HOUSING—CIO

PRESIDENT Truman's lifting of building controls last week added another notch to the let-nature-take-its-course policy that has cut the feet from under a program for the people's welfare.

The President's action served, however, to solidify the unity of the CIO and most veterans' organizations in calling for a genuine housing program.

R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, and Housing Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. of the American Veterans Committee, both called this week for the speedy passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill and maintenance of rent controls on which the real estate lobby is concentrating its attacks.

Representatives of the AVC, the American Veterans of World War II and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars late last week lashed the real estate lobby for wrecking the veterans housing program. They testified before the Senate Small Business Committee as Truman was working on the statement that Thomas called the "death knell of the veterans' housing program."

Thomas told the committee that the "CIO will intensify its drive for the passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft public housing bill as the only sound solution for the utter mess the country is in regarding shelter for the great mass of veterans, for most middle class people and for millions of low-wage persons living now in slums and sub-standard dwellings."

Thomas, whose testimony was presented by John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, called the Truman housing statement "a stop order on all housing for veterans."

He declared that building materials for veterans' homes, already insufficient, "will be even more pitifully inadequate now that the lid is coming off on non-residential housing."

Thomas called for allocation of steel lumber and other building essentials, and more attractive financing for assembly-line houses, which he characterized as the veterans "only hope" for housing.

PAPER GRAB TO BE AIRED

An opportunity for small competitive newspaper publishers to tell their side of the monopoly newsprint squeeze will be provided Jan. 7 at hearings of the Senate small business committee, Chairman James Murray (D. Mont.) announced this week.

Saying that he and Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R. Neb.), prospective GOP chairman of the committee in the new session of Congress, agreed on the importance of the investigation, Murray said:

"The purpose of the hearings is to determine what can be done to preserve the vitality of the smaller newspapers of the nation. We are inviting the assistance of all who want to keep the American press vitally competitive.

"Small dailies and weeklies face more serious threats to their existence today than ever before . . . Their costs are steadily rising but they cannot expand their advertising or circulation because they don't have the newsprint paper for it."

CAREY HAILS RIGHTS GROUP

CREATION of the President's Committee on Civil Rights by President Truman was hailed today by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey as "recognition of the need for intelligent study and militant action on two major domestic problems—the threat to basic civil rights and the menace of racial oppression and conflict."

"At a time when our social fabric is strained from the pressures of post-war adjustments, it is heartening that President Truman has acted to give added strength to our constitutional liberties in this way," Carey said.

"The appointment of Charles E. Wilson of the General Electric Co. as chairman of the committee was a particularly happy choice, since he has a long background of public service and unusual understanding of community problems," Carey declared.

"In naming me to the committee, President Truman has taken note of the pioneering work of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination in seeking new formulas for inter-racial and inter-religious unity and understanding."

THE CIO NEWS

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December 30, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONGRESS!

See Page 12

Good looking enough to make page one anytime is Miss Mary Snee, employe of a N. Y. City daily, who was chosen by the N. Y. Newspaper Guild to preside over the annual Page One Ball, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Jan. 6.

Labor-USA

NEW CIO SHOW ON SATURDAY

LABOR-USA, CIO's own 15-minute dramatic radio program, comes back to the airways on the American Broadcasting Co. network on Saturday, January 4, at 6:45 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The program will be heard every Saturday evening for the next 26 weeks. It will be good listening.

Produced by Peter Lyon, prominent N. Y. radio figure, Labor-USA will use music, stories and interviews with union men and women to explain the major issues of the day. Much of the radio time will be used to show the need for higher wages to keep Mr. and Mrs. Joe America at a decent standard of living and to keep the entire country on a prosperous keel.

In the course of the series, it is expected that the Labor-USA microphone will travel to various large industrial centers to pick up the voices of union members straight from their homes or places of work. They'll talk about the problems of meeting strained family budgets which face them and millions of others.

Labor-USA is a regular sustaining feature of the ABC. CIO sponsored the program through the first half of 1946, after which the time was made available to the AFL.

RADIO LIBERALS OUSTED; KINGDON IS LATEST

FRANK KINGDON is the latest liberal radio news commentator to be dropped from effective airing of his views. This week labor and liberal organizations charged that Kingdon's former station, WOR—a kingpin in the Mutual network—is providing its audience with "practicaly a one-sided interpretation of the news."

Kingdon was dropped from his daily news commentary spot at 6:00 p.m. when the station refused to grant his sponsor's plea for a better time.

Leaders of CIO-PAC, Natl. Citizens PAC and the Independent Citizens Committee immediately wrote a white-hot protest to the Federal Communications Commission.

They charged that:

● WOR "features an array of reactionary commentators like Fulton Lewis, Jr., Henry J. Taylor and Upton Close at good evening times."

● Liberal organizations representing millions of members "are profoundly disturbed by the increasing movement to bar progressive commentators from presenting their views on the air."

● "We have seen in the last few months the dismissal of many commentators associated with the progressive viewpoint by the major networks—an action wholly out of keeping with the spirit of the FCC ruling which provides for a fair presentation of differing shades of opinion."

● If station WOR wanted to present a balanced expression of viewpoints "so that an intelligent public opinion could be formed, Dr. Kingdon would have been retained. No excuse by the station can alter that basic fact."

Kingdon, a former university president, is an officer of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee. A forceful speaker, he has developed a big audience in the New York metropolitan area with his liberal comments on the day's news.

The letters from the three groups urged the FCC to consider WOR's dropping of Kingdon when its license renewal comes up.

It's Back on the Air

LABOR-USA

Under CIO Auspices!

★

A sparkling dramatic presentation of the big issues of the day—sponsored by CIO.

★

SATURDAY NIGHTS

6:45 PM, Eastern Standard Time

on Your Local ABC Station

★

TUNE IN!

AMERICA UNITED PROGRAM ENDS

Discussion of the nation's prospects in 1947 rang down the curtain on CIO's 13-week sponsorship of America United, the Sunday afternoon forum program on NBC.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, voiced the unions' views on what's needed, in terms of wages and purchasing power, to assure the country of continued prosperity throughout the coming year. Others on the broadcast were Leon Keyserling of the Asst. Sec. of Labor's Advisors, and Fred Bailey of the Natl. Grange.

A week earlier CIO took its America United microphone up to Boston to let Robert Nathan—author of the famed report on wage and profit conditions—and Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University discuss the effect of wage increases on the national economy.

Mr. X, Meet Mr. F

By MIRIAM KOLKIN
Federated Press

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Feinsot of Newark, N. J., have a lot in common with Mr. and Mrs. X of San Francisco, the unhappy couple the Wall Street Journal discovered living in misery on $45,000 a year (story in last week's CIO NEWS).

"That 45 brings us right close together," Joe (Pop) Feinsot said sarcastically. "I make $45 a week and he makes 45—thousand a year." Still in his early 40's despite the nickname affectionately bestowed on him by his brothers in Local 447, CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, Feinsot earns $1.20 an hour as a milling machine operator.

We were sitting in the living room of the Feinsot's home with the Wall Street Journal story spread out on a table in front of us. Pretty blond Mrs. Feinsot stared unbelievingly at the headline. "Mr. X Barely Manages to Make Ends Meet on $45,000 a Year," it said. "Skimps on Clothes, Gifts, No New Car, Fewer Trips."

"I don't know what to say," she said slowly. "We just can't get along at all on what Joe makes. I have to keep putting off bill collectors from week to week. I've been drawing from the bank steadily, but all we have left now is $50."

JOE brought out his weekly pay receipts from the Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co. at Clifton, N. J. His take-home pay the week ending Dec. 15 was $47.43, the week before it was $45.69. On a straight 40-hour week, after deductions for social security, health insurance, withholding tax and union dues ($1.50 a month), his pay came to $43.54.

"And most of the time it's a 40-hour week," Joe said. "The company cut out all overtime last June, and things cost twice as much as they did last year."

The Feinsots pay $40 a month rent for the half of the old-fashioned frame house they occupy on a pleasant Newark side street. Food comes to about $25 a week for them and their son and daughter, 11-year-old twins. "Our milk bill alone last week was $4.56," Mrs. Feinsot said. She pays 24c a quart for an extra good grade of milk to help build up the boy, who was dangerously ill last year and is still weak.

Other items in the Feinsot budget include $7 a month for utilities, $4.68 for a telephone, $5.76 a month for insurance. Then there's $12 a year for a fraternal organization. Their only saving is $2 a week in bonds (in contrast to Mr. X's $4,000 yearly investment in a $100,000 insurance policy).

"We don't go out any more because we can't afford it," said Mrs. Feinsot. "Neither Joe nor I have had any new clothes since I can't remember when. A vacation?" (The Wall Street Journal's Mr. and Mrs. X and their three children spend a month at Lake Tahoe each summer.) "We just stay home."

"There are a lot of things we need," Joe added. "I've got to have my glasses fixed and my wife's eyes are bad too. But we're putting that off. And things around the house need fixing." He pointed to a piece of plaster hanging from the ceiling. "The whole house is like that. The bathroom sink upstairs needs repairing."

A CAR is out of the question, although "we always used to have one when Joe was in business," Mrs. Feinsot said. Joe, who has to take two busses to get to his job in another town, still keeps his driver's license and borrows his brother-in-law's car for an occasional Sunday outing.

Unlike Mr. X, who belongs to five clubs, Joe's life revolves around the union. He is shop steward and Local 447's delegate to the Newark CIO Council. He showed me a letter of praise his union brothers gave him along with a Christmas bonus. The company, although it's a subsidiary of the fabulously wealthy Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co., isn't giving any Christmas bonuses this year.

"Maybe they're mad because the union is asking for a 25c-an-hour raise," said Joe. "It looks like we're going to have a tough time getting it, but it means everything to people like us."

On The Air With CBS

CIO is one of nine organizations cooperating with the Columbia Broadcasting System to present a new 39-week radio series reporting "the nation's thinking on its main economic problems."

The program, called "Cross Section, U. S. A." will be aired over the CBS network each Saturday from 3:00 to 3:30 P.M. eastern standard time.

Avoiding stuffy speeches, CBS plans to take its mikes into the homes of workers, farmers, business men and professional people in order to get their down-to-earth views on the questions that face all Americans.

Cooperating with CBS for the series are CIO, AFL the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, three principal business organizations and three farm groups. Chief reporter-interviewer for the series will be Bill Downes, who reported the Bikini atom bomb test and who presided during last year's Cross-Section CIO series. Dwight Cooke, who has conducted previous Cross-Section broadcasts, will act as narrator and associate producer of this, as of previous Cross-Section programs.

Edwin Murrow, CBS vice-president, said the new program will seek to present "a coherent cross-section of opinion of various basic groups in the country not merely to record divergences but to define areas of agreement on each problem."

PRICES TOP RECORD SET AFTER WORLD WAR I

THE beating that consumers have taken since price controls were abandoned by the GOP-reactionary Democrat coalition in Congress was highlighted this week by two reports:

1. The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that prices of all consumer goods—including food—have hit the highest levels on records, 53.9% higher than in August 1939.

2. Milk producers in the N. Y. area, freed from all government price controls, admitted that they had rigged the price of butter in the N. Y. market to "protect" the present high prices of milk. The revelation followed a drop of 10c a pound in the price of butter on the N. Y. wholesale market. Under a purchasing formula, the price of milk is tied to the price of butter. Large dairy interests were quoted as admitting that they had bid up butter prices to prevent a threatened decline of 22c a hundredweight in the price of milk.

Dairy products are among the foods making the most sensational price advances, rising from a BLS price index level of 93.1 August 1939 to 198.5 on November 15, 1946.

The BLS said that at 187.7% of the 1935-39 average, the retail food price index on Nov. 15 was 1.5% higher than in June 1920, the peak average after World War I. The prices were twice as high as those in August 1939, 34% higher than those a year ago, and 29% above the June 1946 level.

The retail prices of all consumers goods in large cities likewise broke the post-World War I record by 1.5%.

COURTS-MARTIAL REPORT HIT

The report of the American Bar Assn.'s special committee to Sec. of War Patterson on the courts-martial system stops short of making adequate recommendations which would really help democratize the Army upon which the CIO has been insisting, Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee declared this week. He pointed out:

"The committee would control the authority of the command over the court, but does not advocate severance of every connection between the commanding officer and the court.

"The committee also recommends that enlisted men serve as members of general and special courts-martial, but no method is proposed to assure that they be free from domination by enlisted officers.

"The need for the end of officer domination is illustrated by the report itself which found that the majority of officers questioned did not think that the courts were dominated, whereas 22 out of 29 enlisted men replied that the courts were dominated."

Threat to Future

CONSUMERS CUT FOOD BUYING

MORE factual ammunition to back up workers' already-powerful arguments for just wage increases came last week from the CIO Wage Research Committee.

"A substantial wage increase is necessary to restore adequate living standards and put the economy on an even keel," the committee report declared.

"Price and profit inflation" have seriously undermined the "living standards of the American people and the stability of the national economy," the committee said in introducing its fact-studded document.

Composed of research directors of a number of important CIO unions, the Committee was headed by Stanley Ruttenberg, assistant CIO director of research. The report is the product of studies undertaken in mid-summer at the direction of Pres. Murray.

Highlights of the CIO report:

1 American workers have been forced to reduce their consumption of meat, eggs, butter and dairy products sharply because of unjustifying price increases.

The destruction of price controls has added $10,000,000,000 to America's food bill alone. Other billions have been added to the cost of clothing and other durable goods by the removal of controls.

2 Last winter's wage increase, widely publicized as 18½c per hour, actually averaged 11½c in manufacturing and 5c in non-manufacturing.

These were not only totally inadequate to reverse the widening gap between wages and cost of living and to provide a more equitable and saner relationship between wages and profits, but they even failed to make up for the loss in hours and other factors which have cut heavily into take-home pay.

3 Workers' real weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries in October 1946, because of rising prices, elmination of premium payments for overtime, downgrading, shifts from war industries to civilian goods industries, and transfers from high to low and paid occupations, would purchase 17.3% less than they could in January 1945.

By the end of 1946, with further rises in the cost of living, the purchasing power of weekly earnings in manufacturing industries will have declined a minimum of 23%.

For every $5 worth of goods a worker's family was able to buy in January 1945, they could now purchase less than $4 worth.

4 In heavy goods industries, such as autos, electrical, steel, rubber, etc., weekly earnings in October would purchase 21.5% less than what they bought in January 1945 because of rising prices and declining weekly take-home pay.

By the end of 1946, purchasing power of weekly earnings in these heavy goods industries will have declined a minimum of 25% since January 1945.

5 In October 1946 weekly manufacturing earnings of $45.83 were still $24 short of the amount needed, according to the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics of the University of California, to obtain a minimum standard of living of health and decency, whereas in January 1945, the average worker was only $10.75 shy.

6 This combination of runaway prices, soaring profits, and lagging wages has resulted in a dangerous redistribution of national income since the end of the war.

The share of the national income going to wages and salaries declined from an average of 68% in the 1942-45 period to 62.5% in 1946, and lower even than the average during 1936-39.

7 Consumer income must rise by at least $22 billions above the $148 billion level reached in the third quarter of 1946, if the goods now coming onto the market in ever-growing amounts are to find buyers.

This gap can be closed only by substantial increases in wages and salaries.

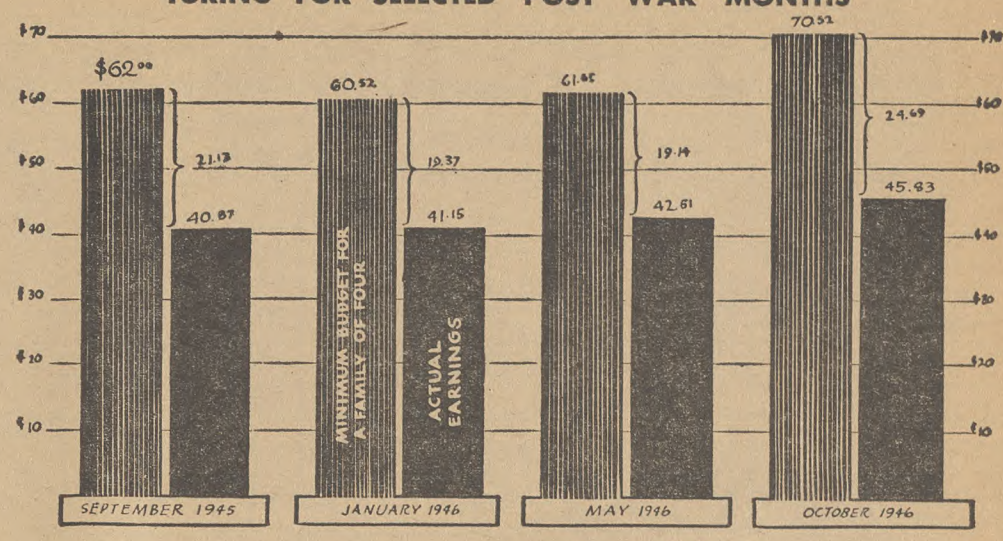
8 In 1947 profits of manufacturing corporations, before taxes, are expected to surpass $15 billions.

Such profits would be 20% greater than the 1942-45 average and almost five times the 1936-39 average. Because of reduced taxes, these corporations could raise wages and salaries by $7.7 billions and still retain wartime levels of profits without raising prices.

9 No allowance is made for productivity increases which, if considered, would make available even more than the $7.7 billion for payment of wage and salary increases in 1947 without affecting profits or raising prices.

Unless American workers are fully compensated for the inflated living costs and the rapid increases in productivity, and unless a more normal relationship is established between wages and profits we are headed for economic collapse. A substantial general wage increase is the most important single step on the road to economic well-being.

WEEKLY EARNINGS NECESSARY FOR MINIMUM STANDARDS OF HEALTH AND DECENCY AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS RECEIVED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN ALL MANUFACTURING FOR SELECTED POST WAR MONTHS



Courtesy Robt. R. Nathan, Associates Inc.

The chart tells the story of what's happening to the so-called "American standard of living." The sums on the left of each of the four units are what workers should get to maintain a minimum standard of health and decency, according to a widely recognized, authoritative study made by the Heller Committee of the University of California. The figures at the right are what workers are getting.

THE NEED IS URGENT!

NEVER in recent years has the national interest so clearly required a major general increase in real wages. That is the conclusion arrived at by Robert R. Nathan and Oscar Gass in their now-famous report, A National Wage Policy for 1947.

The following excerpts develop their position:

THE purchasing power of by far the greatest number of American families has been falling recently, month by month. Of all the gainfully employed people in the U. S., about three-quarters are wage and salary earners. These—the great bulk of our people—have suffered a major decline in the real value of their earnings during the past two years; in recent months this decline has been proceeding at an alarming rate.

Meanwhile incomes other than wages and salaries have not declined but on the contrary have increased sharply. Since 1944, while the total of wages and salaries derived from all sources—public and private—has fallen, corporate profits after taxes have risen about 50 per cent. Earnings that go, on the whole, to the more prosperous among our people have risen sharply, while the earnings of the workers have fallen.

Three dangers are inherent in the present trends toward a reduction in the real incomes of wage and salary earners and an increase in the share of the total national income going to profits.

- First, the living standards of the masses of our people—never better than a tenuous compromise with minimum requirements of health and decency—are being seriously undermined.

- Second, the long-term stability of our economy is being endangered by a shift of income away from the consumption of the masses and toward savings of the few.

- Third, the social and political health of our democracy is being threatened by the concentration of income and wealth and the resultant concentration of power and influence. These are great dangers.

IT IS obviously futile, at the present time, to anticipate correction of these dangerous trends through reductions in prices and profits. The regulatory mechanisms by means of which reductions in prices and profits might have been achieved, through Government action, have been shattered irretrievably.

Moreover, businessmen show no signs of exercising such self-restraint in their natural search for profits as would bring about a decline in prices except in the face of a sharp reduction in demand. On the contrary, the business community has first pushed aside price controls and then raised prices rapidly in the face of already huge profits. In the five months ending October 1946, living costs consequently rose nearly as much as in the fifty months following Pearl Harbor. Wholesale prices rose even more.

It seems equally futile to anticipate a correction of these dangerous trends through a change in tax policy. On the contrary, current congressional tax-thinking runs, at best, in terms of **an equal percentage reduction in total individual tax liabilities** for all individuals now paying income taxes. This would mean an enormously greater percentage increase in income after taxes for large incomes than for small ones. Therefore, if current congressional ideas prevail, changes in taxes will still further accentuate the dangerously diverging trends in incomes from wages and salaries as compared to incomes from profits.

THE FACTS all lead to the conclusion that not only from the worker's point of view but also for the benefit of the whole economy a further substantial wage increase without a general price increase is possible, justifiable and essential.

As has been shown . . . the facts combine to indicate the need for wage increases without corresponding price increases. The inflation in which we are enmeshed is clearly not necessary to maintain a healthy level of profits. The wage increases of the past year could have been absorbed without any general rise in the price level. The price line could have been held and still yielded excellent profits.

The Office of Price Administration has demonstrated (Eighteenth Quarterly Report, June 30, 1946, pages 6-11) that the price advances made by leading industries were not necessitated by wage increases. The OPA points out that actual price increases made by fifteen industries before June 30, 1946 were 3.6 times as large as were necessary to offset the wage increases granted. Since June 30 the increase in manufacturers' prices has been even greater and the relationship to wage increases even more remote.

WHICH WAY, 1947?

HIDDEN away in most of the papers, at the turn of the year, are numerous little items that furnish guideposts for anyone who wants to make intelligent predictions for 1947.

Here are a few news headings from two or three papers picked at random:

"Retail Food Prices Highest Ever."

"Corporate Dividends Up 12.6 Per Cent."

"Cost of Living Index Soars To New Peak."

"Profits After Taxes At Record High."

"House Group Says Monopoly Gained in War and Demands New Curbs."

Everything is high as a kite, except wages. Average weekly wages have dropped away down since January 1945 and real wages have been cut by nearly a fourth.

★ ★ ★

MORE prominently displayed in the same papers are other news items indicating what various big-shots think should be done in 1947 about this lopsided situation of inflated prices, inflated profits, deflated wages and increased big-business monopoly.

We read daily frenzied warnings from leaders of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers and Chamber of Commerce and every Wall Streeter who can get his name into print, that the country will go to hell if wages are allowed to catch up with the increased living costs.

Politicians like Harold Stassen, Senators Taft, Ball and Smith, and many others, join the chorus opposing wage increases.

Senator Taft says that what the country needs is "not higher wages but lower prices" —this from the man who led the fight in Congress to wreck price control and to raise living costs to their present inflationary level —from the bitterest enemy of the CIO's fight to keep prices down!

★ ★ ★

IF ALL this sounds rather negative, it takes little further searching through the papers to find the positive recommendations of most of these gentlemen.

What do they propose to do about the undue share of the national wealth that is being diverted from the consumption of the masses to the savings of the wealthy?

"Tax relief" for business and the well-to-do, is their answer, at the expense of social measures for the benefit of lower-income groups.

What do they propose to do about growing big-business monopoly—as shown by the report of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Small Business that 200 corporations now own more than 50% of all the country's non-financial corporations — monopoly that is choking the little fellow and throttling the competition that might bring down prices?

Go after the unions as a "labor monopoly," is their answer. Emasculate or scrap the Wagner labor relations act. Pass anti-union laws. Do everything possible to weaken the workers' bargaining power for higher wages.

As to prices, do the OPA wreckers, who now claim to favor lower prices, propose any steps to bring them down? Oh, no. On this, though not on bargaining for higher wages, nature should be allowed to take its course. The workers "should wait patiently for prices to fall."

★ ★ ★

IF THE NAM and its political and press stooges have their way, we can predict that 1947 will not be a "happy new year".

It certainly will not be happy for the working people, struggling along on reduced real wages and lowered living standards, with nothing to look forward to but lowered prices when depression forces the hand of business and when layoffs and unemployment will cut their purchasing power still further.

It won't be a happy new year for farmers, professionals and business people, whose incomes depends upon the purchasing power of the masses.

And it will be a pretty sad new year for the whole country when the bubble of super-profits and inflated prices is pricked by the needle of reduced real wages and consuming power— and the "bust" follows.

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THE CIO, however, is sincerely wishing everyone a really Happy New Year, and putting forward a program to make it happy.

This calls for substantially higher wages, to increase the mass buying power that will keep the wheels of industry turning; for tax relief for the needy and not for the greedy; for strengthened, not weakened, unions to raise the people's living standards and defend democracy; for curbs on big-business monopoly; for expanded social security and intelligent planning for the maintenance of full employment.

If America takes this road in 1947, it can look forward to a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

(This is a nasty-tasting after-Christmas story—a bromo-seltzer for those who had too much sweet stuff.)

THE SNOW was coming down in great gobs. The wind was slapping it into the faces of the passers-by, hurrying to shelter.

The church bells were pealing carols. The streetcar bells were clanging curses. The cash-register bells were ringing up profits.

But Tiny Tim paid no attention. With threadbare coat pulled tight, hands blue and nose red, he stood transfixed, while melting snow seeped through his thin shoes.

Tim's breath was frosting the window of a department store, as his eyes peered hungrily at warmth and light and comfort—warm clothes, fine foods, even a sled or two, and beaming down on all a more-than-life-size Santa Claus.

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INSIDE, Mr. Gotrocks was beaming too, as he mentally calculated his prospective profits. Then his eyes fell on Tim. And inside Mr. Gotrocks something stirred.

It may have been his Christmas Bourbon. It may have been the hypnotic twinkle in the glassy eyes of Santa Claus. It may have been the church bells.

"Here, sonny," he called, "I've got a proposition." And to himself, "So people think I'm a Scrooge, a hard-headed businessman with no heart. This is the real me."

As the boy stood shaking off the snow, Mr. Gotrocks unfolded his proposition.

"I don't believe in anything for nothing," he said, "it's bad for your character. But would you like to work for some of the things in the window?"

"And how!" blurted Tim. "Name your poison, boss."

★ ★ ★

"IF YOU shovel the snow from the sidewalk, clean up the furnace room, take out the ashes and spread them around, I'll pay you 25c an hour," said Mr. Gotrocks, "and I'll see you get two hours work. What do you think of that?"

"Not much," answered Tim. "If you'd show me one blessed thing I could buy in your store for four-bits, I might bite."

"But I can remember when I paid kids 20 or 15 cents, and they were glad to get it."

"And I ain't so young but I can remember when your junk was selling for half the price," the boy retorted. "Anyhow I want 40c."

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A GREAT anger rose within Mr. Gotrocks. "Anyone would think the boy'd been reading the Nathan report and belonged to the CIO," he grumbled. But the Christmas spirit was still warm within him and he decided to show Tim his error.

"Don't you realize prices are high," he said, "because I have to pay more to my clerks and more for my goods, and because other workers asked higher wages, like you're doing?

"If you and the rest ask still higher wages, it's just going to send prices up again."

But Tim was stubborn. "You was doing all right under OPA," he said. "Bet you didn't raise wages like you raised prices. All the dough you've got, you could pay me 40c and the others a lot more too, and never notice it. And if you did charge any more for your junk, nobody'd buy it.

"Anyhow, I can't buy anything here for four-bits. I need clothes, not exercise. And you need more people with more money to buy your stuff."

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MR. GOTROCKS controlled himself. "Let me give you some good advice, my boy," he said. "You should be more interested in lower prices . . ."

"I am," said Tim.

"Fine. Then the thing to do is not to ask higher wages, but to work hard and wait for prices to come down."

"Like when?" the boy shot back. "I'd starve or freeze to death before you got ready to cut prices. I'd rather wait—and tell the rest of the gang to wait—till the snow piles up and you're ready to be more reasonable than two-bits an hour."

"Get out, you . . . you . . . you labor monopolist! I'll have the law on you," roared Mr. Gotrocks, as the bells stopped pealing, the warmth of the Bourbon wore off, and Santa's glassy twinkle began to look like a leer.

(Any resemblance to persons living or dead, from the neck up, is purely coincidental. It's just a coincidence that Senators Taft and Ball and the NAM and Chamber of Commerce say labor shouldn't ask higher wages but wait patiently for prices to fall, and that they threaten to have the law on labor to keep wages down and super-profits sky-high).

The CIO News

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SOUTH OF THE BORDER THE UNIONS ARE THRIVING

By LEN DE CAUX

(Third of a Series)

MEXICO'S labor unions weren't "born to blush unseen." They advertise themselves in neon lights, on billboards and with lengthy streamers stretched around their many buildings. Their members parade through the streets with bands and banners on every possible occasion. They plaster the city with posters announcing their demands and arguments.

While CIO unions aren't always exactly reticent about their internal affairs, the Mexican unions go further. They often tell the world about them through street placards, lengthy newspaper ads and other publicity campaigns.

At its convention in January the CTM (correspondending to our national CIO) is to elect a new General Secretary. This is the top job, equivalent to president of a U. S. organization. Two candidates have announced themselves, Luis Gomez Z. of the railwaymen and C. Fernando Amilpa of the taxi-drivers. When I left Mexico City, some of its busiest down-town streets were beginning to be plastered with the pictures and campaign statements of the rival candidates.

On the day President Aleman was inaugurated, union delegations from all over the country paraded through the streets with their CTM banners. Enormous CTM signs, with pictures and slogans, towered over the street-intersection outside the inauguration building. And the only sign stretched clean across the great square in front of the Presidential Palace, where hundreds of thousands gathered to watch the military parade, was that of the big government employes' union, corresponding to CIO's United Public Workers.

Even in the smaller provincial town where there is little industry, unions are much in evidence. There is the teachers' union, for instance, whose members are spread all over the countryside. And union organization extends into many more miscellaneous lines of work than in the United States.

In a recent Mexico City labor parade, delegations with bands and banners were noted among others, from the following separate local unions: The siesta musicians; the photographers of social events; the sellers of lottery tickets; the "buyers of various objects" (junk-buyers); the organ-grinders; the shoe-blacks; the itinerant workers; the day-time peddlers; the night-time peddlers; and the "cargadores" (porters who carry loads of all kinds on their backs).

QUITE aside from the more demonstrative temperament of our neighbors south of the border, there are plenty of other good reasons why the unions seem so omnipresent in Mexico and take every opportunity to proudly strut their stuff.

Labor organization is part of the basic fabric of the Mexican Revolution. It plays a most influential role in the country's economic, social and political life, and often in industrial and governmental administration.

TOLEDANO AND MURRAY
Top Labor Leaders, South and North

Even Shoe Blacks and Organ Grinders Belong to Unions in Mexico. And When Workers Go on Legal Strikes, No Pickets are Needed—the Boss Has to Shut Up Shop!

In the newly elected Congress of Mexico, there are six CTM leaders who are Senators, including Fidel Velazquez, the retiring head of the CTM; and 26 CTM men have been elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

Mexico's labor laws are in a number of respects more liberal, and grant more rights to unions, than those of the United States.

The right to strike is one of the basic principles of Mexico's democratic Revolution. It has been vigorously reaffirmed by subsequent administrations, including that of President Aleman. No exeeption is made to this right in the case of government employes, who in Mexico include the workers of such big nationalized industries as oil and the railways.

When an authorized strike takes place, no picketing is necessary. Red and black flags are run up over the plants concerned, and they are in effect quarantined until the strike is settled. Employing scabs is illegal; in fact, no one is allowed to enter the struck plant, not even the employer. Furthermore, the employer is required to pay full wages to the strikers for every day they are out.

If this sounds to U. S. unionists a bit too good to be true, it must be added that there is a "catch," in the fact that these provisions apply only to what are called "legal strikes." This means strikes against employers who refuse to abide by decisions of the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

This Board is a tri-partite government body, including representatives of unions, management and government, something like the U. S. War Labor Board. When collective bargaining negotiations break down, this Board may render a decision on the issue involved. If the employer rejects this decision, the union may then call a "legal" strike, with the powers of government exerted on its behalf in the ways indicated.

If, on the other hand, the workers reject the decision, they may still exercise their constitutional right to strike. But in that case, the strike is treated as "illegal." The employer may do what he can to break it and need pay no wages to the strikers. And the influence of the government, and usually the top labor leadership, will be used to get the strikers back to work.

ONCE freed from the feudal oppression of the Diaz dictatorship by the Revolution, the Mexican workers availed themselves of their newly won right to organize with enthusiasm, but not always with discrimination.

There are unions of every kind for every kind of occupation —good, bad and indifferent—CTM-affiliated, independent and company unions—bona fide unions, paper organizations and some pure rackets.

Though a number of small rival organizations claim to be national trade union centers, the CTM (Confederation de Trabajadores de Mexico —Mexican Workers Confederation), with some 1,200,000 members, is by far the dominant bona fide labor movement. It is reported to represent about 85% of the country's organized workers.

Headquarters of the CTM are a big modern office building in the center of Mexico City. Nearly all of the major unions are affiliated to it, with the exception of the metal miners and some of the building unions, which maintain close fraternal relations. The major farmers' and landworkers' organization, the Confederacion Nacional de Campesinos, also maintains a close association with the CTM.

The industrial form of organization predominates in the CTM, as in the CIO. Biggest affiliate is the government workers' union, with membership running into the hundreds of thousands. Next biggest are the railwaymen's union and the oil workers.

Other substantial CTM affiliates include the textile workers, telephone workers, motion picture employes, printers, teachers, longshoremen, and the hotel and restaurant, paper, sugar, cement, vegetable oil, and aviation workers' unions.

Many of these national unions have headquarters which are bigger and more impressive than those of comparable unions in the United States. The larger ones have whole buildings to themselves, with up to a half-dozen floors of offices, conference rooms, space for departmental activities similar to those of U. S. unions, and usually a fine auditorium. A number are newly built and their facilities are displayed with great pride.

The dues paid by Mexican union members are usually based on a percentage of earnings rather than a flat rate for all members. They range from 1¼% to 2½% of wages earned, in the unions I visited, with extra assessments for union insurance, pension or other benefit schemes, where these exist. The union or closed shop is in effect for some unions, but not for others.

THE national unions and their larger locals usually have weekly, semi-monthly or monthly newspapers or magazines of their own. Those I saw compare quite closely in content and make-up with similar union publications in the United States.

Mexico also has a national daily labor newspaper, El Popular. Though it is not now the official organ of the CTM, this paper vigorously supports it and the CTAL (Confederation of Workers of Latin America) and features labor news and policy.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the CTAL, was formerly director and editor of El Popular, when he was head of the CTM. He is now a member of the board of directors, along with his close associates Alejandro Carrillo and the present director, Manuel O. Padres.

Lacking the big advertising revenues and subsidies from industrial and financial interests enjoyed by the top-circulation Mexican dailies, El Popular has hard sledding in newsstand competition with them, particularly in view of the low incomes of the industrial and farm workers whom it champions and among whom it chiefly circulates.

But it is a substantial 10-12 page standard-size publication, with close to 100 employes including its mechanical staff. And it daily challenges the vicious anti-labor, reactionary and near-fascist propaganda of most of the rest of Mexico's daily press.

Next week, the concluding article in this series will give a close-up of Mexican local union activities and labor personalities and problems.

NEW CONGRESS THREATENS TO KNIFE PORTAL CLAIMS

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

APPARENTLY one of the first threatened acts on the part of Congress is not to be directed against the hardships which now confront American workers through the rising cost of living and the absence of decent housing but rather to deprive workers of claims which they have under the Wage-Hour Law as determined by the U. S. Supreme Court.

I refer to claims for back pay to which workers are entitled covering their travel time and time spent on other preliminary work in plants under a recent decision by the U. S. Supreme Court involving the Mt. Clemens Pottery Co.

Under the Wage-Hour Law an employe must be paid time and a half for all hours in excess of the work-week fixed in that law. The Wage-Hour Law establishes the work-week for the year Oct. 1938 to Oct. 1939 as 44 hours. From Oct. 1939 to Oct. 1940, the work-week is established as 42 hours. For all years subsequent to Oct. 1940 the work-week is set at 40 hours.

The Mt. Clemens case involved the time spent by employes in walking from the time clock to the place where work was performed, as well as the time spent in certain "make-ready" activities prior to the commencement of productive work. The question arose whether the time spent in these activities should be considered as "employment" or "hours worked." If the periods of time in question are considered "hours worked," then the employes had a claim against the employer for time and a half for those periods.

This is so because the time spent by the employes in these activities would bring their number of hours to a total in excess of the work-week. Moreover, under the Wage-Hour Law, the employes would be entitled not only to their unpaid wages but also to an equal amount as liquidated damages.

The Court upheld the employes' claim and stated that the time necessarily spent by employes in walking to work on the employer's premises, following the punching of the time clock, was working time. In explaining why it was working time, the Court said that it was "under the complete control of the employer, being dependent solely upon the physical arrangements which the employer made in the factory... Without such walking on the part of the employes the productive aims of the employer could not have been achieved."

Under the reasoning of the Court it would seem that all time necessarily spent in walking on the employer's premises subject to his control should be computed in determining the number of hours worked by an employe. The particular facts of the Mt. Clemens case happened to involve travel time from a time clock to the place of work, and the time clock was at the plant gate. Under the reasoning of the decision, the same result should follow if time is spent on the employer's premises in going to and preparing for work, regardless of whether this time is spent before or after punching the time clock.

This decision, while it dealt with pottery, can be applied to work in a steel mill or a steel fabricating plant, or any other industrial plant. Under the principles of this decision, time spent by an employe in walking from the plant gate to his place of work, in collecting tools, in changing clothes, in receiving instructions prior to the commencement of a shift, should be viewed as working time.

The Mt. Clemens case was prosecuted by the CIO. The basis of the decision is but a natural extension of the doctrine approved by the U. S. Supreme Court for the underground iron miners regarding their travel time. It should be recalled that this also resulted in a case originally prosecuted by the CIO.

American employers were actually on notice after the underground miners' portal-to-portal case was decided by the United States Supreme Court, that this doctrine, under the Wage-Hour Law, applied to all industrial plants. Their failure to pay their employes for all travel time and time spent on other preliminary work should not now be the basis for wiping out all past claims of the workers.

The period of time for which back pay and damages can be claimed depends on the statute of limitations of the State where the plant is located. For example, if the statute of limitations for this type of action in the State where the plant is located is six years, then no claim may be asserted for a period of more than six years before the commencement of the action. If there is no applicable statute of limitations in the State where the plant is located, then recovery may be sought for the entire period beginning with the date the Wage-Hour Law went into effect, Oct. 1938.

Where the individual involved is a veteran, the statute of limitations does not run against him for the period in which he was in the service.

On the basis of widespread propaganda deliberately fomented during the past few weeks by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, open statements have been made that Congress, as one of its first acts, will enact some law to deprive American workers of their claims. Of course, it is well known that any such legislation is unconstitutional, particularly when applied to past claims, but that obstacle is not going to deter the reactionaries in Congress.

This threatened action must be vigorously fought by American labor. However, it should be anticipated that not much time will elapse before Congress attempts to enact such legislation.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO Sub-Regional Director, Erie, Pa., reports: Reed Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., UAW-CIO 142; Reed Mfg. Assoc. 59.

W. B. Taylor, CIO Reg. Dir., Louisville, Ky., reports: Hillerich & Bradsby Co., USA-CIO 143; against 51, Intl. Reps. H. A. Rasmussen and W. H. Beatty handled the campaign. This is the company that manufactures Louisville Slugger Baseball bats.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland, Ore., reports: Pope & Talbot Logging Co., Oakridge, Oregon, IWA-CIO recognized as sole bargaining agent—33 employes involved. A. F. Lowe Lumber Co., Molalla, Ore., recognized the CIO as bargaining agent—50 men involved. Davis Lumber Co., Molalla, Ore., recognized CIO as bargaining agent, 25 men involved. West Coast Orient, Molalla, Ore., recognized CIO as bargaining agent, 15 men involved. Molalla Forest Produce Co., Molalla, Ore., recognized CIO as bargaining agent, 10 men involved. The Oregon City Enterprise, a newspaper, has recognized the CIO-ANG by a cross-check conducted by NLRB—12 people involved.

G. George DeNucci, CIO Reg. Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: American Optical Co., CIO 9; against 2. CIO Rep's. Stanley Petrosky and John J. Foley were in charge.

Clerical, maintenance, and professional employes at Educational Alliance, New York. N. Y., voted 42 to 1 for UOPWA-CIO. The union has also received formal recognition at Youth House, N. Y., where it represents a majority of employes.

Michael Livoda, CIO Reg. Dir., Denver, Colorado, reports election victory at Carlsbad, New Mexico, International Mineral and Chemical Corp. (production unit) MMSW-CIO 374; IAM 46.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Dir. of Orgn., IUMSWA-CIO, reports; Union Engineering Co., Hoboken, N. J., IUMSWA-CIO 216; no union 15.

Henry Schwarzott, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports; Hurst Poultry & Egg Co., Newton, Kans., CIO 22; no union 9.

CIO SOUTHERN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

G. A. Kelly Plow Co., Longview, Texas, 104 for Auto Workers-CIO; against 30. American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., UFWA-CIO 384, AFL 62; no union 99. Mead Corp. (Heald Div.,) Lynchburg, Va., Paper Workers-CIO 378; 27 AFL; no union 2.

The end of 1946 will soon arrive. Our movement has come through some trying experiences. It has distinguished itself with honor and glory. All of our officers and members can rightfully feel proud of the achievements they have made. Let us face the new year with faith and confidence in our movement and determination to carry forth the message of organization to the millions remaining unorganized, with everyone in our organization cooperating to the fullest extent to obtain its objectives, which are not only to the benefit of all our members, but all the people in our beloved country. Strengthening of the democratic way of life is best assured through organization of the workers everywhere. A happy New Year to all!

3d BIG PACKER, UNION AGREE

WAGE increases from 7½ to 23c an hour which include a drastic narrowing of wage differences between packinghouse workers in the northern and southern states are contained in the contract signed with Armour and Co., Pres. Ralph Helstein of the CIO Packinghouse Workers announced this week.

The new contract provides for geographic adjustments ranging from 2½c an hour for six plants in the mid-west to 15½c an hour for the plant at Fort Worth, Tex. Thirteen plants in the Armour chain are to receive the geographic adjustments.

In addition to the geographic increases, all Armour workers at 23 plants represented by the UPWA-CIO are to receive a 7½c an hour wage increase. Some 36,000 workers are covered by the new agreement. The wage increases are retroactive to Nov. 1.

Armour is the third of the Big Four to sign an agreement with the CIO union.

CIO SIGNS ATOMIC PLANT PACT

THE CIO this week won a 10c an hour increase and the check-off of dues and initiation fees in the first contract entered into between a union and one of the three main atomic energy operating plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The contract covers the 5,000 employes at the second largest Oak Ridge plant, the one operated by the Carbide & Chemical Corp. of America.

The CIO Chemical Workers, which last Sept. won a run-off election at the plant, negotiated the contract, which contains many excellent provisions. In addition to the general hourly increase, shift premiums of four and six cents were boosted to five and ten cents.

The agreement provides time-and-a-half for all work in excess of eight hours a day and of 40 hours a week, double time for the seventh consecutive day, and no discrimination in pay rates between men and women.

Laid-off employes shall receive four weeks' termination pay. A leave of absence of one year shall be granted at the union's request, with the employe retaining seniority.

The rate of vacations is one week after one year, two weeks after two years, three weeks after 15 years, and four weeks after 20 years. In lay-offs, a senior employe may replace an employe having less seniority.

While the contract provides for union representation in grievance machinery, the U. S. Conciliation Service will appoint an arbitrator to settle unresolved disputes.

CASE ORDERED TO BARGAIN

The strike of the CIO Auto Workers at the Racine, Wis., plant of the J. I. Case Co., is the country's longest. The strike began Dec. 26, 1945.

The company, which has rebuffed repeated efforts by the U. S. Government to have it come to terms with the strikers, late last week was ordered to bargain on the union shop and check-off.

The NLRB found unanimously that the firm had committed an unfair labor practice by refusing to bargain on the union shop demand since Oct. 8, 1945, "thereby causing this strike." If the company fails to obey the order, the board will seek enforcement in the Federal Circuit Court in Wisconsin.

LONGSHORE ASKS 14c

A DELEGATED caucus representing 20,000 longshoremen and clerks of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union met in San Francisco this week and unanimously approved the longshoremen's demands for a 14c per hour wage increase presented before arbitrator Clark Kerr on the basis of cost of living increases.

The caucus also unanimously affirmed that their recent maritime strike "was necessary in order to secure gains made, that it was successfully conducted, and that it completely defeated shipowners' attempts to take away conditions existing for many years."

The 60 delegates unanimously accepted the report on the strike and settlement presented by ILWU President Harry Bridges for the negotiating committee.

"The ILWU has emerged from its recent struggles in better shape than any other union in the country to meet the battles ahead," Bridges told the delegates. Indicating that the employers plan an intensified drive against the unions, Bridges said, "The ILWU is in good shape to fight. We're not going to take any beatings."

CHALMERS REJECTS FACT FINDING

The Allis-Chalmers Co. this week rejected the proposal of Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers that the company join with the union in asking President Truman to appoint a fact-finding panel to settle the eight-month-old strike at the company's West Allis, Wis., plant.

Thomas declared that the union is willing to have the workers vote on the union's and the company's proposals, provided Allis-Chalmers is willing to be bound by such a vote.

"We have proved conclusively," Thomas said, "that the Allis-Chalmers wages are sub-standard and that both Allis-Chalmers workers and their competitors suffer from this discriminatory status. The company has not even attempted to refute our case."

REID ROBINSON REELECTED

Reid Robinson was reelected president of the CIO Mine Mill & Smelter Workers by a vote of 37,736 over James J. Leary who polled 31,508, final tabulation of the Nov. 4 referendum vote disclosed.

Elected with Robinson in the largest election in the union's history was Maurice E. Travis of Martinez, Calif., who defeated incumbent Vice-Pres. Ralph Rasmussen of Salt Lake City, Utah. Charles W. Moyer of Pottstown, Pa., was elected secretary-treasurer, the post currently held by Leary.

NEWS GUILD REJECTS PAID PRESIDENCY

The CIO Newspaper Guild by a referendum vote of 3,834 to 3,661 rejected a proposal to create a full-time paid presidency. The union at present has a non-salaried part-time presidency, and a executive vice-presidency and a paid secretary - treasurer.

Tax Windfall For The Rich

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Council

THE Republican proposal for a general 20% cut in income taxes would bring enormous windfalls to wealthy taxpayers, but workers and other low income groups would receive no real benefits. The inequitable character of the Republican proposal comes out clearly when we examine what it would mean to the average worker and to a top management exacutive.

The average weekly wage in the manufacturing industries during October 1946 was $45.83. At this rate, the annual wage of the average worker was $2,383.16. At current 1946 income tax rates, the average married worker with two children has to pay a tax of $28 on his yearly income, or 54c a week.

Under the Republican proposal of an across-the-board cut of 20%, the average worker would thus get a tax saving of $5.60 a year or 10.8c a week. His take-home pay would be increased by only 0.2%. The average worker after the 20% deduction would have to pay an income tax of $22.40 a year. Before the war in 1939, since he had an exemption for his family of $3,300, he would not have had to pay any income tax at his present wage level.

Contrast this meaningless reduction to the average worker with what would happen to the $100,000 income of a corporation executive. Under the present 1946 rates, if he is a married man with two children, he pays an income tax of $62,301. If the 20% cut went into effect, he would have tax savings of $12,460 or $239 a week. His take-home income after taxes would thus be increased 33% by the 20% cut. His 1947 taxes, assuming the tax cut is put into effect, would be $49,841. In 1939 he paid, $31,997 on a $100,000 income.

LET US now see what the 20% across-the-board cut would mean to Tom Girdler, chairman of the board of Republic Steel. His 1946 compensation as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission was $275,000. It may be considerably higher this year, but let us make our calculations on the basis of $275,000 a year. His income tax at 1946 rates (assuming he has two children) is $212,087. His savings after the 20% cut would be $42,417 or $816 a week.

His take-home income after taxes would thus be increased by 67.4%. After the 20% cut, the tax on his $275,000 income would be $169,670. In 1939 the tax would have been $144,700.

It can be seen that the 20% across-the-board cut becomes increasingly more inequitable as it is applied to the top income brackets. In the very top group, the 20% cut would reduce the 1947 tax to a level lower than it was in 1939 before the war.

At 1946 rates, the tax of a married man with two children having an income of $1,000,000 is $838,850. A 20% tax reduction would bring him tax savings of $167,770 or $3,226 a week.

His take-home income after taxes would be increased by 104.1%. His tax after the 20% cut would be $671,080. In 1939 his tax would have been $678,436 or $7,356 more than in 1947 if the 20% cut takes effect.

A married man with two children having an income of $5,000,000 pays a tax of $4,296,850 at 1946 rates. Under the 20% reduction he would have tax savings of $859,370 or $16,526 a week. His take-home income after taxes would be increased by 122.2%. After the 20% cut his taxes would be $3,437,480. At 1939 rates he paid $3,788,370. He would thus have to pay $350,890 less in 1947 than in the prewar year of 1939.

EDUCATION FOR PEACE

A United Nations meeting at Paris to buttress the forces of world peace through international understanding and education was a big step in the right direction.

Kermit Eby, CIO director of research and education, returned from the conclave of the United Nations Education (UNESCO) with a suggestion that labor unions and other civic groups should see to it that the new organization "doesn't become a monopoly of scholars."

"UNESCO is the educational foundation on which the world hopes to build a political structure for peace," Eby declared.

As a member of the U. S. delegation, the CIO official participated in all sessions of the 32-nation meeting at the French capital. Head of the delegation was Asst. Sec. of State William Benton. The American group included several leading educators and experts on cultural affairs.

"UNESCO is of particular interest to organized labor," Eby declared, in reviewing the work of the international meeting. "If UNESCO is to succeed, we must develop an adult education program of vast proportions.

"The peoples of the world must have access to the information necessary to arrive at proper judgments, and to carry those judgments into action. Labor must see to it that UNESCO does not become the monopoly of scholars. UNESCO must disseminate knowledge, not merely catalogue it."

THE job of the important United Nations subsidiary organization is two-fold: to serve the interests of world peace and world understanding; and to foster and promote all aspects of education, science and culture.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee outlined UNESCO's function, Eby said, when he pointed out that "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that defenses of peace must be constructed."

In line with that general directive, recommendations approved at the meeting included proposals for rebuilding and strengthening of educational institutions throughout the world; wider exchange of teachers and students on an international basis; examination of text books used in the schools; and a general program providing easier access to libraries, easing of copyright laws and direction of international radio programs.

Eby commented that "unfortunately the Soviet Union was not present at Paris. Without her, UNESCO is incomplete. If we would build one world, all nations must participate."

The statement of the organization's preparatory commission pointed out that UNESCO is not only a relief and rehabilitation organization, but must be dedicated to the "preservation of the peace through understanding."

Present inequalities in educational standards among nations are a threat to that peace, the commission added, since the world "cannot become one if half of it remains illiterate."

And Julian Huxley, the eminent British scientist, writing of the new organization's future, said that it must stay clear of religious or economic philosophies which might promote the hostility or non-cooperation of any member nation.

UNESCO's purpose, he wrote, must be to "bring in all the peoples of the world, and of treating all peoples and all individuals within each people as equal in terms of human dignity, mutual respect and educational opportunity."

Eby feels strongly that qualified people from CIO should participate in UNESCO's future work, and that the results of its work be made available to American unions during the coming years. In that way, the important UN organization will really reach the people, for whom it is intended.

BUILD INTERNATIONAL TIES: Mrs. Quincy Wright, chairman of the Chicago League of Nations Assn., and Kermit Eby, CIO education and research director, talk over plans for UN educational organization during the recent 32-nation conclave in Paris. The CIO official sees a big future for UN educational activities in helping common people of the world gain education and understanding.

WORLD LABOR

JAPANESE LABOR unions, given their first freedom in more than a decade, have organized 80% of all industrial workers, according to a statement of the government's Ministry of Welfare.

There are now 15,172 unions in the country, with an estimated 4,100,000 members. One member in four is a woman.

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A PROGRAM calling for industrialization of the nations of Central and South America, in order to lift living standards and promote prosperity, was passed at the convention of the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL).

The CTAL, representing most of the labor movements south of the Rio Grande, held its meeting at San Jose, Costa Rica. Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers Union acted as a fraternal delegate for CIO.

At the same time, the convention expressed vigorous opposition to a U. S. plan for training, equipping and supervising Latin American armies. It also criticized a State Dept. plan for providing loans to the Latin American republics, on the basis that the conditions for getting the funds would hold down industrial development in the small countries and make them the servants of American capital enterprises.

The CTAL adopted a policy resolution expressing its intention to remain "independent of any political party, of any church or religious sect."

It also launched a defensive crusade against AFL splitting tactics south of the border. The AFL has sent agents and representatives into Central and South America in an effort to form a new rival organization of labor unions.

A committee has been selected to tour Latin American countries and explain the nature of the AFL's war on the CTAL.

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THE FIRST post-war convention of Italy's big, 6-million-member General Confederation of Labor, will open on March 15.

Italian unions, driven underground by Mussolini's fascism, came back into existence at a congress in Naples two years ago, while the northern half of the country was still under Axis domination.

Shortly after the liberation, the northern unions held a regional conference, and the Confederation's executive committee was set up with an equal three-way division of seats among Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats.

The Italian unions are at peak strength. About two million workers belonged to the labor organizations in 1922 when Il Duce conducted his pullman-car march on Rome and ended the democratic regime.

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EARLY in the new year leaders of German labor from all four occupation zones will meet in Berlin to give the country its first national union organization in 14 years.

With a membership of about six million, the four zonal union federations have about three-quarters of the membership they claimed in 1933 when Hitler came to power.

Conferences of spokesmen from the Russian, French, British and American zones have already been held in Berlin, and they will be held at regular intervals pending a national convention.

TALMADGE DEATH MAY SEAT ARNALL

GOVERNOR-ELECT EUGENE TALMADGE, the man who won election on a rabble-rousing white supremacy platform although a majority of the voters backed his opponent, died at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 21 of cyrrhosis of the liver and stomach hemorrhages.

His death leaves a legal tangle over who will be Georgia's next governor. Since the state's laws of succession are vague, there is the possibility that present Gov. Ellis Arnall may continue in office until the next gubernatorial election in 1950 or that Georgia's first lieutenant-governor, M. E. Thompson, who would have been Talmadge's successor if the new regime had been sworn in, might take over.

During his campaign Talmadge denounced a U. S. Supreme Court decision allowing Negroes to vote in a Democratic white primary and swore that if he was elected no Negro would ever vote again in a Georgia white primary.

HIT TARIFF CUT ON TOYS

A further reduction in tariff rates on toys and dolls would place in jeopardy the labor conditions and business standards of our domestic industry, according to a brief submitted to the Committee For Reciprocity Information in Washington over the signature of Anthony H. Esposito, president of the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers Union.

"Even before the war," the brief stated, "our industry was troubled by large quantities of toys produced abroad under conditions that sometimes amounted to slavery."

Pointing out that much of the production of playthings abroad occurs under unhealthy homework conditions, the brief stated that "this sort of production has placed and can continue to place in jeopardy the progress made by our domestic industry on every front. By unequal competition it may undermine the labor conditions, trade practices, and more healthful products for the consumer that have resulted from all our efforts in the last decade."

WAGE-HOUR TO MOVE

The national office of the Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, located in N. Y. City since 1942, will be returned to Washington about February 15, according to Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach.

Books Reviewed

FIRST WOMAN CABINET MEMBER'S STORY OF A GREAT PRESIDENT

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

FRANCES PERKINS' book, "The Roosevelt I Knew," deserves more attention from labor than it may receive. For the labor movement, like other groups in America, still has a long way to go before it reaches the ideal of complete fairness to women.

The book is worth careful reading by everyone—male or female—interested in labor and government, for several outstanding reasons. It throws light upon the character and mind of a great pro-labor president. It gives the personal experiences and pioneer hardships endured by the first woman ever to hold a cabinet position in the U. S. And perhaps most important of all, it contains valuable fundamental lessons in grass-roots political work that could be of great help to labor's political activities.

It is no secret that Miss Perkins innocently aroused the antagonism and prejudice of some of the labor men prominent in New Deal government affairs who held her New England accent, her social worker's background, and her sex against her.

A woman who gets in a top position today in a field commonly regarded as suitable for men only, usually has to be pretty hard-boiled. But the unique opportunity given Miss Perkins to become the first woman cabinet member came about not because she was a rustler ambitious for high office, but because she had the good luck to work early in her career with a man big enough to recognize her ability regardless of her sex and to give her the the same chance he would have given a man. Some of the most interesting parts of her book deal with her activities as State Industrial Commissioner under Roosevelt when he was Governor of New York.

Frances Perkins was no battle-ax. She was dignified, courageous in the face of bitter opposition and harsh criticism; modest, shy—and to protect herself—a bit pompous. During her years in office as secretary of labor, gossip stories were going the rounds in Washington about how she antagonized important men who were conferring with her by lecturing them, or treating them as though they were small boys. Perhaps she did. Some of the inside stories she tells may offer some justification for such an attitude on her part.

AS Secretary of Labor Miss Perkins witnessed many tense moments in the hectic atmosphere of Washington. Under stress of emotion, men—even wise men—do not always behave sensibly. Soothing ruffled feelings was one of the jobs Pres. Roosevelt sometimes assigned to his Secretary of Labor.

For instance there was the time Miss Perkins drove for hours through Washington parks trying to calm and reason with Gen. Hugh Johnson, a colorful, explosive, likeable but very erratic man who often wanted to bite off more than he could chew. The General had just learned that Pres. Roosevelt, instead of appointing him sole administrator of the Natl. Recovery program, as the General expected, had decided to divide administration of the NRA into two parts, one covering industrial codes and labor under Johnson, the other, the public works program, under Harold Ickes.

Johnson was so irate he wanted to chuck the whole thing. "Don't blow up. Don't pull out," Miss Perkins pleaded, while the General continued to groan, "It's terrible, it's terrible!" Miss Perkins, indeed treating him as if he were a small boy, finally persuaded the General "to be a good soldier and go along with the President's wishes."

THIS incident and others in the book are of particular significance to labor because they show the constant need for vigilance by labor in government affairs. Too often the outcome of programs vitally affecting the interests of workers are determined by the actions of ambitious and unreliable officials groping in the darkness of their own ignorance, and scorning, or never thinking of seeking, advice from experienced labor people.

Frances Perkins lifts the curtain on quite a few acts kept from public view when they happened, although she does not do it to give the low-down or to expose something she regards as wrong. Her long years as a government official marked her too deeply for that.

It is true that her outlook throughout remains essentially that of the earnest, honest social worker who believes that the main hope for the working class lies in improved social legislation, and while she certainly believes strongly in trade unions, she does not have the real feel of their importance.

In spite of this limitation in her labor outlook, Miss Perkins has no occasion to feel ashamed of her record. Working under the handicap of feeling she was not wanted, she tried sincerely to do her best. Few if any of her male predecessors worked as hard and did as much for the Labor Dept. as she did. If she had been a man she probably would have been hailed as the best Secretary of Labor ever to hold the job.

The Roosevelt I Knew, by Frances Perkins, 408 pages, Viking Press, N. Y.

JIMMY HIGGINS
By
JEAN THALINGER
AT THE
New Age Gallery, Inc.*
138 W. 15 N. Y. C. 11
Iron Finish: $18.50
* The Gallery owned by its artists and their public.

Mrs. Tang Yu Ching-tang, chairman of the YWCA Natl. Industrial Committee in China and head of the welfare department in a Shanghai cotton mill, is shown here at her task in a Shanghai municipal school which she runs for adult workers and their families. She has five children of her own.

CIO PRAISED FOR FIGHT AGAINST BIAS

THE CIO's anti discrimination policies get some words of warm praise in a report just issued by the Julius Rosenwald Fund reviewing the two-year period 1944-46.

Pointing out that the CIO has from the beginning "insisted on a united front of all workers unbroken by discrimination or segregation," the review calls it "the most effective agency of this generation in establishing the practice of equal opportunity."

The record of the AFL has not been so good, says the report, although there have been some recent improvements. Its past attitudes were influenced by the exclusiveness of craft membership. And the very nature of its federated organization "makes it difficult to set uniform policies and practices," the report states.

One CIO official is among the more than 54 persons receiving a Negro fellowship in 1945-46. He is Richard Sylvester Hamme, of Boston, Mass., chairman of the CIO Transport Service Employes regional council in New England, who was awarded a fellowship to study labor economics at the Trade Union Fellowship Project, Harvard University.

Among the others who received grants for projects of especial interest is Alice Elizabeth Catlett, instructor of art, George Washington Carver School, New York, to do a series of lithographs, paintings, and sculptures on the role of Negro women in America.

Among the 31 Southern White Fellowships granted was one to Marion Palfi, free-lance photographer, N. Y. City, for a series of photographic studies employing interracial and intercultural themes.

Donald Lee West, superintendent of schools, Lulu, Ga., received a fellowship to do work in the field of rural education at Ohio State University and the University of Georgia.

NLRA HANDBOOK AID TO UNIONS

A handbook on the Natl. Labor Relations Act by Louis G. Silverberg, information director of the NLRB, designed primarily for universities, unions, and other groups engaged in labor education, has just been issued by the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

The pamphlet contains a history and summary of the law and its administration as well as its text.

Copies in limited quantities are available, so long as the free supply lasts, from the Director, Division of Labor Standards. Larger quantities may be purchased for 15c a copy from the Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

A 25% discount is allowed on orders of 100 or more.

New Pamphlet

LABOR SHARE IN MANAGEMENT AIDS BUSINESS, SAYS CIO

THE record shows that labor has proved it can share in management and that it has special knowledge to contribute toward the making of wise decisions, says a pamphlet published this week by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

The pamphlet, entitled "Should Labor Have a Direct Share in Management?" is available free from the Department, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.

In 31 pages, the pamphlet develops facts to show that:

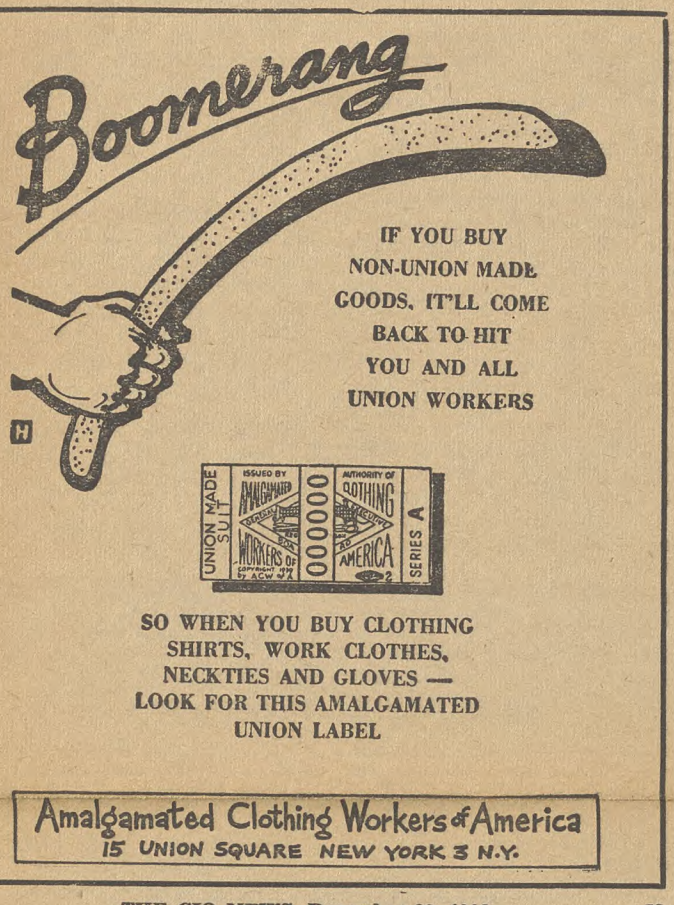
"In numerous situations, before the war, unions called in to assist management turned a business which was losing money into one that could hold its own in the competitive market.

"During the war, labor, by its suggestions and aid in production and manpower problems, helped to increase production in 5,000 factories, mines and shipyards. In peacetime it can also help to make 'a bigger pie to divide.'"

A foreword by CIO Pres. Philip Murray points out that "labor does not question management's right to run business." However, Murray says, "there is a growing need for a closer linking of authority and technical knowledge."

"The efficiency of business," Murray continued, "its return to all concerned, including the consumer, can be greatly enhanced by drawing upon the total skill and experience of the workers right on the job.

"Both the need and the possibility should give rise to a new type of manager, one who encourages a frank and honest exchange of ideas on mutual problems between labor and management."



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Read Any Good Books Lately?

It's a confusing time in a confusing world — but CIO publications can help you clear your mind on a lot of important issues. Take a look at this list of publications— and then send an order for yourself . . . or for your union bookshelf.

*** THE CIO NEWS (weekly tabloid paper)**

$1 a year — $1.50 in Canada

*** ECONOMIC OUTLOOK (monthly economic review)**

Straight thinking and straight talk on our big economic problems. $1 a year.

*** WHY WAGES MUST BE RAISED (#137)**

A reprint of the November 'Economic Outlook'—with facts and figures on corporation super-profits (8 pages).
10c a copy, 100 for $3.25, 1000 for $27.50, 5000 for $125.

*** RESOLUTIONS OF THE EIGHTH CIO CONVENTION (#136)**

Complete texts, with index, of all resolutions passed at the 1946 CIO meeting (44 pages).
10c per copy, 100 for $7.50

*** THE TRUTH ABOUT CIO (#132)**

A handy, readable description of CIO's first ten years, with information on how unions function, dues, elections, etc. (16 pages).
10c a copy, 100 for $6, 1000 for $45, 5000 for $200.

*** YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS (#135)**

A lively guide to your rights under the law—and what to do about violations of your civil rights (68 pages).

*** FOR THE NATION'S SECURITY (#90)**

An analysis of suggested improvements in our country's social security system (36 pages).
5c a copy, 10 for $4

*** LABOR AND RELIGION (#111)**

A discussion of how labor and religious organizations can cooperate for their common good (20 pages).
5c a copy, 100 for $4, 500 for $15.

*** GUARANTEED WAGES THE YEAR ROUND (#124)**

Why they're necessary—and how they are practical. A 'must' for 1947! (28 pages).
10c a copy, 20 for $1, 100 for $4, 1000 for $35.

*** LETTERS TO DAD (#130)**

A labor union member writes in simple, chatty fashion to his dad "back on the farm" about the whys and wherefores of unions and their activity. (24 pages).
20 for $1, 100 for $4, 1000 for $30.

*** FOR CIO STEWARDS (#131)**

A practical handbook on daily problems for stewards and committeemen. (48 pages).
15c a copy, 100 for $10, 500 for $40.

*** REPORT OF CIO DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION (#128)**

An eye-witness story by a delegation of CIO leaders. (32 pages).
15c a copy, 100 for $10, 500 for $40.

*** UNION HALL BOOKSHELF (#112)**

A list of books and pamphlets about all phases of unionism. (28 pages).
10c a copy, 100 for $8, 500 for $30.

Prepared and Distributed by Departments of Publicity and Education & Research of the CIO

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Sprucing Up
OVERWEIGHT PROBLEM

By HANNA SHERMAN

THEY'RE singing a song of Psycho-significance today. And some of our most cherished beliefs are being shattered. Fat men and women are not happy and jolly, we find.

They're fat because they overeat and they overeat because they have emotional difficulties. During the depression years when people worried more, the average weight was higher than it is today.

To confirm the fact that there is a connection between emotional health and weight, I consulted Dr. Samuel Hochman, one of New York's most eminent endocrinologists. He said that nine-tenths of his overweight patients are unhappy people.

He told me that he encourages his patients to talk about their difficulties and helps them to understand why they need to overeat before prescribing a reducing diet. Your own doctor can tell you if you're part of that rare 10%, but chances are that eating too much is the only reason you're fatter than you should be.

HERE is the type of diet that is most used by modern weight specialists. They put patients who must lose weight on a high protein diet after, of course, a thorough physical check-up, plus a metabolism test. This high protein diet emphasizes such foods as eggs, fish, meat, lean beef, veal and lamb, turkey, chicken.

Liver may be eaten broiled, but only once a week. On most diets of this type, you are allowed citrus fruits, a long list of vegetables, two glasses of milk (skimmed milk or buttermilk), one teaspoon of butter, raw fruit, fruit cooked with very little sugar, and fruit gelatin desserts.

A TYPICAL day's menu might be this one. For breakfast: a citrus fruit (grapefruit, a whole orange, tomato juice), coffee, with milk but no sugar, one glass of milk, two slices of toasted dark bread with one teaspoon of butter, two eggs.

For lunch: tomato or clam juice, clam broth or clear soup; two eggs (unless you had them at breakfast) or a serving of shellfish or a small serving of lean fish or meat; two vegetables or one vegetable and a salad (with a non-fattening dressing, of course), a glass of buttermilk or skimmed milk; a serving of raw fruit, black coffee or tea if desired.

For dinner: bouillon, clam broth, or clear soup; a serving of lean meat, shellfish, or fish; two vegetables or salad and one vegetable if you had no salad at lunch; raw fruit or fruit jelly; coffee or tea if desired.

OF course, you can shift the items in this diet around. For instance, a milk soup at dinner can substitute for that milk soup at lunch. This diet, if followed faithfully, will help you to lose that extra poundage.

Next week, we will list some of the foods that are forbidden to reducers and some of the items you may include to add zest and variety to your meals. But for this week, do hold to this simple menu. If you don't cheat, you'll be a slimmer gal. Try it and see.

Savings Drop

Individual savings in the U. S. slumped $1 billion from the second to the third quarter of 1946, according to a survey issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission in Philadelphia. This contrasted with a normal seasonal rise for the period, the SEC pointed out.

The commission's analysis revealed that total savings amounted to $4,300,000,000 in the third quarter as compared to $5,300,000,000 in the preceding period. This reflected "the increase in consumer expenditures which more than offset the increase in income after payment of taxes," the bulletin said.

Ae the same time people increased their mortgage debts by $900 million, other consumer indebtedness by $500 million and reduced their holdings in non-government securities by $500 million.

Some $200 million worth of Series E government savings bonds —the series held by the average small-income person—were cashed in.

POOL OF EXPERTS

Unions with hard-to-fill positions may look to the pool of experts who will become available upon termination of the Natl. Wage Stabilization Board in Washington, D. C., and its 11 Regional Boards.

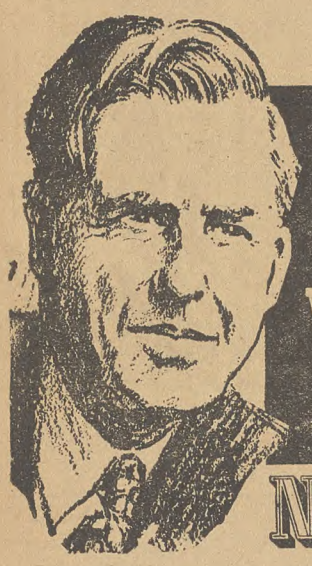
Available immediately, or very early in the forthcoming year, are economists familiar with industrial wage structures, statisticians, and attorneys with labor-economic backgrounds.

Unions may obtain names, and complete information as to training and experience, by writing to the Natl. Wage Stabilization Board, Washington, D. C., or to any of the 11 Regional offices.

Tomorrow's Citizens ● By Rose H. Alschuler

Happy New Year

A really Happy New Year for a family means a year in which everyone is well. We can do a great deal to keep ourselves and our children in good health. Let's each ask ourselves, . . . has every adult in the family seen the doctor within the last twelve months? Have the children all had physical examinations and been properly immunized against the preventable diseases? Does the family carry hospitalization insurance? These measures plus certain home safety precautions should help to ensure a healthy Happy New Year.



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the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

The story, characters, incidents and scenes mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

WONDERING WHY RUBY CARRUTHERS — DAUGHTER OF THE OWNER OF THE WARRENTOWN MILLS — SHOWS SO MUCH INTEREST IN HIM, JIM ARRIVES AT HER HOUSE FOR DINNER...

SEE, JIM? RICH PEOPLE AREN'T AS TERRIBLE AS SOME OF THE LABOR AGITATORS MAKE THEM OUT!

I WOULDN'T KNOW, MISS CARRUTHERS, NOT HAVING LIVED WITH RICH FOLKS.

THIS IS DAD, JIM. HE DOESN'T LOOK SO BAD NOW, DOES HE?

HELLO SON, WE'VE MET BEFORE, WHEN JIM CAME TO TOWN THE FIRST DAY.

RUBY IS CERTAINLY GOING AFTER JIM BARRY IN A BIG WAY... I JUST HOPE THAT IT ISN'T GETTING HER... I'LL HAVE TO SPEAK TO HER.

MIND IF I LEAVE YOU FOR A MINUTE? DAD'S MOTIONING TO ME LIKE A MADMAN... I THINK HE WANTS TO KNOW IF MY INTENTIONS TOWARD YOU ARE HONORABLE...

WHAT IS IT, DAD?

COME IN HERE. I WANT TO HAVE A TALK WITH YOU!

IT'S ALL RIGHT TO HAVE A MILD FLIRTATION IN ORDER TO GET INFORMATION FROM HIM... BUT, DID YOU HAVE TO INVITE HIM TO DINNER?

IT ISN'T ENOUGH, DAD... I HAD TO BRING HIM HERE BECAUSE I WANTED YOU TO GET TO KNOW HIM. REALLY KNOW HIM!

WHAT DO YOU MEAN, RUBY?

I WANT YOU TO BE NICE TO HIM... GIVE HIM A GOOD JOB AT THE PLANT... GET HIM AWAY FROM THOSE VULGAR WORKERS HE'S LIVING WITH NOW...

WHY? I DON'T LIKE THIS SUDDEN INTEREST IN HIM!

HE'S NOT WHAT YOU AND I THOUGHT HE WAS, DAD. THERE'S NOTHING PHONEY ABOUT HIM... HE SAYS WHAT HE MEANS — NOT LIKE THE OTHER MEN I KNOW!

YOU SENSED THAT THERE WAS SOMETHING DIFFERENT ABOUT JIM BARRY... THAT'S WHY YOU WANTED ME TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH HIM AND FIND OUT WHAT HE'S LIKE. WELL, YOU WERE RIGHT. THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT HIM...

MY GOD! YOU TALK AS THOUGH YOU WERE IN LOVE WITH HIM!

I AM, DAD. I'M IN LOVE WITH JIM BARRY!

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JOB OF THE 80th CONGRESS

AT the very time when members of the Eightieth Congress convene in Washington, the living standards of the majority of the American people are being undermined by a continuing reduction in the purchasing power of their earnings.

The bulk of the national income is not going into the consuming channels of the workers but into the savings of the wealthy.

Congressional reports show that economic power is rapidly becoming concentrated in the hands of fewer people, with a corresponding concentration of power and influence which threatens the social and political health of our democracy.

The members of the Eightieth Congress have an opportunity to redirect our efforts and set America's course toward the goal of an abundant life for all the people. Theirs is the responsibility to fashion a program for the people's welfare which will enlist the enthusiastic support of all forward looking citizens.

DUE FOR SPOTLIGHT: With Congress due to reconvene, these are some of the Senators who will make news in coming weeks. Left to right: Kenneth Wherry (R. Nebr.), who helped kill OPA but is sore that other tories got too much credit for the murder; Robert Taft (R. O.,) probable chairman of the important Senate Labor Committee; and Claude Pepper (D. Fla.) one of the leaders of the Senate liberal block.

Many sections of organized labor, alarmed at the growing threat to our nation's economic health, are preparing to present their demands for wage increases to some of the largest and wealthiest corporations in America.

These unions have been chosen by the workers in their industries as the instrument through which to secure better wages and living conditions, and through these gains a better standard of living for all workers.

We of the CIO recognize that a policy of major wage increases is not sufficient to correct the economic and social ills which demand prompt attention. There is urgent need for a many-sided legislative program directed at some of the most pressing needs of the people. Such a program would be addressed to the following specific problems:

1 An equitable, democratic tax program, based on the ability of rich as well as poor to pay their fair share of our fiscal burden, is long overdue.

2 A genuine free enterprise system, freed from the growing menace of monopoly control or of the dominance of a few powerful corporations in each sector of our industrial life, would be welcomed by the American people, who cherish freedom of opportunity.

3 Provision of adequate housing—urban and rural—for all our citizens, but particularly veterans and low income groups, is a challenge which the 80th Congress must meet.

4 An agricultural program which will strengthen the economic position of working farmers, and prevent monopolistic practices in distributing such vital foods as meat and dairy products should be enacted.

5 A social welfare program—based on proposals for better educational opportunities, national health insurance, improved social security benefits for the aged and the infirm, higher minimum wage levels to protect the most lowly paid workers—must be given primary consideration by the 80th Congress.

6 The basic, traditional civil rights of the people must be bolstered immediately.

We cannot sit idly by and watch growing inter-racial violence, the cynical refusal to permit millions to vote, and the tendency to settle legitimate industrial disputes with injunctions and police violence.

7 American foreign affairs must be cast in the mold of the Good Neighbor Policy of our late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

We must thwart the efforts of selfish men who would rob this country of its glorious tradition of providing democratic leadership and sympathetic assistance to the people and nations of the world.

These are the real problems to which the Congress should address its best efforts in the months ahead. If, on the other hand, Congress turns its back on the needs of the people, and attempts to harass and persecute the labor movement at the very moment when labor is attempting to make its own direct contribution to the national welfare by obtaining increased mass purchasing power through higher wages, the whole country will suffer.

America's future is in the hands of the members of the Eightieth Congress. We who are members of the CIO should urge Congress to work with the people to make it one of abundance, peace, and prosperity for all.

Anti-Labor Bills On Deck

COMES January 3 and a flood of anti-labor bills will begin to fill the Congressional hoppers.

These bills, covering almost every aspect of labor-management relations and the administration of unions, constitute the greatest single threat to American labor in several decades. Coupled with the Administration's unfortunate resort to the use of injunction in the United Mine Workers' dispute and the steady hum of the big-corporation propaganda mills, they provide a triple threat to the very existence of responsible trade unions.

This threat makes necessary an all-out campaign by American workers to protect their rights before it is too late. Unless the members of the Senate and the Congress hear the voice of the little people of America, and are impressed by its volume and unanimity, our unions will be harassed and ham-strung.

The effect will be to curb their power to bargain in the interests of their millions of members.

Many of these bills to hurt labor unions are already written and ready for action. Sen. Robert Taft (R. O.), head of the Republican steering committee and probable chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor & Education, gave notice before Christmas that he hopes to have an over-all anti-labor bill ready for consideration by the Senate.

MOST of the proposals described in the newspapers range from bad to worse. Few of them show any understanding whatever of the real problems of labor-management relations as they affect the factories and mills.

Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.) has discussed a variety of proposals, most of them closely resembling the Case Bill of last session. That bill was vetoed by Pres. Truman and the veto was subsequently upheld by a narrow margin. Many of the men who fought against the Case bill are no longer in the Congress.

Rep. Howard Smith (D. Va.), an old hand at labor-baiting, has proposed an even more sweeping attack on union rights.

The Smith bill would include most of the features or the Case Bill—outlawing unions of foremen, banning secondary boycotts and mass picketing—and go on to cripple the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Already weakened by cuts in its working funds, the NLRB would be split in two by the Smith proposals. Under the guise of giving employers "freedom of speech" Smith would pave the way for all sorts of anti-union propaganda and coercion by employers and would kill those sections of the Wagner Act which support the union shop.

Rep. Christian Herter (R. Mass.) has written a bill to outlaw all strikes in public utilities. The Bay State Congressman has failed to indicate, however, any method for utilities workers to win a decent wage from their employers without the use of the strike threat weapon.

IN the Senate these and other labor proposals will be screened by a Republican subcommittee consisting of Taft, Ball and Alexander Smith (N. J.). Taft has given the impression that this trio of conservatives will seek to determine basic GOP strategy on the various labor bills.

Intimation of an effort to slip the Case bill, or its 1947 equivalent, through the Congress quickly came from Sen. Taft. His statement pointed up the need for quick action by workers throughout the country to rally in defense of their rights.

Said Taft:

"It will not be necessary to hold many hearings on Case bill provisions. Many hearings have already been held, and there are volumes of testimony and discussion relating to its provisions.

"As to the closed shop, there is simply the decision as to whether the ban should or should not go into the bill."

On the other hand, liberal Sen. James Murray (D. Mont.) who steps down as chairman of the Labor Committee made clear that Congressional progressives don't go along on these plans to cripple unions.

Deriding the plea to "equalize" the Wagner Act in order to give employers similar status to unions in labor's magna charta, Sen. Murray asserted:

"I do not agree with the argument that labor has an over-balancing power. Management has always been able to take care of itself and it never was stronger than now."

YOUR JOB

A CALL for increased legislative activity "back home" was sounded this week by CIO legislative representatives on the eve of the convening of the Eightieth Congress.

Despite the progressive setback in the November 5 elections it was pointed out, both conservative and liberal Congressmen and Senators are responsive to the will of voters back in their districts.

With many Republicans jockeying for power and position, the Republican forces on Capitol Hill by no means represent a cohesive bloc, and strong indications of sentiment against anti-labor legislation and for progressive social welfare bills will be noticed in Washington.

Write and wire your Congressmen about the bills which concern you; keep an eye on what Congress does and let your representatives know what you think about them; and demand that they do not set the clock back to the days of Hooverism.

Strong pressure from union members can halt the tide of reaction.